



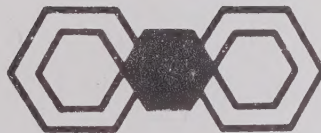
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THE VICTORIA HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

A HISTORY OF
SUSSEX

VOLUME VI

PART I



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THE VICTORIA HISTORY OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

EDITED BY C. R. ELINGTON



THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF
HISTORICAL RESEARCH

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INSCRIBED TO THE
MEMORY OF HER LATE MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA
WHO GRACIOUSLY GAVE THE TITLE TO
AND ACCEPTED THE DEDICATION
OF THIS HISTORY



WORTHING FROM THE SOUTH
showing the centre of the early-19th-century town with the Steyne to the right,
Liverpool Gardens to the left, and the railway in the background

A HISTORY OF THE
COUNTY OF
SUSSEX

EDITED BY T. P. HUDSON

VOLUME VI

PART I

BRAMBER RAPE (SOUTHERN PART)

PUBLISHED FOR
THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH
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LIST OF MAPS AND PLANS

The maps and plans were drawn by K. J. Wass, of the Department of Geography, University College, London, from drafts prepared by C. R. Elrington, T. P. Hudson, and Susan M. Keeling. They are based upon Ordnance Survey Maps 6 in. (1879 edn.) and 1/2,500 (1898 and 1912 edns.); for information since 1912 Ordnance Survey material was used, Crown Copyright Reserved.

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The seventh volume to be published of the *Victoria History of the County of Sussex* deals with the southern part of the rape of Bramber. The circumstances of its compilation and the method of numbering require some explanation. Volumes One and Two, covering various aspects of the history of the county in general, were published in 1905 and 1907 respectively, and Volume Three, on Romano-British Sussex and the City of Chichester, in 1935. The rest of the topography was to be covered in six volumes, one for each rape, the rapes stretching from the sea to the northern boundary and neatly dividing the county into roughly equal bands. Between 1937 and 1953 Volumes Four, Seven, and Nine were published, leaving Arundel, Bramber, and Pevensey rapes to be treated in Volumes Five, Six, and Eight respectively. Since then the expansion of the available source material and of the content of local history has made it impossible to do justice to each rape in a single book of the size which it is now most practical to produce. It was therefore decided, while retaining the scheme of numbering, to publish two or more separate parts for each of the remaining rapes. Thus the northern parishes of Bramber rape will be treated in Volume Six, Part Two.

In 1953 work on the Sussex *V.C.H.* was allowed to lapse. It was resumed in 1971 when members of the general Editor's staff at the Institute of Historical Research of the University of London began again to collect materials. In response to that initiative the West Sussex County Council offered to provide funds for an additional member of that staff to work on the history of West Sussex. Dr. T. P. Hudson, who had accordingly begun work in October 1973 as an assistant to the general Editor, became County Editor in 1979. The present volume is the first fruit of the partnership between the County Council and the University. That partnership differs little in form from those between other Local Authorities and the Institute, which, together with the structure and aims of the *Victoria History* as a whole, are described in the *General Introduction*, published in 1970. The University here records its gratitude to the West Sussex County Council for its generosity.

Many people have given help with the compilation of the histories printed below, and they are all offered sincere thanks. For access to the many libraries, record offices, and collections, both public and private, whose resources have been exploited special acknowledgement is made to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., his predecessor, and their successive archivists (the late Dr. F. W. Steer and Miss A. P. Taylor), to the Hon. Mrs. R. J. P. Wyatt, to the Librarian of Magdalen College, Oxford, to the West Sussex County Archivist (Mrs. P. Gill) and her staff, to the East Sussex County Records Officer (Mr. A. A. Dibben) and his staff, and to the West Sussex County Librarian (Mr. R. Huse) and his staff; Mrs. Gill has also given much help and encouragement in other ways. Those who provided material for the illustrations or gave permission for their use are named on page x, and those whose assistance related to individual parishes are named in the appropriate footnotes; a special debt for advice on the history of Worthing and the associated parishes is owed to Mr. D. R. Elleray, of Worthing Reference Library. Mr. E. Holden, Mr. T. J. McCann, Dr. P. Thane, the staff of the Education Department of the West Sussex County Council, and the county archaeologist (Mr. F. G. Aldsworth) gave invaluable help on topics which recur throughout the volume. Thanks are also offered to those who allowed access to buildings in their ownership or occupation.

LIST OF CLASSES OF DOCUMENTS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

USED IN THIS VOLUME WITH THEIR CLASS NUMBERS

Board of Trade		E 310	Particulars for Leases
B.T. 31	Companies Registration Office, Files of Dissolved Companies	E 315	Miscellaneous Books
		E 318	Particulars for Grants
Chancery		E 321	Proceedings of Court of Augmentations
	Proceedings	E 326	Ancient Deeds, Series B
C 1	Early	Ministry of Education	
C 2	Series I	Ed. 7	Public Elementary Schools, Preliminary Statements
C 3	Series II		
C 44	Pleadings, Tower Series	Home Office	
C 53	Charter Rolls	H.O. 45	Correspondence and Papers, Domestic and General: Registered Papers
C 54	Close Rolls	H.O. 67	Acreage Returns
C 60	Fine Rolls	H.O. 129	Various Censuses, Ecclesiastical Returns
C 66	Patent Rolls		
C 78	Decree Rolls	Board of Inland Revenue	
	Proceedings of Commissioners for Charitable Uses	I.R. 18	Tithe Files
C 91	Depositions	I.R. 29	Tithe Apportionments
C 93	Inquisitions and Decrees	I.R. 30	Tithe Maps
C 131	Extents for Debts	Justices Itinerant, Assize and Gaol Delivery	
	Inquisitions post mortem	Justices, etc.	
C 133	Series I, Edw. I	J.I. 1	Eyre Rolls, Assize Rolls, etc.
C 134	Edw. II	Court of King's Bench (Crown Side)	
C 135	Edw. III	K.B. 26	Curia Regis Rolls
C 136	Ric. II	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food	
C 137	Hen. IV	M.A.F. 68	Agricultural Returns: Parish Summaries
C 138	Hen. V		
C 139	Hen. VI	Ministry of Health	
C 140	Edw. IV and V	M.H. 13	General Board of Health and Local Government Act Office, Correspondence
C 141	Ric. III		
C 142	Series II	Maps and Plans	
C 143	Inquisitions ad quod damnum	MPL }	Maps, plans, or pictures taken from various classes
C 145	Miscellaneous Inquisitions	MR }	
C 260	Chancery Files (Tower and Rolls Chapel), Recorda	Probate	
		Prob. 6	Act Books: Administrations
		Prob. 11	Registered Copies of Wills proved in P.C.C.
Court of Common Pleas		Court of Requests	
C.P. 25(2)	Feet of Fines, Series II	Req. 2	Proceedings
C.P. 40	De Banco Rolls	Special Collections	
C.P. 43	Recovery Rolls	S.C. 2	Court Rolls
Exchequer, Treasury of the Receipt		S.C. 6	Ministers' Accounts
E 41	Ancient Deeds, Series AA		Rentals and Surveys
Exchequer, King's Remembrancer		S.C. 11	Rolls
	Decrees and Orders, Entry Books	S.C. 12	Portfolios
E 123	Series I	State Paper Office	
E 124	Series II		State Papers Domestic
E 126	Series IV	S.P. 12	Eliz. I
E 134	Depositions taken by Commission	S.P. 14	Jas. I
	Inquisitions post mortem	S.P. 16	Chas. I
E 149	Series I	Court of Star Chamber	
E 150	Series II	Sta. Cha. 8	Proceedings, Jas. I
E 152	Enrolments of Inquisitions		
E 159	Memoranda Rolls		
E 178	Special Commissions of Inquiry		
E 179	Subsidy Rolls, etc.		
E 190	Port Books		
Exchequer, Augmentation Office			
E 308	Particulars of Sale of Fee-Farm Rents		

SELECT LIST OF CLASSES OF DOCUMENTS IN THE EAST AND WEST SUSSEX RECORD OFFICES USED IN THIS VOLUME

Add. MSS.	Additional Manuscripts	LCG	Records of the Clerk to the Lieutenancy
CP	County Council, Certified Plans		
Cap.	Dean and Chapter, Chichester, records	MP	Miscellaneous Papers
E	School records	PD	Prints and Drawings
Ep.	Episcopal records	PH	Photographs
Ep. I	Chichester Diocese and Arch- deaconry	PHA	Petworth House Archives
		Par.	Parish records
Ep. I/22-3	Churchwardens' Presentments and Ministers' Articles of Enquiry	QDD	Quarter Sessions, Enrolled Deeds, Awards, and Agreements
		QDP	Quarter Sessions, Deposited Plans
Ep. I/25	Glebe Terriers	QR	Quarter Sessions Rolls
Ep. I/26	Church Inspection Books		
Ep. I/29	Probate Inventories	SP	Sale Particulars
Ep. II	Lewes Archdeaconry	S.T.C.	Sussex Testamentary Records, Chichester Archdeaconry
Ep. IV	Pagham and Tarring Deanery (Archbishop's Peculiar)	TD/W	Tithe Maps and Awards

SELECT LIST OF COLLECTIONS IN THE KEEPING OF THE SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, LEWES USED IN THIS VOLUME

BA	Montague family collection	PG	Pennington Gorringe family collection
G	Gage family collection	S	Charles Stubbs collection
ND	Records of Messrs. Nye and Donne, Steyning	SH	Shiffner family collection
		WH	Wallace Hills collection

NOTE ON ABBREVIATIONS

Among the abbreviations and short titles used the following, in addition to those listed in the Victoria History's *Handbook for Editors and Authors*, may require elucidation:

<i>Armada Surv.</i> ed. Lower	<i>A Survey of the Coast of Sussex made in 1587</i> , ed. M. A. Lower (Lewes, 1870)
B.L.	British Library (used in references to documents transferred from the British Museum. Add. MSS. 5670–5711 and 39326–39546 are notes and transcripts made by or for, respectively, Sir William Burrell (d. 1796) and E. H. W. Dunkin (d. 1915))
<i>Beauties of Eng. and Wales</i> , Suss.	<i>The Beauties of England and Wales</i> , vol. xiv, by F. Shoberl, [part 3], Sussex (1813)
Berry, <i>Suss. Genealogies</i> , annot. Comber	W. Berry, <i>Pedigrees of the Families in the County of Sussex</i> (1830; copy in W.S.R.O., annotated by J. Comber)
Brandon, <i>Suss. Landscape</i>	P. Brandon, <i>The Sussex Landscape</i> (1974)
<i>Breads's Guide Worthing</i> (1859)	<i>Breads's New Guide and Handbook to Worthing</i> (1859)
<i>Breads's Guide Worthing</i> (1865)	<i>The Library (Breads) Guide and Handbook to Worthing</i> (1865)
Budgen, <i>Suss. Map</i> (1724)	R. Budgen, <i>An Actual Survey of the County of Sussex</i> (1724)
Cheal, <i>Shoreham</i>	H. Cheal, <i>The Story of Shoreham</i> (Hove, 1921)
<i>Chich. Dioc. Dir.</i>	<i>Chichester Diocesan Directory</i>
<i>Chich. Dioc. Kal.</i>	<i>Chichester Diocesan Kalendar</i>
Clunn, <i>S. Coast Resorts</i>	H. Clunn, <i>Famous South Coast Pleasure Resorts Past and Present</i> (1929)
Comber, <i>Suss. Geneal.</i> Horsham; Lewes	<i>Sussex Genealogies</i> , comp. J. Comber, <i>Horsham Centre</i> (Cambridge, 1931); <i>Lewes Centre</i> (Cambridge, 1933)
Cresy, <i>Rep. Worthing</i>	E. Cresy, <i>Report to the General Board of Health on . . . Worthing</i> (1850)
Dallaway & Cartwright, <i>Hist. W. Suss.</i>	J. Dallaway and E. Cartwright, <i>A History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex</i> (2 vols., 1815–32)
Duke & Cox, <i>Steyning</i>	F. Duke and E. W. Cox, <i>In and Around Steyning</i> (Steyning, 1954)
E.E.T.S.	Early English Text Society
E.S.R.O.	East Sussex Record Office
Edmunds, <i>Wells and Springs of Suss.</i>	F. H. Edmunds, <i>Wells and Springs of Sussex</i> (H.M.S.O., 1928)
<i>Educ. Enquiry Abstract</i>	<i>Education Enquiry Abstract</i> , H.C. 62 (1835), xli
<i>Educ. of Poor Digest</i>	<i>Digest of Returns to the Select Committee on the Education of the Poor</i> , H.C. 224 (1819), ix (1)
Elleray, <i>Worthing</i>	D. R. Elleray, <i>Worthing, a Pictorial History</i> (1977)
Elphick, <i>Bells</i>	G. P. Elphick, <i>Sussex Bells and Belfries</i> (1970)
Elwes & Robinson, <i>W. Suss.</i>	D. G. C. Elwes and C. J. Robinson, <i>A History of the Castles, Mansions, and Manors of Western Sussex</i> (1876)
<i>Eng. P.N. Elements</i> (E.P.N.S.)	A. H. Smith, <i>English Place-Name Elements</i> (2 vols., Cambridge, 1956)
Evans, <i>Worthing</i> (1805, 1814)	J. Evans, <i>A Picture of Worthing</i> (1805; 2nd edn., 2 vols., Worthing, 1814)
Farrant, <i>Suss. Harbours</i>	J. Farrant, <i>The Harbours of Sussex, 1700–1914</i> (Brighton, priv. print, 1976)
Foster, <i>Alum. Oxon.</i>	J. Foster, <i>Alumni Oxonienses, 1500–1714</i> (4 vols.); <i>1715–1886</i> (4 vols.) (1888–92)

NOTE ON ABBREVIATIONS

- Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.*
- French's *Dir. Worthing* (1859)
- Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83)
- Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795)
- Greenwood, *Suss. Map*
- H.L.R.O.
- Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.*
- Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.*
- K.A.O.
- Kelly, *Rep. Epidemic*
- Lamb. Pal. Libr.
- Lower, *Hist. Suss.*
- Lower, *Worthies of Suss.*
- M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975
- Mackcoull's *Worthing* (1811)
- Mackcoull's *Worthing* (1813)
- Mackcoull's *Worthing* (1817)
- Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.
- N.M.R.
- Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.*
- P.N. *Suss.* (E.P.N.S.)
- Parry, *Suss. Coast*
- Poor Law Abstract, 1804
- Poor Law Abstract, 1818
- Poor Rate Returns, 1816-21; 1822-4; 1825-9; 1830-4
- Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues
- Royal Guide
- S.A.C.
- S.A.S.
- S.C.M.
- S.N.Q.
- S.R.S.
- Salter, *Oxf. Charters*
- S. Fraser, *Reports of the Proceedings before Select Committees of the House of Commons in . . . Controverted Elections* (2 vols., 1791-3)
- French's *Handbook and Directory for Worthing* (Worthing, 1859)
- T. Yeakell and W. Gardner, *An Actual Topographical Survey of the County of Sussex* (1778-83)
- W. Gardner, T. Yeakell, and T. Gream, *A Topographical Map of the County of Sussex . . .* (1795)
- C. and J. Greenwood, *Map of the County of Sussex . . .* (1825)
- House of Lords Record Office
- T. W. Horsfield, *The History, Antiquities, and Topography of the County of Sussex* (2 vols., Lewes, 1835)
- R. H. B. Jesse, *A Survey of the Agriculture of Sussex* (Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1960)
- Kent Archives Office
- C. Kelly, *Report on the Epidemic of Enteric Fever in . . . Worthing . . .* (Brighton, 1894)
- Lambeth Palace Library
- M. A. Lower, *A Compendious History of Sussex* (2 vols., Lewes, 1870)
- M. A. Lower, *The Worthies of Sussex* (Lewes, 1865)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, parish summaries of statistics for 1975
- A Sketch of Worthing and its Environs*, printed for J. Mackcoull (1811)
- A Sketch of Worthing and its Environs*, published by J. Mackcoull (1813)
- A Sketch of Worthing as it was and now is*, published by J. Mackcoull (Worthing, 1817)
- Magdalen College, Oxford, Muniments
- National Monuments Record
- I. Nairn and N. Pevsner, *The Buildings of England: Sussex* (1965)
- The Place-Names of Sussex*, ed. A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton (English Place-Name Society, vols. vi-vii, 1929-30)
- J. D. Parry, *An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Coast of Sussex* (Brighton, 1833)
- Abstract of Returns Relative to the Expense and Maintenance of the Poor* (printed by order of the House of Commons, 1804)
- Abstract of Returns to Orders of the House of Commons Relative to Assessments for the Relief of the Poor*, H.C. 82 (1818), ix
- Poor Rate Returns*, 1816-21, H.C. 556, App. (1822), v; 1822-4, H.C. 334, Suppl. App. (1825), iv; 1825-9, H.C. 83 (1830-1), xi; 1830-4, H.C. 444 (1835), xlvii
- Report of the Commissioners Appointed . . . to Inquire into the Ecclesiastical Revenues of England and Wales* [67], H.C. (1835), xxii
- The Royal Guide to Worthing and District* [Worthing, 1884]
- Sussex Archaeological Collections* (1848-)
- Sussex Archaeological Society
- Sussex County Magazine* (1926-56)
- Sussex Notes and Queries* (1926-71)
- Sussex Record Society series (1902-)
- H. E. Salter, *Facsimiles of Early Charters in Oxford Muniment Rooms* (Oxford, 1929)

NOTE ON ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Sele Chartulary</i>	<i>The Chartulary of the Priory of St. Peter at Sele</i> , ed. L. F. Salzman (Cambridge, 1923)
Shearsmith, <i>Worthing</i>	J. Shearsmith, <i>Topographical Description of Worthing</i> (Worthing, 1824)
Shearsmith, <i>Worthing</i> (1841)	J. Shearsmith, <i>Topographical Description of Worthing</i> (Worthing, 1841)
Smail, <i>Coaching Times</i>	H. Smail, <i>Coaching Times and After</i> (Worthing, 1948)
Smail, <i>Map Story</i>	H. Smail, <i>The Worthing Map Story</i> (Worthing, 1949)
Smail, <i>Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean</i>	H. Smail, <i>Offington, Broadwater Manor, Charmandean</i> (Worthing, 1950)
Smail, <i>Warwick Ho.</i>	H. Smail, <i>Warwick House</i> (Worthing, 1952)
Smail, <i>Worthing Rd.</i>	H. Smail, <i>The Worthing Road and its Coaches</i> (Worthing, 1943)
Snewin and Smail, <i>Glimpses</i>	E. Snewin and H. Smail, <i>Glimpses of Old Worthing</i> (Worthing, 1945)
<i>Stafford's Worthing</i>	<i>The New Worthing Guide</i> , printed for W. Stafford (Worthing, 1810)
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<i>Suss. Ind. Hist.</i>	<i>Sussex Industrial History</i> (Journal of the Sussex Industrial Archaeology Study Group, later Society, 1970/1-)
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<i>Trans. Extr. Rec. Past</i>	<i>Transcripts of, and Extracts from, Records of the Past</i> (arranged by Edw. Sayers) (Worthing, 1903)
W.R.L.	Worthing Reference Library
W.S.R.O.	West Sussex Record Office
<i>W. Suss. Gaz.</i>	<i>West Sussex Gazette</i>
<i>Wallis's Worthing</i> (1826)	<i>Wallis's Stranger in Worthing</i> (1826)
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<i>Worthing</i> , ed. Pike	<i>A Descriptive Account of Worthing, Illustrated</i> (publ. W. T. Pike & Co., Brighton, c. 1895)
<i>Worthing Handbk.</i>	<i>A Handbook for Worthing and its Vicinity</i> , by a resident (Worthing, 1849)
<i>Worthing Parade</i>	<i>The Worthing Parade</i> , i-ii (Worthing Art Development Scheme, 1951, 1954)
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<i>Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.</i>	<i>Worthing Borough Council Year Book</i>

BRAMBER RAPE

THE RAPE of Bramber lies near the centre of Sussex from east to west, and stretches from the coast to the Surrey border. In geological formation and relief the landscape is very varied. The most prominent feature is the range of chalk downs in the south part rising to nearly 800 ft. To the south lies the fertile coastal plain, where much land has been eroded away by the sea. North of the downs is the rolling sandstone or clay country of the Weald in places rising to over 400 ft. The northern part of the rape was formerly heavily wooded, and much woodland remains. The central and southern parts are drained by the river Adur and its tributaries. In the Middle Ages the river formed a wide estuary, since reclaimed; its mouth was gradually deflected more than 3 miles east but later a new mouth was made at Shoreham. The northern part of the rape is drained by the river Arun and its tributaries, the Arun itself flowing through Horsham. In the downland area the chief building materials were flint, timber, and later brick. Further north local sandstone was used, and sandstone roofing tiles, known as Horsham slates, were used, apparently from the Middle Ages onwards, in the south of the rape besides.¹

There is much evidence for prehistoric and Roman settlement in the south part of the rape. That part was also thickly settled in the Saxon and medieval periods, the sandstone ridges north of the downs providing many village sites. Some villages were later deserted or shrank to a few houses or a single farm. The same happened to many of the subordinate hamlets that formerly existed, as a nucleated pattern of settlement replaced one originally more scattered. Many manors in the south of the county had outliers in the north part for transhumance, and perhaps to supply timber, which later developed into permanent settlements. Sometimes the northern outlier remained until the 19th century part of the parish in which the southern manor lay. Wealden parishes were large, and had much scattered settlement, the result of individual assarting in woodland.

In the Middle Ages there were three important towns. Steyning, of Saxon origin, was originally a port on the Adur, but that function was taken away from it by New Shoreham, founded in the late 11th century, and a major port in the 13th century. Bramber is another late-11th-century 'new town', but it was not successful. Horsham grew to importance in the later Middle Ages, and in the 17th and 18th centuries was one of the chief towns of the county. The fourth town of the rape, Worthing, began only c. 1800, at first merely as a resort. The 19th and 20th centuries saw an influx of outsiders throughout the rape, to reside or retire, and in the 20th century many residents travelled daily to work in London or elsewhere. All four towns expanded in the 20th century, but especially Worthing; by 1978 building was practically continuous along the coastline of the rape. The rest of the rape, however, remained largely rural.

The southern part of the rape lay chiefly in open fields in the Middle Ages, but was mostly inclosed early. In the northern part land seems chiefly to have been held severally. By the 17th and 18th centuries much of the rape was within the London

¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1640, Ashington); *ibid.* Par.183/24/1/1; Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 2063.

BRAMBER RAPE c.1875

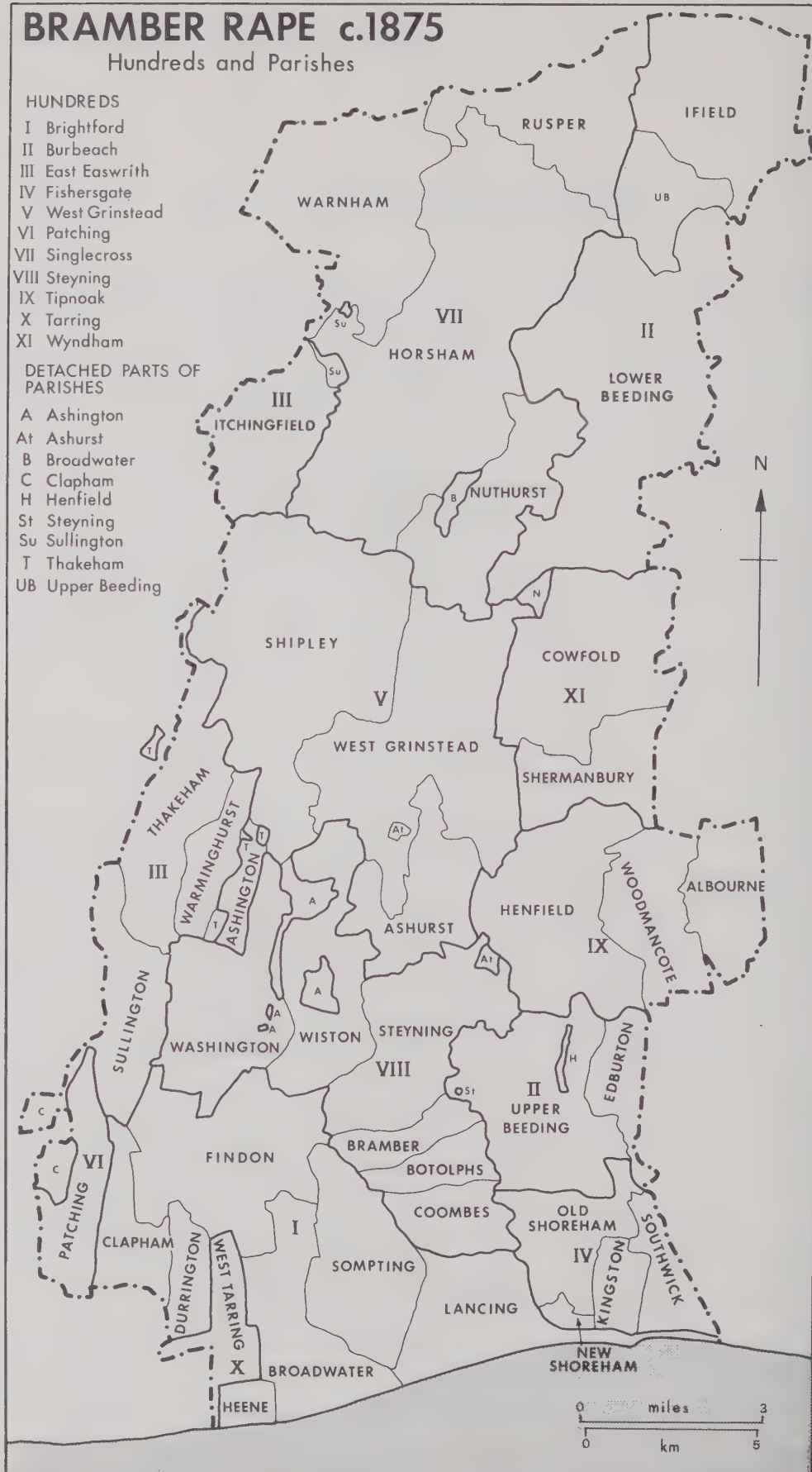
Hundreds and Parishes

HUNDREDS

- I Brightford
- II Burbeach
- III East Easwith
- IV Fishersgate
- V West Grinstead
- VI Patching
- VII Singlecross
- VIII Steyning
- IX Tipnoak
- X Tarring
- XI Wyndham

DETACHED PARTS OF PARISHES

- A Ashington
- At Ashurst
- B Broadwater
- C Clapham
- H Henfield
- St Steyning
- Su Sullington
- T Thakeham
- UB Upper Beeding



market area, and later much of the southern part supplied Worthing and Brighton. The Worthing district was one of the chief market-gardening areas of the country in the late 19th century and the early 20th. Much of the downland was open sheep grazing until its conversion to arable in the 19th or 20th century. The Wealden area has specialized more in cattle-raising and dairying. The chief modern market centres for the rape, besides London, are Brighton, Horsham, and Pulborough. Three industries in past centuries were of more than local importance. The lower Adur valley produced salt between at least the 11th century and the 15th. Wealden ironworking was of less importance than elsewhere in the county, but the export of timber by road and river was an important activity in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The earliest roads followed high ground, notably the ancient east-west roads along the crest of the downs and along the Lower Greensand ridge. A road south of the downs following the line of the modern Chichester-Brighton road also existed in Roman times. Road communications in the Weald clay area were proverbially bad before the turnpike era, though a road between Horsham and Steyning existed in the Middle Ages. Adequate east-west communication in the Weald was provided only under turnpike Acts of the 1820s,² and the coast road between Worthing and Brighton was also not built until the 19th century. The lower reaches of the Adur were apparently crossed only by fords or ferries until after the Norman Conquest, Bramber bridge being built in the late 11th century. There was no bridge lower down the river until Old Shoreham bridge was built in 1782. The Brighton-Chichester railway by way of Shoreham and Worthing was built between 1840 and 1846. Horsham was linked to the London-Brighton railway line in 1848, and lines from Horsham to Pulborough, Shoreham, Guildford, and Dorking, serving much of the rest of the rape, were opened between 1859 and 1867.³

It is now generally agreed that the Sussex rapes as they existed later originated after the Norman Conquest,⁴ though there may have been other divisions of the county called rapes in Saxon times.⁵ Bramber rape had been granted to William de Braose by 1073 when he held in demesne a number of manors in a triangular area between Clapham in the west, Southwick in the east, and Shipley in the north.⁶ There seems no reason to think, as has been stated,⁷ that he received those lands appreciably later than the lords of the other rapes received their lands. The rape was known in the late 11th century by the name of its lord,⁸ and perhaps alternatively as the castelry of Steyning, after its chief town.⁹ There are references of the late 11th century and *c.* 1139 to the castelry of Bramber;¹⁰ no reference to the rape of Bramber *eo nomine* has been found before 1188.¹¹ The honor of Bramber was considered to be virtually coterminous with the rape, except in the early 13th century, when an honor or bailiwick of Knepp, presumably corresponding to the northern part of the rape, was mentioned as well.¹² Some lands outside Sussex were held of the honor, in Surrey, Wiltshire, and Dorset.¹³ It is not clear whether the rape was a true barony. It was, however, called a barony from 1218 or earlier,¹⁴ and in 1307 it was stated that baronial relief had regularly been paid in the past.¹⁵

² Marehill, Shipley, and Southwater Rd. Act, 5 Geo. IV, c. 16 (Local and Personal); Brighton, County Oak, and W. Grinstead Rd. Act, 6 Geo. IV, c. 39 (Local and Personal).

³ *Southern Region Rec.* comp. R.H. Clark (1964), 51-2.

⁴ *S.A.C.* cii. 68, listing earlier literature.

⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 352-4; *S.A.C.* lxxii. 28; cii. 89-90; H.M. Cam, *Liberties and Communities in Med. Eng.* (1944), 104.

⁶ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁷ *S.A.C.* lxxii. 20-29; cii. 69-70, 77-8.

⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 351-2.

⁹ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405; cf. *S.A.C.* cii. 74.

¹⁰ *S.A.S.*, MS. G/1/4 (TS. cat.); *Rec. Templars in Eng.* ed. Beatrice A. Lees, p. 229.

¹¹ *Pipe R.* 1188 (P.R.S. xxxviii), 188.

¹² *Pat. R.* 1216-25, 165; 1225-32, 498; *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, 58; *Close R.* 1231-4, 479.

¹³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 435; vii, p. 111; *Bk. of Fees*, i. 94.

¹⁴ *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlvi), p. 360; cf. e.g. *Sel. Cases in K. B.* iv (Selden Soc. lxxiv), p. 10; *Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, 42.

¹⁵ Madox, *Hist. Exchequer* (1711), 372; cf. *Rot. Parl.* i. 299; Sanders, *Feud. Military Service in Eng.* (1956), 8.

William de Braose was succeeded between 1093 and 1096 by his son Philip, and Philip between 1134 and 1155 by his son William (d. c. 1192), whose son William lost his lands through confiscation in 1208 and died in 1211.¹⁶ Between 1210 and 1215 Roland Bloet had the keeping of the rape.¹⁷ William's second son,¹⁸ Giles, bishop of Hereford, received the rape in 1215 but died later that year.¹⁹ In the following year it was restored to Giles's younger brother Reynold. Reynold surrendered it in 1218 to his son William,²⁰ and in 1219 was sued for dower in Bramber by Maud de Clare, apparently his father's widow.²¹ In 1226 Reynold and William sold the rape to John de Braose, who had claimed it in 1219–20.²² He was son of William (d. 1210), son of William (d. 1211).²³ After John's death in 1232 dower was assigned in 1234 to his widow Margaret, then wife of Walter de Clifford.²⁴ From 1235²⁵ to at least 1242²⁶ the rape was in the keeping of Richard, earl of Cornwall. John's son William, Lord Braose, who had come of age by 1245,²⁷ was succeeded in 1290 by his son William (d. 1326).

In 1316 the last William de Braose settled the reversion of the lordship of Bramber on John de Mowbray, Lord Mowbray, (d. 1322),²⁸ and his wife Aline,²⁹ one of William's daughters and heirs.³⁰ In 1324 William granted his life-estate in Bramber to the Crown in return for a pension,³¹ and in the same year Aline granted her reversionary interest to Hugh le Despenser, earl of Winchester,³² a grant which having been made under duress was later annulled.³³ Aline was confirmed in her estates in 1328,³⁴ and she and her second husband Richard de Peshale were confirmed in the lordship in 1331,³⁵ the year of Aline's death. Aline's son and heir, John de Mowbray, Lord Mowbray,³⁶ was lord of the rape apparently in 1332³⁷ and certainly in 1333.³⁸ He was succeeded in 1361 by his son John (d. 1368).³⁹ Between 1369⁴⁰ and 1377⁴¹ Ralph Basset, Lord Basset, had the keeping of the lands. John's son and heir John, created earl of Nottingham, was succeeded in 1383 by his brother Thomas (d. 1399), created earl of Nottingham in 1383 and duke of Norfolk in 1397. Thomas's son and heir Thomas, earl of Norfolk and Nottingham, was executed in 1405, and the younger Thomas's brother and heir, John, duke of Norfolk, died seised of the lordship in 1432.⁴² Sir John Dalyngridge had the keeping in 1405.⁴³ John Mowbray's son and heir John, duke of Norfolk,⁴⁴ died in 1461, and the latter's son and heir, of the same forename and title, in 1476, leaving as his heir his daughter Anne, who married Richard Plantagenet, duke of York (d. 1483), and died childless in 1481. A moiety of the lordship had been settled on the duke of York for life,⁴⁵ and on his death that moiety descended to John Howard, created duke of Norfolk, as one of the grandsons of Thomas de Mowbray (d. 1399).⁴⁶ The descent of the other moiety is unknown. On John's death and forfeiture in 1485 the whole barony was grant-

¹⁶ Except where stated the following para. is based on Sanders, *Eng. Baronies*, 108.

¹⁷ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 60–2; *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 157.

¹⁸ Sanders, *Eng. Baronies*, 7.

¹⁹ *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 157, 159.

²⁰ *Pat. R.* 1216–25, 165.

²¹ *Cur. Reg. R.* viii, 11.

²² *Ibid.* xii, p. 533.

²³ *Ibid.* viii, 10–11; ix, 9, 306–7.

²⁴ *Close R.* 1234–7, 5.

²⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1232–47, 89.

²⁶ *Bk. of Fees*, ii, 689.

²⁷ *Complete Peerage*, ii, 302.

²⁸ *Ibid.* ix, 377–9.

²⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1313–17, 467; *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 31.

³⁰ Sanders, *Eng. Baronies*, 108, wrongly says that the barony was divided between Wm.'s daughters.

³¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1324–7, 21.

³² *Ibid.* 1321–4, 426; *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 55.

³³ *Cal. Fine R.* 1327–37, 221.

³⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1327–30, 248. The grant of wardship to her son John de Mowbray in 1327 was presumably in error: *Cal. Fine R.* 1327–37, 20.

³⁵ *Cal. Fine R.* 1327–37, 221.

³⁶ *Complete Peerage*, ix, 380.

³⁷ C 143/222 no. 8.

³⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1330–4, 444.

³⁹ *Complete Peerage*, ix, 383–4.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Fine R.* 1369–77, 8.

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1377–81, 456.

⁴² *Complete Peerage*, ix, 601–6, 780–1.

⁴³ *Cal. Pat.* 1405–8, 26.

⁴⁴ The rest of this para. except where stated is based on *Complete Peerage*, ix, 607–38.

⁴⁵ *Rot. Parl.* vi, 168–9.

⁴⁶ *Complete Peerage*, ix, App. G, p. 46; cf. *Rot. Parl.* vi, 411.

ed to Thomas West, Lord de la Warr,⁴⁷ who was recorded as lord of Bramber in 1490,⁴⁸ but in 1491 John's estates were restored to his son Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey,⁴⁹ who in 1497 was licensed to convey Bramber to feoffees.⁵⁰ Thomas, created duke of Norfolk in 1514, was succeeded in 1524 by his son Thomas, to whom livery of the lordship was granted in 1546.⁵¹ On Thomas's forfeiture in 1547 it was granted to Thomas Seymour, Lord Seymour,⁵² attainted in 1549,⁵³ but it was restored to Thomas Howard in 1553, the year before his death. His grandson and heir Thomas, duke of Norfolk, forfeited his estates and was executed in 1572, Bramber being granted by the Crown in the same year to William Dix and William Cantrell.⁵⁴ Thomas's son Philip, earl of Arundel, was attainted in 1589. Philip's son Thomas was restored in 1604 to the earldom of Arundel and to his grandfather's baronies, presumably including Bramber, which he held in 1640.⁵⁵ He was created earl of Norfolk in 1644, and died in 1646. Thereafter⁵⁶ the barony descended with the Howards' earldom and (from 1660) dukedom of Norfolk, through Henry Frederick (d. 1652), Thomas (d. 1677), Henry (d. 1684), Henry (d. 1701), Thomas (d. 1732), Edward (d. 1777), Charles (d. 1786), Charles (d. 1815), Bernard Edward (d. 1842), Henry Charles (d. 1856), Henry Granville (d. 1860), who in 1842 took the surname Fitzalan-Howard, Henry (d. 1917), and Bernard Marmaduke (d. 1975).

A court which was evidently an honor or rape court is recorded from the late 11th or early 12th century⁵⁷ until at least 1651.⁵⁸ There is a court roll of 1383.⁵⁹ The court's first recorded meeting was at Washington,⁶⁰ but later it seems always to have been held at Bramber, evidently at the castle.⁶¹

Originally the court's jurisdiction was extensive. In the mid 12th century gifts of lands made to monasteries by tenants of the honor were ratified there, instead of at the shire court, the usual place,⁶² and the earliest case recorded at the court was a dispute over parochial rights in Southwick and Brambleden.⁶³ Disputes over land were still being heard there in the late 13th century.⁶⁴ In 1279 the court was being held three-weekly,⁶⁵ replacing the three-weekly hundred courts for those hundreds held with the rape, as also happened in Hastings rape.⁶⁶ Whether separate three-weekly hundred courts had ever existed is not clear, but references to the payment of *murdrum* fines by Bramber 'hundred' in 1168 and 1169⁶⁷ indicate that the honor court had hundredal jurisdiction by then.

In 1275 William de Braose was holding pleas of *ree de naam* and of illegal seizure and detainee.⁶⁸ The other franchises which he successfully claimed in the rape in 1279 were those normally held in private hundreds: assize of bread and of ale (except in Steyning and Broadwater), infangthief and gallows, pillory and tumbrel, together with wreck of the sea and strays; the exercise of those rights, however, was limited to the honor court, the hundred courts being concerned only with the view of frankpledge and doing justice

⁴⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1485-94, 128.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, p. 262.

⁴⁹ *Statutes of the Realm*, ii, 560; cf. Madox, *Formulare Anglicanum* (1702), pp. 212-13.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1494-1509, 114.

⁵¹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xxi (1), p. 691.

⁵² *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, 25, 27.

⁵³ *Complete Peerage*, xi, 639.

⁵⁴ C 2/Eliz. I/D 4/18.

⁵⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 173.

⁵⁶ The claim made in 1651 that the rape had belonged to the Crown in 1649 was clearly wrong: *S.A.C.* xxiii, 217, 236, 240.

⁵⁷ Stenton, *First Cent. of Eng. Feudalism* (1961), 56 n. 1. Stenton's distinction between a rape and an honor ct. seems erroneous: *ibid.*

⁵⁸ *S.A.C.* xxiii, 240.

⁵⁹ B.L. Harl. Roll S. 27. The 59 Bramber ct. rolls described as at Norfolk Ho., London in the 1920s or 1930s and untraceable in 1976 probably included further honor ct. rolls: N.R.A. Man. Doc. Reg.

⁶⁰ Stenton, *Eng. Feudalism*, 56 n. 1.

⁶¹ e.g. Salter, *Oxf. Charters* (1929), no. 9; *Godstow Reg.* (E.E.T.S.), i, p. lxii; *S.A.C.* xxiii, 240.

⁶² Salter, *Oxf. Charters*, nos. 9-11.

⁶³ *Ibid.* no. 1.

⁶⁴ *Godstow Reg.* (E.E.T.S.), ii, 592; B.L. Add. MS. 38821, f. 30.

⁶⁵ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 760.

⁶⁶ *Rec. of Rape of Hastings* (S.R.S. xxxvii), p. xxii.

⁶⁷ *Pipe R.* 1168 (P.R.S. xii), 196; 1169 (P.R.S. xiii), 58.

⁶⁸ *S.A.C.* lxxxi. 26; lxxxiii. 49.

on thieves taken with the mainour.⁶⁹ In 1304 William's son William also claimed moorage dues and cognizance of trespasses of bloodshed in Bramber rape.⁷⁰

In the 14th and 15th centuries the honor court continued to be held three-weekly.⁷¹ In 1369 it was described as the foreign court, to distinguish it from the Bramber borough court.⁷² In the late 14th century pleas of debt, trespass, detinue, and covenant are recorded, and several actions were compromised by fine.⁷³ In 1399 Broadwater market was being held under licence from the lord of the rape.⁷⁴ In 1468 John, duke of Norfolk, received greatly extended franchises in the rape, including the return of all writs and of summonses, estreats, and precepts, the fines and amercements levied on his men in the king's courts, stolen goods and the goods of felons, fugitives, and outlaws, the right to appoint coroners and clerks of the market, and jurisdiction over Admiralty pleas. Trial for debt or damages, however, was restricted to cases of 40s. or less.⁷⁵ The franchises were confirmed in 1559.⁷⁶

The court was still held every three weeks in 1651, when it claimed the jurisdiction prescribed in the grant of 1468.⁷⁷ The last record of a case being heard before it is in 1623,⁷⁸ but the nature of the case is not known. In the 18th century a 'liberty court' with jurisdiction over the whole rape was still claimed by the duke of Norfolk. The fiscal privileges of the 1468 grant were also claimed in spite of encroachment by the county sheriff,⁷⁹ and post fines and some fines from the county sessions and assizes were still being received in the 1770s.⁸⁰ In its last years the court was apparently exclusively concerned with the recovery of small debts, and it had disappeared by the end of the century.⁸¹ As late as the 1930s the dukes of Norfolk claimed foreshore rights in the rape and rights over the bed of the river Adur,⁸² though a claim to right of wreck in Lancing made in 1755 on the basis of 13th- and 14th-century documents was not upheld.⁸³

A private sheriff is recorded in Bramber rape in the late 11th century,⁸⁴ as in the other Sussex rapes and elsewhere.⁸⁵ In later centuries the two main officers of the rape were the steward and the bailiff. The steward held both the honor courts and the twice-yearly hundred courts;⁸⁶ in the mid 16th century he received a salary of 66s.8d. a year.⁸⁷ Numerous stewards of the 13th century are known by name;⁸⁸ the last known holder of the office was appointed in 1701.⁸⁹ Bailiffs of William de Braose who were apparently bailiffs of the rape are mentioned in 1267 and 1275,⁹⁰ and plural bailiffs of Bramber are again recorded in the 15th century.⁹¹ Usually, however, there seems to have been one bailiff, whose duty was to collect the profits of both honor and hundred courts,⁹² and who was called the bailiff errant⁹³ or foreign bailiff⁹⁴ to distinguish him from the Bramber borough bailiff. In 1369 the bailiff received 60s. a year.⁹⁵ In the mid 15th

⁶⁹ *S.A.C.* lxxxii. 26-30, 34; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 754-6, 760.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1302-7, 221.

⁷¹ e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, 473; *S.C.* 6/1021/3; Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, m. 5.

⁷² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, p. 385.

⁷³ B.L. Harl. Roll S.27; cf. the honor cts. of Hastings and Lewes: *Rec. of Rape of Hastings* (S.R.S. xxxvii); *Rec. of Rape of Lewes* (S.R.S. xlv).

⁷⁴ *S.C.* 6/1021/3.

⁷⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1427-1516, 223-5.

⁷⁶ E.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2016; *Cal. Pat.* 1560-3, 564-6. The clause relating to outlaws' goods was successfully invoked in the early 17th cent. in connexion with the advowson of Clapham: cf. below, Clapham, Church.

⁷⁷ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 239-40.

⁷⁸ K.A.O., U 269/M 102/2.

⁷⁹ Arundel Cast. MSS. MD 821, 1262.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* A 1364.

⁸¹ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 24.

⁸² *Arundel Cast. Archives*, ed. Steer, ii. 46, 48; iii. 80.

⁸³ G. Wilson, *Reps. of Cases*, i(2), 23-5.

⁸⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 352; Salter, *Oxf. Charters*, no. 1.

⁸⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 352; vii. 1; ix. 1; W.A. Morris, *Medieval Eng. Sheriff* (1927), 108-9.

⁸⁶ *S.A.C.* lxxxii. 30; *Cal. Pat.* 1367-70, 221.

⁸⁷ *S.A.C.* xiii. 126.

⁸⁸ e.g. *Sele Chartulary*, *passim*.

⁸⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. G 1/106.

⁹⁰ *Close R.* 1264-8, 415; *S.A.C.* lxxxii. 27, 31.

⁹¹ *Cal. Close*, 1369-74, 325; Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Beeding 21 (TS. cat.)

⁹² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, p. 385; C 2/Eliz. I/D 4/18; cf. *S.C.* 6/1021/3; Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, m. 5.

⁹³ e.g. *S.C.* 6/1021/3; Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, m. 5.

⁹⁴ C 2/Eliz. I/D 4/18.

⁹⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, p. 385.

century the bailiff or bailiffs apparently sometimes executed warrants of the county sheriff.⁹⁶ A bailiff still functioned in the mid 17th century,⁹⁷ but by 1816 when the last recorded holder of the office was appointed⁹⁸ it had presumably become a sinecure. A receiver is recorded between 1281 and 1686.⁹⁹ The receiver of Bramber and Lewes rapes in 1549 was paid 40s. a year and had certain rights of herbage as well.¹ A master forester of St. Leonard's forest, who was keeper of all chases, parks, and warrens in the rape, was mentioned in 1408.²

Bramber rape comprised the hundreds of Brightford, Burbeach, Grinstead, Patching, Singlecross, Steyning, Tarring, and Tipnoak, and the half-hundreds of East Easwrith, Fishersgate, and Wyndham. Patching, which was in Rieberge (later Poling) hundred in Arundel rape in 1086³ was later considered to belong to Bramber rape with West Tarring, both being archbishop's peculiars, in the same way that Slindon parish was included in Chichester rape.⁴ The three half-hundreds resulted from the division of previously-existing hundreds between Bramber rape and Arundel and Lewes rapes.

⁹⁶ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 45; Shoreham 49 (TS. Arundel Cast. MS. MD 1266. cat.)

⁹⁷ *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), pp. 109, 199.

⁹⁸ S.A.S., MS. WH 380 (TS. cat.)

⁹⁹ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 81 (TS. cat.); *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlvi), p. 267; *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, 335;

¹ *S.A.C.* xiii. 126.

² *Cal. Close*, 1405-9, 323.

³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 389.

⁴ *Ibid.* iv. 2.

BRIGHTFORD HUNDRED

THE HUNDRED of Brightford, which always descended with Bramber rape,¹ comprised the parishes of Broadwater, Clapham, Durrington, Findon, Heene, Lancing, and Sompting. Most of those places were listed as part of it in 1086, but Clapham and Findon were then said to be part of Steyning hundred,² and were first recorded in Brightford in the mid 13th century.³ West Tarring was included in Brightford hundred in 1086⁴ but was afterwards apparently always separate. In the mid 13th century Lancing tithing was divided, half thereafter owing suit to Brightford hundred and half to the Broadwater manor view. That arrangement still apparently obtained in the 15th century.⁵ In the north of the county Roffey in Horsham was listed in Brightford in 1296,⁶ as was Sedgewick in Nuthurst between 1332 and 1538.⁷

Broadwater and Sompting Abbots manors within the hundred had their own leet jurisdiction, and the lords of Broadwater, Lancing, and Heene had or claimed right of wreck.⁸ In 1335–6 the lord of the rape complained, evidently without success, that the Broadwater view was encroaching on his rightful jurisdiction.⁹ In the 16th century neither Broadwater nor Sompting Abbots was liable for the common fine at the hundred court; both were represented, but whereas some presentments were made for Broadwater, Sompting Abbots tithing evidently appeared only out of respect.¹⁰

A law-day was held twice yearly in the mid 14th century.¹¹ There are court rolls for Brightford for 1538, 1598, 1600,¹² and 1845–53.¹³ In 1598 and 1600 the view was held twice, in spring and autumn. During the 16th century the court's jurisdiction extended over breaches of the assize of ale and the taking of unjust tolls, the maintenance of roads, ditches,¹⁴ bridges, wells, and boundaries, stray beasts, and right of wreck. Besides electing headboroughs for the various tithings, the court elected a hundred alderman and constable in 1598, when there was also a bailiff; the hundred alderman had been mentioned in 1275.¹⁵ Cases of assault were still heard in 1598,¹⁶ and about the same date one inhabitant of South Lancing was fined for making an inclosure in the manorial waste there.¹⁷

In 1651 the hundred court was being held at Broadwater,¹⁸ where it may also have been held earlier, as being the chief and central place in the hundred.¹⁹ During the mid 19th century the court was held annually in Worthing, at the Spaniard inn in 1839, and at the town hall in 1855 and 1869.²⁰ The last recorded meeting was in 1878.²¹ A headborough was still appointed in 1821; in that year he was also the Worthing town

¹ e.g. *Feud. Aids*, v. 134; *Cal. Pat.* 1547–8, 27.

² *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445, 447–9.

³ *S.A.C.* lxi. 87; *J.I.* 1/912A rot. 43d.

⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 389.

⁵ *S.A.C.* lxxxii. 26; *Westm. Abbey Mun.* 4029; 5469, f. 1.

⁶ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 61.

⁷ *Ibid.* 277; *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524–5* (S.R.S. lvi), 79; *Arundel Cast. MS. M* 279, m. 2v.

⁸ See under the places named.

⁹ *Rot. Parl.* ii. 90.

¹⁰ *Arundel Cast. MSS.* M 279, m. 2; M 280, m. 1.

¹¹ *Year Bk.* 15 Edw. III (Rolls Ser.), p. 55 n. 2.

¹² *Arundel Cast. MSS.* M. 279–81.

¹³ *W.S.R.O., Holmes-Campbell MSS.*, min. bk. of cts. leet of duke of Norf.

¹⁴ Cf. *Westm. Abbey Mun.* 4023.

¹⁵ *S.A.C.* lxxxii. 29.

¹⁶ *Arundel Cast. MS. M* 280, m. 6.

¹⁷ *E* 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I/Mich. 17, m. 8.

¹⁸ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 239.

¹⁹ Cf. *P.N.Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 192.

²⁰ *Snewin & Smail, Glimpses*, 84; *Worthing Monthly Rec.* May 1855; *Worthing Arrival List and Fash. Wkly. Jnl.* 8 July 1869.

²¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1878), s.v. Worthing.

beadle.²² The office of constable survived in 1869; its duties were then described however as 'not very onerous' and were performed by deputy.²³ From 1821 to 1879 the lord of Brightford had the statutory duty to appoint a constable, known as the high constable, for Worthing town, who in 1859 was said to preside over public meetings and to represent the town on outside business.²⁴

²² See Worthing, Local Govt.

²³ *Worthing Arrival List and Fash. Wkly. Jnl.* 8 July 1869.

²⁴ 1 & 2 Geo IV, c. 59 (Local and Personal); 42 & 43

Vic. c. 105 (Local); *Worthing Monthly Rec.* Nov. 1853; May 1855; *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 22; *Worthing Arrival List and Fash. Wkly. Jnl.* 8 July 1869.

CLAPHAM

CLAPHAM¹ lies 4 miles north-west of Worthing on the south slope of the South Downs. The modern parish is elongated from north to south, with an eastwards extension in the south part. The ancient parish, however, also included two detached parts to the north-west, higher up the downs, which contained Michelgrove house and Lee Farm. Those detached parts, amounting to 324 a. and 198 a., were transferred in 1933 to Patching and Angmering respectively, reducing the area of the parish from 1,807 a. to 1,285 a.² The history of the two detached parts before 1933 is included here. Though so close to Worthing, from which it was visited by picnic parties already in 1814,³ Clapham has remained rural.

The parish lies on the chalk, overlaid in the south by later deposits on which are Clapham common and the brickworks of the Clapham Brick Co.⁴ During the Napoleonic War there was an encampment of 1,000 men on the common.⁵ The northern part of the parish was the scene of prehistoric settlement as in neighbouring parishes.⁶ It is dissected by dry valleys, one of which provided the sheltered site of Michelgrove house. The dry valleys meet to form the valley which separates the villages of Clapham and Patching. The soil of the parish is generally light,⁷ and land use is divided between arable and pasture.

There are nearly 400 a. of woodland in Clapham, a large proportion for the locality. The closeness of the villages of Clapham and Patching to the common boundary of the two parishes seems to indicate that at the time of their settlement the surrounding country was less amenable to cultivation, and the place-names Holt, Lee, and Michelgrove all suggest settlement in woodland. In 1773 Clapham Woods totalled 264 a., and other woods in the main part of the parish belonging to the Shelley family comprised 60 a.⁸ In 1843-4 there were 380 a. of woodland in the parish, of which Clapham Woods comprised 275 a.⁹

The first element of the name Clapham probably means 'hill',¹⁰ and the second may indicate early Saxon settlement. Clapham village consists of a single street climbing eastwards out of the valley and levelling out, with a steep drop to the south and a more gradual one to the east. The church and

Clapham Farm are on rising ground some distance to the north, but were probably once linked with the village; there are disturbances in the ground in that area, and the surviving network of paths might indicate former streets.¹¹ There are several timber-framed buildings in the village, some of the 17th century, and some mid-19th-century flint and brick cottages built by the duke of Norfolk.¹² Council houses were built in Clapham in the 1920s and 1930s.¹³

In the east part of the parish the settlement of Holt, called a vill in 1415,¹⁴ lay north of the modern Holt Farm. In the 13th century Holt had 21 proprietors, but land-holding was gradually consolidated in succeeding centuries,¹⁵ and after 1816 virtually the whole area was part of the Michelgrove estate.¹⁶ Holt Farmhouse is converted from three brick cottages dated 1851. Further north lie two timber-framed houses, one of which is 17th-century or earlier.¹⁷

The outlying settlement of Michelgrove was mentioned in 1193,¹⁸ and Lee farm in 1327.¹⁹ Remote in the past, they remained so in 1974. The buildings of Michelgrove house are discussed below; Lee Farm, which was described in 1587 as an old thatched building,²⁰ was destroyed during the Second World War, and afterwards rebuilt on a different site.²¹

The parish is crossed at its southern end by the Chichester-Brighton road, which is of great antiquity.²² Another east-west road further north, however, was more important in the Middle Ages and later. Crossing the northern tongue of the main part of the parish from the east it proceeded to Michelgrove, turning south to climb Patching hill, and then west along the crest.²³ During the 18th century the part between Michelgrove and the Findon boundary was under the control of the Shelleys, who from time to time closed it to the public, on one occasion levying a toll of 1d.²⁴ In the early 19th century R. W. Walker of Michelgrove, attempting to set up a coach service from Littlehampton to London in opposition to the commercial one via Arundel, made a private turnpike road along the dry valley called Long Furlong to take advantage of the Worthing turnpike road. The castellated toll-house on the boundary between Clapham and Findon,

¹ This article was written in 1974 and revised in 1978.

² *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii); *ibid.* 1951.

³ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii, 71.

⁴ Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheets 317 (1957 edn.), 318 (1938 edn.).

⁵ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i, 157.

⁶ *S.A.C.* lxxv, 137-70.

⁷ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 74.

⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. PM 64.

⁹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 32.

¹⁰ Ekwall, *Oxf. Dict. Eng. P.N.s.* 109.

¹¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIII (1878 edn.).

¹² *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 55.

¹³ W.S.R.O., MP 158, f. 14.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* Castle Goring MSS., deed, 1415.

¹⁵ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 83, 86; the deeds mentioned have not been traced.

¹⁶ See below, *Econ. Hist.*

¹⁷ Cf. Arundel Cast. MSS. LM 26; PM 64.

¹⁸ *Pipe R.* 1193 (P.R.S. N.S. iii), 152.

¹⁹ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 161. There is no evidence for the medieval leper settlement at Lee fm. mentioned by e.g. G. Palmer, *Clapham Ch.* (1952), 6.

²⁰ E 310/25/143 f. 4.

²¹ Ex inf. the farms manager, Fitzalan-Howard Fms.

²² I. Margary, *Rom. Rds. in Brit.* (1973), 75.

²³ Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/20; *S.A.C.* lii, 41; cix, 21.

²⁴ *S.A.C.* lxxi, 44.

which survived in 1974, may have been built contemporaneously, or may have been converted from an existing lodge. The scheme was a failure, however, and in 1823 the Long Furlong road was incorporated in the public turnpike road between Findon and Littlehampton, Walker's right to the tolls on his section of the road being protected. At the same time the Michelgrove-Findon road was closed as a public carriage road.²⁵ The Long Furlong road was disturnpiked in 1878.²⁶

A road leading from the Chichester-Brighton road to Storrington formed almost the entire western boundary of the main part of Clapham parish, and is therefore presumably ancient.²⁷ Another north-south road, described as a public carriage-road in 1812, led through the hamlet of Holt towards Findon.²⁸ Within the parish two tracks connected Clapham and Holt, one, which was a footpath in 1974, leading east from the village street and the other, mentioned in 1415, leading from Clapham church along the south side of the modern Clapham Woods.²⁹ The old road to Lee farm was replaced in the 20th century by a longer, lower one of concrete.³⁰

The Coach and Horses inn in the south-east corner of the parish was newly built in 1741, when it was called the Rose and Crown. Additions were made before 1763, when the inn was described by its present name. In 1779 it was known as the half-way house between Arundel and Shoreham. A coach-house was built shortly before 1786.³¹

Thirteen inhabitants were enumerated in Clapham in 1086.³² Twenty inhabitants were taxed in 1296,³³ and 31 in 1378.³⁴ In 1524 19 inhabitants were assessed for subsidy.³⁵ Forty-nine adult male inhabitants, excluding some of Michelgrove, were recorded in 1642.³⁶ In 1676 there were 110 adults in the parish,³⁷ and in 1724 21 families.³⁸ The population was 197 in 1801, and thereafter rose, fluctuating around 250 for most of the 19th century and reaching a peak of 320 in 1961, despite the loss of the two detached parts to other parishes. In 1971 the population was 264.³⁹

Cricket may have been played at Clapham in the late 18th century.⁴⁰ A single race meeting was held at Michelgrove in 1816.⁴¹ An institute and reading room for Clapham and Patching was built in the village street by Mrs. Joad of Dulany House, Patch-

ing, c. 1882,⁴² and burnt down in 1973.⁴³ A new building, in Patching, was opened c. 1975.

MANORS. The manor of CLAPHAM was held of King Edward by one Alwin in 1066, when it was described as belonging to an estate in Lyminster.⁴⁴ In 1073 it belonged to William de Braose as part of what became the honor of Bramber, to which it always belonged later.⁴⁵ The under-tenant in 1086 was Gilbert, apparently the same as the Gilbert of Clapham recorded in the reign of William II and the Gilbert St. Owen recorded in 1103.⁴⁶ The St. Owen family held the manor during the next 300 years as 2 knight's fees.⁴⁷ Four by the name of Ralph were tenants c. 1150, in 1201-2, in 1242, and in 1268,⁴⁸ the last two perhaps being identical. They were succeeded by John (fl. 1291), Ralph, who in 1304 was granted free warren in Clapham⁴⁹, another Ralph, a minor in 1316 and later sheriff of Sussex,⁵⁰ and another John (fl. 1378).⁵¹ In 1402 Thomas St. Owen, son and heir of John St. Owen, died a minor and was succeeded by his father's uncle Patrick, but 8 years later Patrick was shown not to have been the rightful heir and the manor passed to Thomas Downton, nephew of Thomas St. Owen and then a minor.⁵² At his death, before 1456, he was succeeded by his three daughters, one of whom married William Wood.⁵³ The Wood family later came to hold the manor alone. John Wood was described as lord of Clapham in 1501, and other members of the family of the same forename held the advowson, which apparently descended with the manor at that date, in 1483, 1516, and 1524.⁵⁴ Edward Wood, son and heir of John, sold the manor in 1527 to Sir William Shelley of Michelgrove.⁵⁵

The manor of MICHEL GROVE was perhaps represented by the two hides belonging to Clapham manor which were in the rape of Roger de Montgomery in 1086.⁵⁶ It was recorded as held of the honor of Bramber in 1242⁵⁷ and apparently always later. In the 1190s, together with Heene manor, it was disputed between John of Coombes and Robert Falconer.⁵⁸ The same Robert or a namesake had held Wootton in Folkington in 1175.⁵⁹ Robert Falconer had been succeeded by his son Robert by 1203;⁶⁰ in 1201 Beatrice daughter of Hugh of St. Denys conveyed her right in Heene and Michelgrove to one or

²⁵ J. Town, *Reminiscences of Old Coaching Days* (Worthing, n.d.), 18-20; Worthing Rd. Amendment Act, 4 Geo. IV, c. 27 (Local and Personal).

²⁶ Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1874, 37 and 38 Vic. c. 95.

²⁷ O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 00-01 (1959 edn.).

²⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 129, ff. 136-7; cf. Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 70.

²⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIII (1878 edn.); LXIV (1879 edn.); W.S.R.O., Castle Goring MSS., deed, 1415.

³⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. L (1878 edn.); *ibid.* 1/25,000, TQ 00 (1959 edn.).

³¹ W.S.R.O., Castle Goring MSS., deeds of inn.

³² *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

³³ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 63-4.

³⁴ E 179/189/42.

³⁵ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 76.

³⁶ *W.Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S.v), 60-1.

³⁷ *S.A.C.* xlv. 146.

³⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 5.

³⁹ *Census, 1801-1971*.

⁴⁰ J. Marshall, *Suss. Cricket* (1959), 15-16, 87.

⁴¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 460.

⁴² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); *ibid.* MP 158, f. 20; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1953).

⁴³ Ex inf. Mrs. B.M. Cooper, Selden, Patching.

⁴⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445-6.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405; cf. *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 2.

⁴⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445; *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 401; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (2), 1083.

⁴⁷ e.g. *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143.

⁴⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 82; *Rot. de Ob. et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 175, 182; *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689; *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 65.

⁴⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, 179; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, 41.

⁵⁰ *Feud. Aids*, v. 134; *Cal. Pat.* 1350-4, 335.

⁵¹ E 179/189/42.

⁵² C 137/33 no. 44.

⁵³ C.P. 40/786 rot. 476d.

⁵⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39332, f. 55.

⁵⁵ C.P. 40/1054 Carte rot. 1.

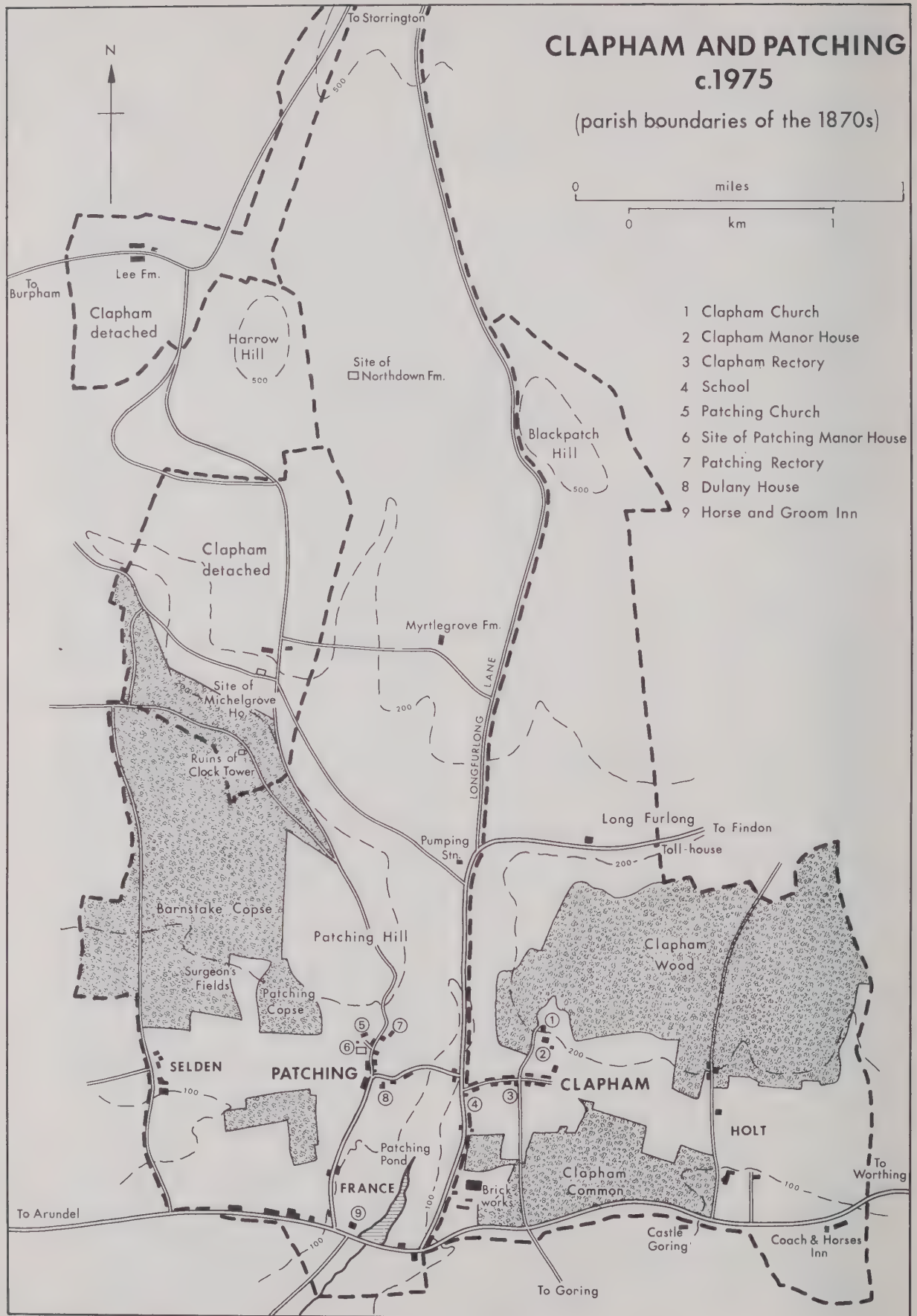
⁵⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 429; cf. *Cur. Reg. R.* xii, p. 307, where Michelgrove is described as 2 hides.

⁵⁷ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689.

⁵⁸ *Pipe R.* 1193 (P.R.S. N.S. iii), 152; 1194 (P.R.S. N.S. v), 229; 1195 (P.R.S. N.S. vi), 240.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 1175 (P.R.S. xxii), 83.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 1203 (P.R.S. N.S. xvi), 27.



other of them.⁶¹ The Falconer family continued to hold Michelgrove by knight-service thereafter.⁶² Robert's son Godfrey succeeded between 1239⁶³ and 1244.⁶⁴ A Godfrey Falconer held Michelgrove in 1248 and 1268⁶⁵ and died in 1279,⁶⁶ being succeeded by his son Robert (fl. 1291; d. 1302),⁶⁷ who was succeeded by his son John (d. 1320).⁶⁸ John's son and heir Henry was a minor, but the manor was restored to John's widow Lettice in 1321, since she had been joint tenant.⁶⁹ In 1324, however, the king again had custody.⁷⁰ From the mid 14th century the Falconers adopted the alternative surname Michelgrove, and later used it exclusively. Henry Michelgrove *alias* Falconer (d. 1364),⁷¹ perhaps the same as the heir of John (d. 1320), was succeeded by his son John, collector of various taxes in Sussex⁷² (d. 1393),⁷³ and John by his son Henry (d. 1395).⁷⁴ When Henry's son John died a minor in 1398 he was succeeded by his father's brother, another John,⁷⁵ who fought at Agincourt in 1415,⁷⁶ but had died by 1439. His son and heir John was a knight of the shire in 1445.⁷⁷ He died in 1459,⁷⁸ and was succeeded first by his son John who died later in the same year,⁷⁹ and then by John's daughter Elizabeth (b. 1460), who married John Shelley in 1474,⁸⁰ thus bringing the Michelgrove family estates to the Shelley family, with which they were to remain for three centuries.

Sir William Shelley, John's son, succeeded in 1527⁸¹ and bought Clapham manor in the same year. Thereafter the two manors descended together, Michelgrove eventually becoming absorbed in Clapham. Sir William found favour with Henry VIII and was made a judge of Common Pleas and recorder of London.⁸² His brothers Edward and Richard founded the Warminghurst and Patcham branches of the family.⁸³ Sir William was succeeded in 1549⁸⁴ by his son John (d. 1550).⁸⁵ John's son William was imprisoned in 1580 for recusancy,⁸⁶ and was attainted in 1586–7 for his part in Throckmorton's plot.⁸⁷ Sentence of death was commuted, however,⁸⁸ and he was released from the Tower in 1596.⁸⁹ The family estates were leased by the Crown to John and Henry Shelley, Sir John Caryll and

others,⁹⁰ but in 1604 they were restored to William Shelley's nephew John on payment of £11,000.⁹¹ He was created one of the first baronets in 1611⁹² and was later a commissioner of sewers for Sussex.⁹³ His son Sir William having predeceased him he was succeeded by his grandson Sir Charles, a minor, at his death in 1641.⁹⁴ Sir Charles was abroad in 1649⁹⁵ and though resident at Michelgrove in 1671⁹⁶ was abroad again from c. 1678 until his death in 1681.⁹⁷ During the time of his son Sir John (d. 1703) Michelgrove was let to the Butler family for a number of years.⁹⁸ John's son and namesake (d. 1771) renounced his recusancy in 1716 and was M.P. for Arundel and Lewes between 1727 and 1747,⁹⁹ and his son, another Sir John (d. 1783), besides sitting in parliament, held various offices of state.¹ In 1800 the last-named John's son Sir John (d. 1852) sold the Michelgrove estates,² which by then included the greater part of the parish,³ to Richard Walker of Liverpool. Walker died in the following year;⁴ his son, Richard Watt Walker, who came of age in 1813,⁵ lived so extravagantly that he had to sell the estate in 1827 to the duke of Norfolk.⁶ In 1843–4 the whole parish except c.100 a. was in the duke's possession.⁷ In 1874 a later duke exchanged 400 a. in the east and south of the main part of the parish with Lady Burrell, widow of Sir Percy Burrell, Bt., of Castle Goring;⁸ from her the lands passed to her sister Adelaide Harriet, who married Lt.-Col. (later Sir) Alfred Somerset, also of Castle Goring.⁹ In the 1920s more of the parish, including Clapham farm, passed from the Norfolk estate to the Castle Goring estate.¹⁰

The manor-house of Clapham manor, formerly Clapham Farm, lies south of the church.¹¹ The building, which is largely cased in brick and hung tiles, has a central timber-framed range with east and west cross-wings, and is probably of the late 16th century. A brick range with two large external chimney-stacks was added on the south in the 17th century, and the roofs were reconstructed in the late 17th or early 18th. North of the house is a square dovecot of flint rubble with sandstone quoins, which may be medieval in origin.

⁶¹ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 14.

⁶² The assessment of the service varied, being one knight's fee at its largest: *Cal. Close*, 1288–96, 179.

⁶³ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 19–20.

⁶⁴ *Ex. e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 419.

⁶⁵ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 123; ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 63.

⁶⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, p. 182.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1288–96, 179; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, p. 45.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 150.

⁶⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1318–23, 287–8.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1321–4, 422.

⁷¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, pp. 446–7.

⁷² *Cal. Fine R.* 1369–77, 228, 267; 1377–83, 229; 1383–91, 20, 69; 1391–9, 72, 98.

⁷³ C 136/80 no. 22.

⁷⁴ C 136/84 no. 9.

⁷⁵ C 136/100 no. 9.

⁷⁶ *S.A.C.* xv, 129.

⁷⁷ *Cal. Fine R.* 1437–45, 130, 331.

⁷⁸ C 139/171 no. 9.

⁷⁹ C 140/2 no. 17.

⁸⁰ C 140/54 no. 66.

⁸¹ C 142/46 no. 15.

⁸² *D.N.B.*

⁸³ *S. N. Q.* xvii, 4.

⁸⁴ C 142/88 no. 78.

⁸⁵ *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 2.

⁸⁶ *Acts of P.C.* 1580–1, 152.

⁸⁷ *4th Dep. Kpr.'s Rep.* 274–5; Hist. MSS. Com. 9, *Salisbury*, xlii, pp. 277–81; *Statutes of the Realm*, iv (2), 766.

⁸⁸ *Cath. Rec. Soc.* xxxix, 288.

⁸⁹ *Acts of P.C.* 1596–7, 122.

⁹⁰ E 310/25/144 ff. 38–9, 42, 52; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1595–7, 9.

⁹¹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1603–10, 116.

⁹² The following details of the Shelleys are based unless stated on G.E.C. *Baronetage*, i, 25–7.

⁹³ Hist. MSS. Com. 29, *13th Rep. I, Portland*, p. 1.

⁹⁴ Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 62; C 142/616 no. 18.

⁹⁵ *Cal. Cttee. for Money*, i, 527.

⁹⁶ *S.A.C.* liii, 195.

⁹⁷ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1680–1, 275.

⁹⁸ *Clough and Butler Archives*, ed. Booker, pp. v, 6.

⁹⁹ *Hist. Parl., Commons*, 1715–54, ii, 419.

¹ *Ibid.* 1754–90, iii, 429–31.

² *S.N.Q.* xvii, 2; *S.A.C.* lxxi, 52.

³ Cf. Arundel Cast. MS. LM 26.

⁴ *S.A.C.* lxxi, 47.

⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. M 129, f. 132.

⁶ *Ibid.* MD 1227; Smail, *Worthing Rd.* 37, 44.

⁷ W.S.R.O., TD/W 32.

⁸ *Ibid.* Castle Goring MSS., deed of exchange.

⁹ Burke, *Peerage* (1935), 1864; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882).

¹⁰ Ex inf. Miss E. Higinbotham, Clapham.

¹¹ See below, pl. facing p.176.

A house at Michelgrove was mentioned in 1279, 1302, and 1364,¹² and at the time of her marriage in 1474 Elizabeth Michelgrove was seised of a capital messuage, two granaries, a dovecot, and two gardens there.¹³ In 1534¹⁴ the house was rebuilt by Sir William Shelley who is said to have entertained Henry VIII in it.¹⁵ The Tudor building¹⁶ was quadrangular, with an open internal courtyard and polygonal towers at the outer angles. It was of brick, and the south or entrance façade had a three-bay Doric or Tuscan arcade, apparently of stone, with an achievement above. The entrance hall may have been incorporated from the previous building. Upstairs was a gallery 78 feet long. In 1585 the house was said to contain more than 50 rooms, but their scanty furnishing, much of it in poor condition, suggests neglect and non-residence. Eight years later it was described as in great decay and urgently needing repair.¹⁷

About 1769¹⁸ large alterations were made. The building was apparently cased in cream-coloured brick, and the internal courtyard was made into a hall 53 feet by 27, and 40 feet high, rising above the rest of the building, and having four square towers at its corners. Further alterations in the Gothic style were made after 1800 for the Walker family to the designs of George Byfield.¹⁹ One-storeyed wings were added on both sides of the house, that on the west including a conservatory and that on the east containing a dining-room 50 feet by 27, and a drawing-room 46 feet by 40 with a groined chestnut ceiling. The very elaborate staircase inserted at the same date was later moved to Burton Park near Petworth.²⁰ At the same time apparently a new stable block was built north of the house, replacing the earlier stables to the east.²¹

The former pigeon-house, which stood on the hill to the south,²² was apparently built between 1755 and 1768.²³ After 1800 it was converted into a clock-tower by the addition of another storey. The building was square and of three storeys, each narrower than the last; it was built of brick and flint with some cement rendering.²⁴ By 1955,²⁵ and probably long before, it was in ruins, and it had been demolished by 1974.

The park belonging to the house lay to the south, almost entirely in Angmering parish, and consisted in 1793 of 660 a.;²⁶ much of it had been planted during the mid 18th century.²⁷ In 1802 it contained 649 deer.²⁸ Plans for its improvement, which Humphrey Repton made c. 1800–1 for Richard Walker, were not carried out.²⁹

After the Michelgrove estate was bought by the duke of Norfolk the house was demolished and the park partly cut down and abandoned.³⁰ In 1974 only one wall and a turret, apparently of the early 19th century, remained, besides the stables and a walled garden to the east. A pair of 18th-century lodges south-east of the house survived, much altered, in 1974 as cottages.

ECONOMIC HISTORY. In 1086 Clapham manor contained 4 plough-lands; two ploughs were in use on the demesne, and 5 *villani* and 8 bordars had two others.³¹ The two detached portions of the parish may be included in this description, for they are not mentioned separately. Later the demesne lands of the two manors formed large estates. In 1402 the demesne of Clapham manor included 540 a. of arable,³² Michelgrove manor in 1279 contained 160 a. of arable,³³ and in 1474 350 a. with 200 a. of pasture. Lee farm was mentioned as part of Michelgrove in 1474.³⁴ In 1587 it had c. 100 a. of arable and 2 granaries.³⁵

There were fixed rents and farms worth 10 marks at Clapham manor in 1402.³⁶ Numerous freehold estates of between $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 5 a. are recorded in the Middle Ages, but there is little information about rents or services.³⁷ Three tenants of the manor at a money rent are recorded at the end of the 16th century, two holding estates of 3 a. and 20 a., and another a much larger estate which was probably Clapham farm.³⁸ At Michelgrove in 1302 there was one free tenant holding a yardland at a money rent.³⁹

By the mid 18th century much of the parish belonged to the Shelley family, and was divided into three large farms, Clapham, Michelgrove, and Lee farms, which were let on 15 or 21 year leases in common with other Shelley farms elsewhere. At Michelgrove farm, as well as paying a money rent, the tenant was to supply 12 hens and 12 chickens, to fatten 6 of the landlord's pigs every year, and to carry furze to Michelgrove when necessary. The landlord reserved free access across the farm to Michelgrove house. The tenant of Lee farm, besides his money rent, was to supply 10 days' work for the landlord with his horses, though the landlord could not require this during the wheat or barley sowing seasons or at harvest.⁴⁰

Numerous copyhold and customary freehold tenants were also recorded at Clapham manor in the 17th and 18th centuries, owing money rents and heriots in kind. Copyhold estates could be sub-let to

¹² C 133/22 no. 6; C 133/104 no. 7; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 447.

¹³ C 142/46 no. 15. ¹⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 5674, f. 1.

¹⁵ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 81.

¹⁶ The following acct. is based except where stated on the following: *Topog. Misc.* i (1792), [26]; J. P. Neale, *Views of Seats*, ii(5); Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 81–2; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii.201; *S.A.C.* lv. 284–98; lxxi. 10; B.L. Add. MSS. 5674, f. 1; 5677, f. 72; Smail, *Worthing Rd.* 37; H. Repton, *Observations on Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* (1803), facing p. 179, Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 40–8. See also below, pl. facing p. 225.

¹⁷ E 310/25/144 f. 52. ¹⁸ Cf. *S.A.C.* lxxi. 22, 24.

¹⁹ Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Brit. Architects* (1978), 177.

²⁰ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 124; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1928, f. 26.

²¹ *S.C.M.* xiii. 203.

²² *Ibid.* vi. 507.

²³ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 515, f. 147; *S.A.C.* lxxi. 15.

²⁴ *S.A.C.* lxxi. 15–17.

²⁵ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 1956.

²⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39389, f. 94.

²⁷ *S.A.C.* lxxi. 20, 23, 24.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16024.

²⁹ Repton, *Observations on Landscape Gdng.* 175.

³⁰ *S.A.C.* lxxi. 12.

³¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

³² C 137/33 no. 44.

³³ C 133/22 no. 6.

³⁴ C 142/46 no. 15.

³⁵ E 310/25/143 f. 4.

³⁶ C 137/33 no. 44.

³⁷ W.S.R.O., Castle Goring MSS., deeds, 1368 and 1426; *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 103–4; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii(2), 82; *S.A.C.* xl. 99, 106–7; *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 157.

³⁸ E 310/25/144 f. 42.

³⁹ C 133/104 no. 7.

⁴⁰ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 515, ff. 7–9, 29–32, 145–52.

others, and were sometimes held for lives.⁴¹ Some of the tenants mentioned in contemporary probate inventories left property of considerable value.⁴²

The eastern portion of the main part of the parish remained longest in the hands of small freeholders. The 21 free tenants of the early 13th century had declined by the 16th to six.⁴³ Roger Hide (d. 1630) was seised of a messuage called the Holt,⁴⁴ which apparently passed to the Parson family;⁴⁵ that family held Holt farm from at least 1686 until the early 19th century. In 1686 the farm consisted of 110 a. freehold.⁴⁶ In the 18th century the family also held lands on lease from the Shelleys which included the former copyhold lands of others, and which were described at different dates as 131 a.⁴⁷ and 83 a.⁴⁸ In 1807 Holt farm consisted of 79 a. freehold and 79 a. copyhold land,⁴⁹ and in 1815, after an exchange with R. W. Walker, of 110 a. freehold and c. 60 a. copyhold.⁵⁰

Three open fields are known in the parish, which by 1773 contained only 38 a.; two lay to the north of the village along the boundary with Patching parish, and one to the south.⁵¹ In 1615 there had been parcels of glebe of $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in each of them.⁵² In 1773 the strips remained unconsolidated and were mostly less than 1 a. in area, each northern field being divided into two furlongs. At that date 2 a. were glebe, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. belonged to Sir John Shelley, and the rest was divided between four small freeholders.⁵³ In 1811 the fields were still described as open.⁵⁴ There may also have been an open field or fields in Holt, as the layout of the closes east of the hamlet in 1773 suggests.⁵⁵ A parcel of 1 a. lying in Holt field in Holt was mentioned in 1686 and 1816.⁵⁶

There was inclosed arable land in the parish too from early times. The demesne of Clapham manor included recent assarts c. 1150, and there are other medieval references to assarting and to the existence of crofts.⁵⁷ In 1615 the glebe land included 5 closes totalling 18 a.⁵⁸ The disjointed layout of the fields belonging to Clapham farm in 1773 suggests piecemeal assarting,⁵⁹ and some of the field-names of Holt farm might indicate colonization in woodland.⁶⁰ Similarly six large regular fields lying north of the road to Findon and first recorded in 1773 were apparently carved out of upland pasture.⁶¹

The 100 a. of pasture disputed between Clapham manor and Henry Tregoze of Goring in 1201–2 was

probably common pasture.⁶² In later times Clapham manor included common pasture on the downs.⁶³ About the end of the 18th century four tenants were recorded as having the right to pasture between 30 and 60 sheep there.⁶⁴ In 1811 the tenantry down was attached to Clapham farm, the tenant of which had the exclusive use of it during part of the year, while the manorial tenants had rights of common there at other times.⁶⁵ Clapham common meanwhile, before its inclosure, supplied furze for fuel.⁶⁶

Crops grown in the parish in the 17th and 18th centuries included wheat, barley, oats, flax and hemp, clover, tares, peas, and beans, as well as sainfoin at Michelgrove farm.⁶⁷ Sheep-farming was prominent in the Middle Ages and later. In the 14th century William Isemonger of Clapham possessed a large flock.⁶⁸ Clapham manor had pasture for 300 sheep in 1402,⁶⁹ and an 18th-century tenant apparently of Clapham farm died owning 690 sheep. An inhabitant of Holt had 318 sheep in 1708, and other large flocks are recorded in the 17th and 18th centuries besides.⁷⁰ In the detached parts of the parish the emphasis on sheep was even greater. At the end of the 16th century Michelgrove farm had pasture for 1,000 sheep,⁷¹ and there were 124 weighs of wool at the house.⁷² Lee farm at the same date had pasture for 1,340 sheep.⁷³ In 1730 there were apparently 1,350 sheep at Lee farm.⁷⁴ Between 3,000 and 4,000 sheep were recorded in the parish in 1801 and 1803, when there were also over 150 pigs.⁷⁵ There was a rabbit warren at Michelgrove, with a lodge, in 1595.⁷⁶

The open fields and commons in the main part of the parish were inclosed in 1812 by an agreement recorded in the manor court. Of the former Thomas Rawson as trustee for R. W. Walker received 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in two parcels, the rector a close of 2 a. as glebe, and three other tenants parcels of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 4 a. Of the commons Rawson received 67 a., including the tenantry down, which was added to Clapham farm, Thomas Parsons 11 a., and three other tenants parcels of between 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. A parcel of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. was reserved as public gravel pits, for the use of the lord of the manor and of the surveyors of highways. However, land promised to be reserved to provide fuel for the poor was not in fact awarded.⁷⁷

The consolidation of the parish into the Michelgrove estate reached its culmination in 1816, when

⁴¹ Ibid. M 129, *passim*; M 317.

⁴² W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29 Clapham 18, 36–7, 39, 43.

⁴³ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii(2), 82–3, 86; cf. *S.A.C.* xl. 99, 107; W.S.R.O., Castle Goring MSS., deed, 1415; *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 64, 161, 276; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 103.

⁴⁴ C 142/454 no. 17; cf. C 142/582 no. 148; W.S.R.O., S.T.C. 13, f. 33; 17, f. 73.

⁴⁵ W.S.R.O., Castle Goring MSS., covenant to produce title deeds, 1823.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., S.T.C. 28, ff. 218–22.

⁴⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 515, ff. 137–41.

⁴⁸ Ibid. H 1/25.

⁴⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/6/2, ff. 6, 8.

⁵⁰ Ibid. Castle Goring MSS., conveyance, 1816.

⁵¹ Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/25.

⁵² W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/1 (1615).

⁵³ Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/25.

⁵⁴ Ibid. M 129, f. 134.

⁵⁵ Ibid. H 1/25.

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., S.T.C. 28, f. 219; *ibid.* Castle Goring MSS., conveyance, 1816.

⁵⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 82, 104.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/1 (1615).

⁵⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/20.

⁶⁰ Ibid. H 1/25.

⁶¹ Ibid. H 1/20.

⁶² *Rot. de Ob. et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 175, 182; *Cur. Reg. R.* ii. 114. It was perhaps identical with the land held by Gilbert of Clapham formerly in Goring; *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

⁶³ Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/20.

⁶⁴ Ibid. MD 515, f. [210].

⁶⁵ Ibid. M 129, f. 132.

⁶⁶ e.g. *ibid.* f. 117.

⁶⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29 Clapham, *passim*; *S.A.C.* lxxi. 19.

⁶⁸ *S.N.Q.* iv. 69.

⁶⁹ C 137/33 no. 44.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29 Clapham, *passim*.

⁷¹ E 310/25/144 f. 42.

⁷² *S.A.C.* lv. 296.

⁷³ E 310/25/143 f. 4.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29 Clapham 39.

⁷⁵ E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, f. [49v.]; EW 2, f. [1].

⁷⁶ E 310/25/144 f. 42.

⁷⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. M 129, ff. 131–48.

R. W. Walker bought Holt farm from the Parson family.⁷⁸ In 1843-4 the duke of Norfolk's estate in the main part of the parish comprised two farms, Clapham farm of 586 a. and Holt farm of 143 a., and a number of small tenements, many of less than 1 a. Michelgrove and Lee farms included large areas of the parishes surrounding them,⁷⁹ Lee farm having 1,000 a. in 1851, when 21 labourers were employed there.⁸⁰ By c. 1870 Clapham farm included most of the western portion of the main part of the parish, and Holt farm almost the whole of the eastern portion.⁸¹ In 1881 Lee farm comprised 1,200 a. in all, with a work-force of 14,⁸² which often swelled in the summer to 50 or 60 of all ages.⁸³ A new farm, Stanhope farm, was created at the end of the 19th century, and had over 150 a. in 1922.⁸⁴ In 1975 Clapham farm contained c. 300 a., and the eastern part of the parish was farmed as part of the Castle Goring estate.⁸⁵

In 1843-4 there were 545 a. of arable, 273 a. of meadow and pasture, and 586 a. of upland pasture in the parish.⁸⁶ Since then the amount of arable in the northern part of the parish has increased. In 1930 the crops of the parish were listed as wheat, oats, turnips, mangel-wurzels, and rape.⁸⁷ Sheep remained important until the 20th century: there were c. 2,000 at Lee farm in 1886 and 650 at Clapham farm in 1901,⁸⁸ but more recently cereals and dairy farming have predominated. Poultry-farming has also been practised in recent times.⁸⁹ There was a market-gardener in the parish in 1884.⁹⁰

A miller was mentioned in the parish during the Middle Ages,⁹¹ and there was a windmill on the downs near Michelgrove in 1595.⁹² The two chief means of livelihood in the parish apart from agriculture, the timber trades and brickmaking, have existed for a long time. There was a carpenter in 1554 and a sawyer in 1614.⁹³ Coppicing was being practised in 1587,⁹⁴ and two centuries later most of the woodland in the parish was coppiced.⁹⁵ Numerous woodmen are recorded in the parish in the 19th and 20th centuries, making hurdles and fencing,⁹⁶ and at the end of the 19th century the existence of plentiful woodland yielding work in winter was said to be one cause of the relative prosperity of the inhabitants.⁹⁷ In 1731 Sir John Shelley licensed

Thomas Colebrooke to dig clay for making bricks and tiles on Clapham common, and to inclose c. 1 a. of the common for a brickyard, paying the commoners 1s. a year in compensation.⁹⁸ In 1742 the stock in trade included some 17,000 tiles and 6,000 bricks.⁹⁹ A later tenant¹ supplied bricks for use at Michelgrove in 1769.² By 1843-4 the brickyard had grown to 7½ a.,³ and in 1869 its chief kiln could burn 20,000 bricks.⁴ The Clapham Common Brick and Tile Co. was established in 1928, and in the 1920s and 1930s supplied at least 5 million paving bricks to Worthing corporation. Before 1939 c. 60 men were employed, but mechanization later reduced that number considerably. In 1975, apart from making bricks, the firm dealt in building materials of all kinds.⁵

Other occupations recorded since the late 18th century are those of blacksmith,⁶ shoemaker,⁷ and shopkeeper. Members of the Hazelgrove family have kept the village store since c. 1870.⁸ From c. 1840 until the Second World War, a training-stable flourished at Michelgrove, in buildings which survived in 1974 north of the house.⁹ In 1975 many parishioners worked outside Clapham in Littlehampton, Worthing, and other places.¹⁰

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. There are court rolls of Clapham manor from 1651 to 1848, during which period the court was held about once every two years for the first thirty years and thereafter about once every ten years. As at Patching, manorial jurisdiction lapsed in the late 18th century and an attempt was made in 1772 to discover the names, rights, and services of the tenants.¹¹ Churchwardens are recorded from 1560, sometimes one a year, but at other times two.¹² There was a single overseer of the poor in 1642¹³ and 1834. At the latter date labourers' cottages were often exempted from rates, and their rents paid by the parish, and six men were being supported in the winter by work on the roads.¹⁴ The parish was one of the original members of Sutton united parishes, formed in 1791.¹⁵ In 1869 it was transferred to East Preston union,¹⁶ later East Preston rural district, and in 1933 to Worthing rural district.¹⁷ After 1974 it was in Arun district.

⁷⁸ W.S.R.O., Castle Goring MSS., conveyance, 1816.

⁷⁹ Ibid. TD/W 32.

⁸⁰ Ibid. MF 49, f. 280.

⁸¹ Arundel Cast. MS. K 2/62.

⁸² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 14324, ff. 54-7.

⁸³ Ibid., Ep. 1/22A/1 (1884).

⁸⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.)

⁸⁵ Ex inf. Mr. B. Cornford and Mr. J. F. Somerset.

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., TD/W 32.

⁸⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930).

⁸⁸ S.A.S., MS. SM 138; W.S.R.O., SP 211.

⁸⁹ W.S.R.O., SP 212; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938); M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975; ex inf. Mr. Cornford and Mr. Somerset.

⁹⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 50/1/2/1, f. 68.

⁹¹ *Sele Charters*, p. 103.

⁹² E 310/25/144 f. 42.

⁹³ *Suss. Wills*, ii (S.R.S. xlii), 18; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29 Clapham 2.

⁹⁴ E 310/25/143 f. 4.

⁹⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 515, ff. 9, 29, 139; cf. E 126/20 ff. 288-9.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., MF 49, f. 282v.; ibid. MP 158, ff. 6-7, 23-4; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1953, 1973); *W. Suss. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 1973.

⁹⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/1 (1878).

⁹⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 129, ff. 105-6.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29 Clapham 44.

¹ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 515, ff. 87-8.

² S.A.C. lxxi. 24.

³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 32.

⁴ W.R.L., sale cats. 1856-79, no. 9.

⁵ Ex inf. Mr. R. C. Jordan, Clapham Brick Co.; *Evening News*, 30 Dec. 1932.

⁶ S.A.C. lxxi. 44.

⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 50/1/2/1, f. 45.

⁸ Local inf.; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.).

⁹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 32; ibid. MF 49, f. 279v.; ibid. MP 158, f. 10; M. Seth-Smith, *Ld. Paramount of the Turf*, 144; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.); E. L. H. Tew, *Old Times and Friends* (1908), 14; M. Cobbett, *Wayfaring Notions* (1906), 28.

¹⁰ Local inf.

¹¹ W.S.R.O. Holmes-Campbell MSS.; Arundel Cast. MS. M 129 (copy of proceedings made 1772).

¹² B.L. Add. MS. 39359, ff. 44-9.

¹³ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 60.

¹⁴ *Rep. Com. Poor Laws* [44], pp. 499 a-b, H.C. (1834), xxx-xxxi.

¹⁵ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 34.

¹⁶ Ibid. 46.

¹⁷ *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii).

In 1769 Sir John Shelley was cautioned by the parish surveyor of highways for not supplying his share of statute labour.¹⁸ Between 1795 and 1827 most of the parishioners compounded for the work required of them.¹⁹

CHURCH. Clapham was apparently a parish by 1073 when William de Braose gave tithes from it to his college at Bramber;²⁰ the existing church may include late-11th-century work. The first known rector was mentioned in 1257.²¹ Between 1654 and 1660 the rectory was united with Patching,²² and the two benefices were again united in 1888, under a scheme of 1875, the parishes however remaining distinct.²³ In 1974 the two parishes were served by a priest-in-charge, and the future status of the united benefice was in doubt.²⁴ There was a chapel of ease at Michelgrove in the late 14th century,²⁵ which was later commemorated by the field-names Chapel field and Chapel croft.²⁶

The advowson²⁷ of the rectory apparently always descended with the manor until the 19th century.²⁸ Between 1411 and 1414 the Crown presented during the minority of Thomas Downton.²⁹ In 1515 the patronage belonged for a single turn to Richard Peke. Thomas Andrews *alias* Clarke presented for a turn in 1573, and Richard Evans in 1582. After the resignation of the then rector in 1591, during the attainder of William Shelley, the living lay vacant for more than two years, and the right of presentation reverted to the Crown, which continued to hold it after the restoration of the Shelley estates to John Shelley in 1604.³⁰ It had been restored to Shelley by 1616 when he granted the next turn to Thomas Shelley of Findon, who presented Laurence Gibson in 1618. Sir Thomas Holland, however, successfully claimed the presentation, under a grant of 1468, because of Thomas Shelley's outlawry.³¹ Gibson was deprived in 1619, and Holland presented another incumbent in 1620.³² Thereafter the Shelley family continued to hold the advowson and usually exercised it, despite their being recusants until 1716, but the earl of Dorset presented for a turn in 1662. In 1859 the duke of Norfolk sold the advowson, and it passed in 1862 to Katharine Annabell, widow of Vice-Admiral Sir G.R. Brooke-Pechell, Bt.³³ At her death in 1871 it passed to her daughter Henrietta

Katharine, wife of Sir Percy Burrell, Bt., who left it in 1880 to her sister Adelaide Harriet, wife of Lt.-Col. (later Sir) Alfred Somerset.³⁴ The Somerset family still held it in 1974. Since 1875 the right of presentation to the united living of Clapham and Patching has been exercised alternately by the holders of the two advowsons and their successors.³⁵

The living of Clapham was valued at £6 13s. 4d. in 1291,³⁶ and in 1535 at £14.³⁷ In 1653 the rector was described as overwhelmed with charges, and the poverty of the living was one reason for its union with Patching in the following year.³⁸ In 1677 its value was estimated at £60 a year,³⁹ and in 1724 its real value at £30 3s. 6½d.⁴⁰ It was not augmented, but by c. 1830 its value had risen to £113.⁴¹ In 1853 it was again described as a 'miserably poor' living.⁴² The demesne tithes of Clapham which William de Braose had granted in 1073 to his college at Bramber⁴³ presumably passed along with its other endowments to Sele priory.⁴⁴ Before the mid 12th century a member or members of the St. Owen family granted further tithes to the priory, and c. 1150 Ralph St. Owen granted half the tithes of his new assarts in the parish.⁴⁵ At an unknown date the priory was receiving half the tithes of a large part of the parish; by the late 17th century their share had come to be a moiety of all the tithes.⁴⁶ The tithes were apparently usually leased, either to the rector or to others, for instance the incumbents of Washington and Findon.⁴⁷ In 1255 they were valued at £1 6s. 8d.;⁴⁸ the rent remained the same until the early 16th century, when it was increased by 1s. The lessee at that date also held a lease of the parsonage.⁴⁹ When John Whistler (inst. 1662) refused to accept a new lease from the college at a higher rent, the college won a decree for the true value of the tithes, estimated at between £20 and £30 a year.⁵⁰ In 1684 and c. 1690 Charles French *alias* Westridge was the lessee of the college's share of tithes,⁵¹ and in 1724 a Mr. Lloyd,⁵² presumably a relation of the previous rector. In 1769 and 1811 the moiety was let to the vicar of Findon;⁵³ later it was usually let to the same, under a beneficial lease.⁵⁴ The tithes were commuted in 1843-4 for £314 12s. 6d., which was divided equally between the college and the rector.⁵⁵

In 1615 the glebe land consisted of 5 closes comprising 18 a. and four small parcels in the open fields comprising 2½ a.⁵⁶ Between 1773⁵⁷ and 1830

¹⁸ *S.A.C.* lxxi. 22.

¹⁹ W.R.L., surveyor of highways' acct. bk.

²⁰ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

²¹ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 14 n.

²² *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1653-4, 369.

²³ *Lond. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 1875, p. 1693.

²⁴ Ex inf. Mrs. Cooper.

²⁵ *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlv), p. 311; cf. *ibid.* p. 414.

²⁶ E 310/25/144 f. 42; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 515, f. 146.

²⁷ Unless otherwise stated the rest of this sect. is based on B.L. Add. MS. 39332, ff. 54-61, 71.

²⁸ Cf. C.P. 40/786 rot. 476d.

²⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1408-13, 346, 409; 1413-16, 237.

³⁰ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1603-10, 359, 621; 1611-18, 120.

³¹ Cf. above, Bramber Rape.

³² According to other sources it was John Shelley who presented in 1618, and it is possible, as Gibson later alleged, that the Shelleys and Holland were acting in collusion against him; cf. C 2 Jas. I/G 17/20.

³³ B.L. Add. MS. 39469, f. 88.

³⁴ Burke, *Peerage* (1935), 1864.

³⁵ *Lond. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 1875, p. 1693.

³⁶ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

³⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 316.

³⁸ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1653-4, 315, 319.

³⁹ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Clapham 6 (2).

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 5.

⁴¹ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 270-1.

⁴² J.W. Warter, *Parochial Fragments* (1853), 368.

⁴³ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁴⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 60. ⁴⁵ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 82.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* pp. 103-4; Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Clapham 6(3).

⁴⁷ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Clapham 4, 5(3), 6(3).

⁴⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 99.

⁴⁹ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Clapham 3; cf. *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 282. Other sources give different valuations of the share of tithe: *Tax Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 141; Dugdale, *Mon.* iv. 670.

⁵⁰ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Clapham 5 (2, 3).

⁵¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39368, f. 471; E 134/2 Geo. I Mich./2.

⁵² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 4.

⁵³ *S.A.C.* lxxi. 22; Arundel Cast. MS. M 129, f. 133.

⁵⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii(2), 83.

⁵⁵ W.S.R.O., TD/W 32.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* Ep. I/25/1 (1615).

⁵⁷ Arundel Cast. MSS. H 1/20, 25; PM 64.

all but 14 a. was sold to redeem the land-tax.⁵⁸ In 1843–4 the rector also leased 11 a. from the duke of Norfolk.⁵⁹ After an exchange between the rector and the duke in 1873 only 11 a. of glebe remained.⁶⁰

In 1615 there was a parsonage house with two barns and a herb garden.⁶¹ In 1735 it was described as a large, old, and inconvenient timber-framed building; urgent repairs were carried out in the same year when part of it was blown down in a storm.⁶² After enlargement in the early 19th century it was described in 1830 as a very eligible residence.⁶³ Between 1872 and 1875 £1,500 was raised to repair and further enlarge it,⁶⁴ but it was sold after the union of Clapham with Patching and during the 1920s was a school of gardening. Later it was again sold, the north part was demolished, and houses were built in the grounds.⁶⁵

The Reformation seems to have been strongly resisted in Clapham. John Wall, rector 1531–59, adhered to the old faith,⁶⁶ and his successor David Spencer was reported in 1569 to be refusing to preach the new doctrines,⁶⁷ although he remained in office until his death four years later. In 1579 the churchwardens of the previous year were themselves presented for refusing to present recusants.⁶⁸

During the 16th and early 17th centuries rectors were often pluralists, and sometimes non-resident. In 1556 there was a curate with a stipend of £7 6s. 8d.,⁶⁹ and though the rector was resident in 1563,⁷⁰ his successor in 1579 lived at Cowfold, employing a non-preaching curate at Clapham.⁷¹ David English, instituted in 1606, held Patching as well as Clapham.

The Roman Catholic leanings of the 16th century were succeeded in the early 17th by equally strong protestant leanings. Henry Nye, rector 1620–44, was inhibited from preaching by the vicar-general in 1635 on suspicion of Puritanism, and seven years later was appointed a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines.⁷² His successors, Andrew and Samuel Wilmer, were members of a notable Puritan family. Samuel Wilmer, instituted in 1651, seems to have been a Congregationalist; at any rate his parishioners drew attention to his zeal in 'gathering the scattered saints into one body to enjoy gospel ordinances' when they petitioned in 1653 that he should be granted the living of Patching in addition.⁷³ Wilmer was ejected from Patching at the Restoration, and forfeited Clapham in 1662 for failure to comply with the Act of Uniformity.⁷⁴ His successor John Whistler, a former royalist soldier,⁷⁵ brought the parish back to orthodoxy.⁷⁶

In 1724 a service with sermon was held each Sun-

day, and the sacrament was administered three times a year to between 26 and 35 communicants.⁷⁷ In 1742 there were the same services, which were held by the rector himself though he was not resident.⁷⁸ During the third quarter of the 18th century and again during the first 20 years of the 19th a number of assistant curates were recorded in the parish.⁷⁹

The 19th century was dominated by the fifty-year tenure of William Nourse (1821–71). In 1838 a service was held every Sunday, alternately in morning and afternoon, with communion four times a year.⁸⁰ Six years later the number of communicants had increased slightly, and in 1853 their average number was 25.⁸¹ After 1850 alternate morning and afternoon services were held in Clapham and Patching on successive Sundays by arrangement with the rector of Patching, who for a time acted as curate of Clapham.⁸² Average attendances from the two parishes in 1851 were estimated to be c. 100 at morning service and up to c. 150 at afternoon service.⁸³ Hymn-singing was introduced at Clapham church in the 1850s, and was soon emulated at Patching.⁸⁴ Towards the end of Nourse's incumbency the number of communicants had dropped to 12.⁸⁵ The next rector instituted two full services each Sunday,⁸⁶ and his successor added an early service twice a month and various weekday services. By 1884 communion was being celebrated four times a month, and the average attendance at Sunday services was 95–100 in the morning and 115–30 in the afternoon. By then all 156 sittings were free,⁸⁷ whereas only one in three had been so in 1853.⁸⁸ The last-mentioned rector's zeal caused friction in Patching, where the elderly rector Edmund Tew complained that his parishioners were being enticed away.⁸⁹ At Tew's death in 1888 the union of the two benefices ordered thirteen years earlier came into effect, a curate being appointed to share the duty.⁹⁰ For a time double services continued, but later an alternating system was re-introduced.⁹¹

The inhabitants of the detached parts of the parish, especially Lee farm, could not easily get to Clapham church, as the rector noted in 1884.⁹² To serve their needs a chapel of ease or mission room was later opened at Lee farm, where a Sunday afternoon service was held once a month.⁹³

The church of *ST. MARY THE VIRGIN* (the dedication is recorded in 1406)⁹⁴ is a small and irregular building of flint with stone dressings. It has a chancel, aisled nave, and north-west tower in the west part of the north aisle. The north wall of the

⁵⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii(2), 83.

⁵⁹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 32.

⁶⁰ I.R. 18/10290; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/1 (1615).

⁶² Ibid. Ep. I/40/2.

⁶³ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii(2), 83.

⁶⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1875).

⁶⁵ Ibid. MP 158, f. 12; 879, f. [3]; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922, 1930).

⁶⁶ Ex inf. Mr. T. J. McCann, of W.S.R.O.

⁶⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 25.

⁶⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 38.

⁶⁹ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 41. ⁷⁰ *S.A.C.* lxi, 112.

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 38.

⁷² *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 33, 35.

⁷³ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1653–4, 315; *Calamy Revised*, ed. Matthews, 535.

⁷⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39368, f. 469.

⁷⁵ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Clapham 6(1).

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662).

⁷⁷ Ibid. Ep. I/26/3, f. 5.

⁷⁸ Ibid. Ep. I/22/1 (1742).

⁷⁹ Ibid. (1758); B.L. Add. MS. 39359, ff. 47–8.

⁸⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/2 (1838).

⁸¹ Ibid. Ep. I/22A/2 (1844, 1853).

⁸² Tew, *Old Times*, 9, 13.

⁸³ H.O. 129/90/2/1.

⁸⁴ Tew, *Old Times*, 11.

⁸⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1865).

⁸⁶ Tew, *Old Times*, 15.

⁸⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁸⁸ Ibid. Ep. I/22A/2 (1853).

⁸⁹ Ibid. Ep. I/22A/1 (1884, Patching).

⁹⁰ Ibid. Ep. I/22A/1 (1890).

⁹¹ Tew, *Old Times*, 15.

⁹² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁹³ Ibid. Ep. I/22/2 (1907, 1917).

⁹⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii(2), 82.

nave is of the 11th or 12th century;⁹⁵ it survives entire as the south wall of the tower and also above the later two-bay arcade. The rest of the building is structurally of the 13th century, but the tower and north arcade were built before the south arcade.⁹⁶ All but one of the aisle windows were replaced in the 15th century, when a western doorway was put into the nave. The roofs of the nave and south aisle are probably 15th-century too.

In 1684 the chancel was reported to have fallen down,⁹⁷ evidently because of disputes over responsibility for its upkeep.⁹⁸ The line of the former chancel roof was visible in 1777 and 1858.⁹⁹ In 1724 the chancel had been repaired and adorned, partly at Sir John Shelley's expense.¹ A shingle spire, recorded in 1777 and 1805,² perhaps the one for the building of which money was left in 1550,³ was taken down before 1830.⁴ A project to replace it in the early 1870s was not carried out,⁵ and the tower has a simple pyramidal shingled cap. The church was under repair in 1838,⁶ and was 'barely decent' in 1853.⁷ A thorough restoration was carried out in the early 1870s by Sir Gilbert Scott. The 18th-century chancel ceiling was taken out and the roof reconstructed. The chancel arch was rebuilt, the original south doorway, previously closed, was renewed, and many original details were restored.⁸

A fragment of a medieval oak screen and traces of wall paintings were discovered during the Scott restoration.⁹ The other fittings of the church apart from monuments are 19th-century; the font is of before 1830,¹⁰ and the pews are of the 1870s and later. The brass chancel screen on a marble base, which incorporates a lectern and matching pulpit, are perhaps from designs by Scott. The church is rich in monuments of the Shelley family, among them a mural monument to Sir William (d. 1549) of clunch with roughly carved figures,¹¹ and three figured monumental brasses, to John (d. 1527) and his wife Elizabeth, John (d. 1550), and John (d. 1592).¹² There is also a marble mural monument to Richard Walker (d. 1801) and his wife and daughter. The three bells, all of 1320–30 and by the founder Nicholas, comprise the earliest ring of three in Great Britain.¹³ The large collection of plate includes two silver communion cups of 1568 and 1785 and a silver ciborium of Spanish or Italian workmanship.¹⁴ The registers begin in 1685.¹⁵

ROMAN CATHOLICISM. William Shelley of Michelgrove, described in 1564 as a 'misliker of religion',¹⁶ did not subscribe to the order for uniformity of public worship in 1569.¹⁷ In 1580 he was imprisoned for recusancy,¹⁸ and twelve years later his brother John Shelley was reported to have a priest at Michelgrove.¹⁹ Numerous recusants were recorded in Clapham during the next 60 years, including members of the Shelley household, among them two schoolmasters.²⁰ In 1635 it was only the king's favour which prevented Sir John and Lady Shelley from being charged with recusancy.²¹ In 1676 there were 14 recusants in the parish.²² Forty years later, however, Sir John Shelley abjured Roman Catholicism,²³ and in 1742 there were claimed to be no Roman Catholic families in the parish.²⁴ A later Roman Catholic landlord, the duke of Norfolk, was reported by the rector in 1881 to be luring parishioners to the Roman church with gifts and offers of free schooling.²⁵

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. It was claimed in 1662 and 1676 that there were no protestant dissenters in the parish;²⁶ and in 1724 all the families were church families except for one Baptist.²⁷ At the end of the 19th century nonconformist open-air services in Clapham Street are said to have been well attended.²⁸

EDUCATION. A schoolmaster was recorded in the Shelley household in 1574 and 1580,²⁹ and other schoolmasters were mentioned in the parish in 1598 and 1622.³⁰ There was a dame school with 6 pupils in 1772, perhaps under the patronage of the Shelleys,³¹ but it had lapsed by 1818.³²

Clapham and Patching C.E. (Controlled) School was founded in 1833, when 10 children attended during the week and 60 boys on Sundays, many from other parishes.³³ In 1846–7, when it was supported by subscriptions and payments, it had 44 pupils during the week and a paid mistress.³⁴ In 1871 there was accommodation for only 40 pupils, but 16 boys and 37 girls attended on the return day.³⁵ A new school, of flint with brick dressings, was built in

⁹⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 366.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* 372; *S.N.Q.* xiv, 278.

⁹⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39368, f. 471.

⁹⁸ Cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, f. 4; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii(2), 83.

⁹⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 5677, f. 73; S.A.S., Saunders ch. drawings.

¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, f. 4.

² B.L. Add. MS. 5677, f. 73; S.A.S., Sharpe coll.

³ *Suss. Wills*, ii (S.R.S. xlii), 18.

⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii(2), 84.

⁵ *S.A.C.* xxvi, 214.

⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/2 (1838).

⁷ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/22A/2 (1853).

⁸ *S.A.C.* xxvi, 212–14.

⁹ *S.A.C.* xxvi, 214; xliii, 230.

¹⁰ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii(2), 85.

¹¹ *S.A.C.* xxvi, 215.

¹² *Ibid.* lxxvii, 140–6.

¹³ Elphick, *Bells*, 33–4; *S.A.C.* xcv, 150.

¹⁴ *S.A.C.* liv, 218–20.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 50/1.

¹⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 24.

¹⁷ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1547–80, 352.

¹⁸ *Acts of P.C.* 1580–1, 152.

¹⁹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1591–4, 176.

²⁰ e.g. *Cal. Assize Rec. Suss. Eliz. I; Jas. I, passim*; *Chwdns. Presentments*, i–ii (S.R.S. xlix–l), *passim*; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/4, f. 17; Ep. 1/23/7, f. 15; Ep. 1/37, 1 55.

²¹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1634–5, 597.

²² *S.A.C.* xlv, 146.

²³ *Hist. Parl., Commons*, 1715–54, ii, 419.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1742).

²⁵ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/22A/1 (1881).

²⁶ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/22/1 (1662); *S.A.C.* xlv, 146.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, f. 5.

²⁸ *Ibid.* MP 158, f. 3.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/4, f. 17; *Recusant Hist.* xii, 236.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/17/9, f. 127; *Chwdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), 43.

³¹ *S.A.C.* lxxi, 33; *S.N.Q.* xiv, 276.

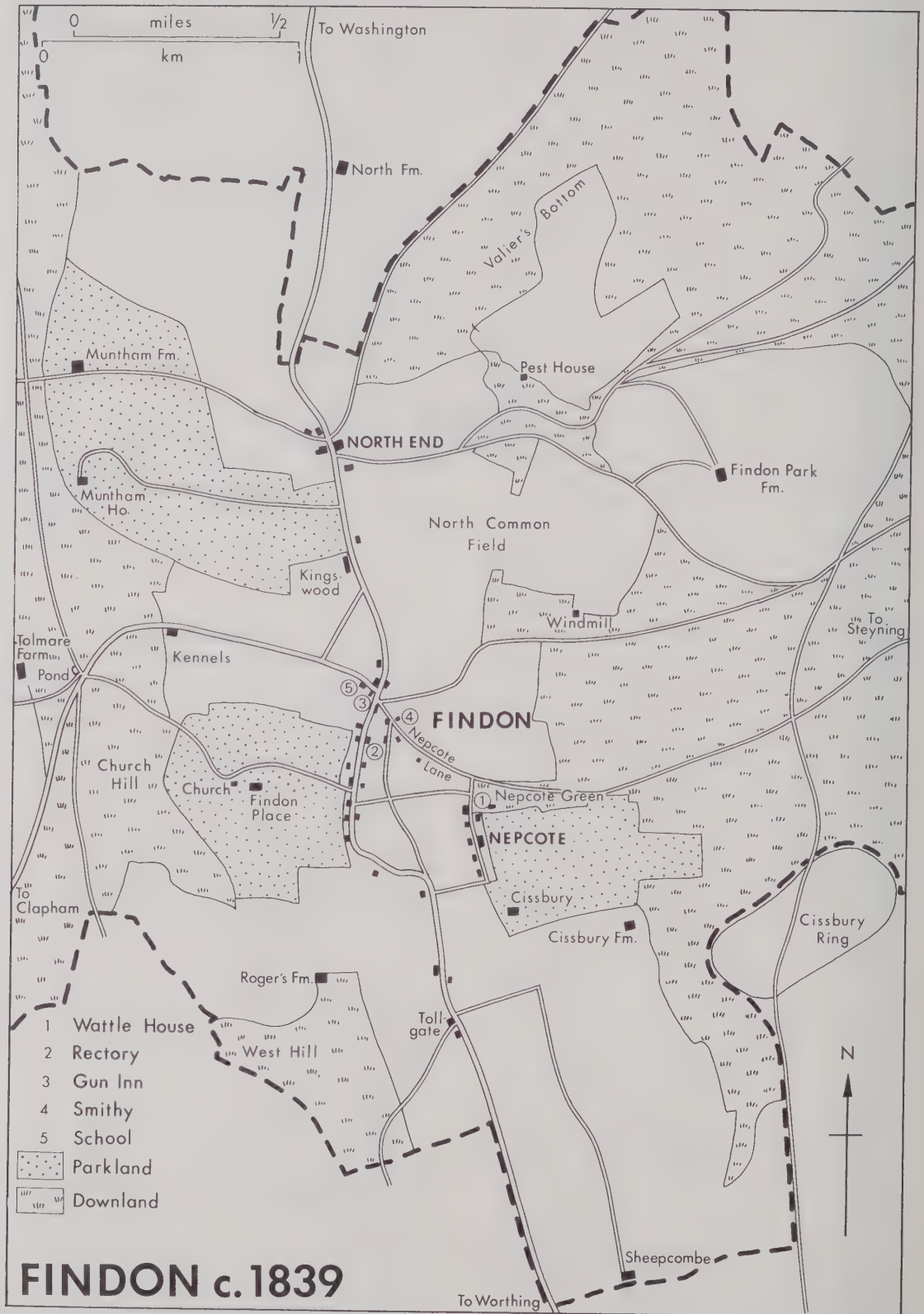
³² *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 955.

³³ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 966.

³⁴ *Church School Inquiry*, 1846–7, 4–5.

³⁵ *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 398–9 (1871), lv.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX



1873,³⁶ and enlarged c. 1897;³⁷ average attendance was 80 in 1893,³⁸ and 107 ten years later, including 28 infants.³⁹ Thereafter it declined to 74 in 1922, remaining about the same number in 1938 and in 1973.⁴⁰

A night school run by the rector had c. 30 pupils, including some from Patching, c. 1875, and continued in 1884.⁴¹ In 1975 the older children went to school in Littlehampton.⁴²

CHARITY FOR THE POOR. Henry Hilton of Clapham by will proved 1641 left the sum of £24 annually for 99 years out of his lands in co. Durham to be distributed among the 12 poorest inhabitants of the parish.⁴³ The lands were sequestered for the recusancy of his brother and heir John, and no income had been received by 1651.⁴⁴ In 1724 the income was said to be £16 a year.⁴⁵ Nothing more is heard of the charity.

FINDON

THE PARISH of Findon, famous in the county for its sheep fair and for race-horse training, straddles the wind-gap in the South Downs north of Worthing.⁴⁶ The ancient parish consisted of 4,370 a. The south part, comprising 379 a., was transferred to Worthing borough in 1933,⁴⁷ and was later largely built over. Despite its modern name Findon Valley, it belonged more to Worthing than to Findon in 1977, and its history since 1933 is therefore treated with Worthing. In 1971 Findon contained 3,991 a. (1,615 ha.).⁴⁸

Findon ancient parish is roughly 3 miles across in each direction, but its boundary is much indented. In the north it follows a presumably ancient track for some way, and in the south-east it runs round the outer earthwork of Cissbury Ring.⁴⁹ The parish lies entirely on the chalk, overlaid in some places by later deposits.⁵⁰ The landscape is dissected by dry valleys, of which the central wind-gap is the chief. It contains the lowest land in the parish, rising from c. 100 ft. in the south to c. 250 ft. in the north; in the west the downs reach 500 ft. in height, and in the east over 600 ft. Most of the other dry valleys, or coombes, debouch into the central one; three of the more prominent are Valiers Bottom in the north-east, a coombe in the south-west formerly called Palmer's Coombe, which contains the modern Roger's farm, and one in the west known as Long Furlong, which continues into Clapham.⁵¹ Water was formerly supplied by ponds, all dry in 1977, and by numerous wells, some of great depth.⁵²

Land use is divided between arable and pasture; much of the downland was formerly open sheep-walk, of which the only relic in 1977 was Nepcote

Green, the site of the sheep fair. The parish remained chiefly agricultural in 1977, despite the great expansion of the village during the previous century. Only about 125 a. of woods were recorded c. 1839,⁵³ and the proportion of woodland in the parish remained very small in 1977.

Park-land, however, has always been an important element in the landscape since the Middle Ages. Findon Park belonging to Findon manor, in the east of the parish, existed by 1229 when the abbot of Fécamp unsuccessfully claimed the right to hunt there.⁵⁴ William de Braose in 1279 claimed the immemorial right of free warren in Findon, and was confirmed in it in 1281.⁵⁵ Mesne tenants of Bramber barony, however, had the right to hunt in the park on Shrove Tuesday.⁵⁶ Parkers were recorded in the parish in 1285–6⁵⁷ and in the 15th century.⁵⁸ In 1326, when the park comprised 160 a., there was also a rabbit warren,⁵⁹ and the tithe of rabbits and game and of pasture in the park were mentioned in 1341.⁶⁰ A lodge, perhaps the fore-runner of Findon Park farm-house, was mentioned in 1581.⁶¹ The park was still being managed as a park in 1631, when it was let on a 20-year lease,⁶² but it was afterwards turned over to agriculture. In 1977 its roughly oval boundary was followed by bridlepaths, and much of the containing bank survived, especially on the north-west side.⁶³

The three other parks of the parish are of much later creation. Emparking was apparently in progress at Findon Place in the early 18th century,⁶⁴ and by 1795 the park there had attained about two-thirds of its later area.⁶⁵ In 1823 the public carriage-road through it was closed,⁶⁶ and by c. 1839 it had

³⁶ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1876), 94; W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., conveyance of land.

³⁷ W.S.R.O., MP 158, f. 25.

³⁸ *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 596, H.C. (1894), lxv.

³⁹ *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], p. 637, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi.

⁴⁰ *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1922* (H.M.S.O.), 341; 1938, 401; *W.Suss. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 1973.

⁴¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); Ep. I/22A/2 (1875); cf. Ep. I/22A/1 (1878, Patching).

⁴² Local inf.

⁴³ Prob. 11/185 (P.C.C. 36 Evelyn).

⁴⁴ *Cal. Cttee. for Compounding*, iii. 2272–4.

⁴⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 5.

⁴⁶ This article was written in 1975 and revised in 1977.

⁴⁷ *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii).

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 1971.

⁴⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI, LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁵⁰ Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

⁵¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI, LXIV (1879 edn.); 1", sheet 182 (1970 edn.); W.S.R.O., TD/W 57.

⁵² Edmunds, *Wells and Springs of Suss.* 34, 99–100; H. R. P. Wyatt, *Fragments of Findon* [1926], 23–4; H. L. Reeves, *Findon* (1968), 10; *S.N.Q.* xv. 140.

⁵³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 57.

⁵⁴ *Cur. Reg. R.* xiii, pp. 306–7.

⁵⁵ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 760; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257–1300, 255.

⁵⁶ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 760; cf. *S.A.C.* xxvi. 229; xlv. 173.

⁵⁷ J.I. 1/924 rot. 60; cf. *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 161.

⁵⁸ Horsham Mus., Washington man. acct. roll, 1448–9; W.S.R.O., Bosham man. MSS., Findon man. acct. roll, 1475–6; cf. *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524–5* (S.R.S. lvi), 77.

⁵⁹ C 134/97 no. 7. ⁶⁰ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 387.

⁶¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39394, f. 57.

⁶² K.A.O., U 269/E 275; cf. W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5591.

⁶³ Cf. O.S. Map 1", sheet 182 (1970 edn.).

⁶⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 390, f. 65.

⁶⁵ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁶⁶ Worthing Rd. Amendment Act, 4 Geo. IV, c. 27 (Local and Personal).

reached its greatest size, which it retained for a century.⁶⁷ In 1938 the eastern part was cut off by the construction of the village bypass,⁶⁸ and by 1977 most of the rest of the park had been turned over to agriculture. At Muntham park, north-west of the village, Lord Montague laid out plantations⁶⁹ and apparently fishponds⁷⁰ in the mid 18th century. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries much work was done on both pleasure grounds and park,⁷¹ a new approach to the house being made from the London–Worthing road to replace that from the downs.⁷² Fountains were installed between 1835 and 1839.⁷³ Muntham park also attained its greatest size in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.⁷⁴ After the sale of the estate in 1958 it was split up, part being acquired by Worthing corporation, which opened a municipal crematorium there in 1968.⁷⁵ In 1977 much of the park had been dis-parked, and the surviving plantations were in decay. Cissbury park, south-east of the village, was laid out between 1808 and 1839,⁷⁶ and was enlarged on the east side before 1875.⁷⁷ It remained parkland in 1977.

The most important road in the parish in the Middle Ages and later was the east–west road through the downs between Lewes and Chichester.⁷⁸ It had two alternative courses through Findon. The more southerly road led past the manor-house and church; it was mentioned in 1635,⁷⁹ and called Church Lane in 1709,⁸⁰ but later lapsed, and was closed as a carriage-road in 1823.⁸¹ The other road, further north, is represented by the modern Nepcote Lane and School Hill. It was described as the road from Bramber to Arundel in 1656⁸² and as Lewes Lane in 1782,⁸³ and remained a major route during the 18th century.⁸⁴ Both roads form hollow-ways as they traverse the village. The north–south road through Findon, of which the southern part leading to Broadwater and West Tarring was mentioned in the 15th century,⁸⁵ was much less important than the east–west road before the 19th century, but after it was made a turnpike road as part of the London–Worthing road in 1804,⁸⁶ the relative importance of the two was reversed.⁸⁷ After 1823 a branch turnpike road was made from Tolmare pond in Findon through Clapham and Patching to Littlehampton, and the westward continuation of

the old downland road to Chichester via Michelgrove in Clapham was closed as a carriage-road. The cutting near Tolmare pond evidently dates from that period.⁸⁸ At the same time a toll-gate was built on the main road south of the village to replace the one near the Teville pond in Worthing.⁸⁹ Both the main road and the branch were dis-turnpiked in 1878;⁹⁰ the toll-house, a small weather-boarded building, survived until 1963.⁹¹ Plans of 1866–7 for a direct London–Worthing railway line through Findon were abortive.⁹² With the growth of motoring in the early 20th century, however, traffic on the London–Worthing road increased so much that a village bypass became necessary; it was opened, on the west side of the village, in 1938.⁹³ By 1970 the part of the London–Worthing road north of the village was a dual carriage-way.⁹⁴ A carrier's van plied between Worthing and Findon in 1886, and a bus service following the same route was started in 1904.⁹⁵

The village of Findon lies in the centre of the parish. Its original site was evidently near the church and manor-house, where a number of tracks formerly converged;⁹⁶ the vicarage house and vicarial glebe lay north of the church in the early 17th century; earthworks were recorded in the same area in 1477 and 1615,⁹⁷ and what may have been boundaries between closes are revealed by air photographs.⁹⁸ The centre of the modern village is the Square, formed by the crossing of the two main roads. The shops on its east side occupy a 16th- or 17th-century building, and Greypoint House on its south side is a late-18th-century building, with a garden wing of c. 1830 to the east. Findon Farmhouse to the north was a working farm in the 19th century.⁹⁹ Most of the older buildings of the village are of flint or brick, with some rendering. Holmcroft, south of the Square, is an early-19th-century villa. After the north–south road through the village was made a turnpike the number of buildings in the parish greatly increased.¹ The village grew more slowly after c. 1850, though some new houses were built at that period, including Hermit Terrace, named after a Derby winner.² In the early 20th century many semi-detached villas were built,³ and further development in the 1920s and 1930s included council

⁶⁷ W.S.R.O., TD/W 57; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI, LXIV (1879 and later edns.).

⁶⁸ O.S. Map 6", LI. SW. (1948 edn.).

⁶⁹ *Pococke's Travels*, ii (Camd. Soc. 2nd ser. xlv), 106–7.

⁷⁰ Wyatt, *Fragments*, 30.

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5795, f. 3.

⁷² Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii, 130.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5795, f. 3; *ibid.* SP 250.

⁷⁴ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 and later edns.).

⁷⁵ Ex inf. Mr. E. C. Turier, Worthing Borough Planning Officer.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 407; *ibid.* TD/W 57; cf. *ibid.* Add. MS. 391, f. 143.

⁷⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI, LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁷⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. xii–xiv; *S.A.C.* cix. 21.

⁷⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635).

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 390, f. 50.

⁸¹ Worthing Rd. Amendment Act, 4 Geo. IV, c. 27 (Local and Personal).

⁸² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 390, f. 1v.

⁸³ *Ibid.* Par. 84/6/10, f. 1.

⁸⁴ *S.A.C.* viii. 264; *Pococke's Travels*, ii, 106; *Corresp. of John Wilkes*, ed. Almon (1805), iv, 140.

⁸⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1422–9, 261; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 91.

⁸⁶ Worthing Road Act, 42 Geo. III, c. 62 (Local and Personal); Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i, 32.

⁸⁷ e.g. Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii, 129.

⁸⁸ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.); Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii(2), 95.

⁸⁹ Worthing Rd. Amendment Act, 4 Geo. IV, c. 27 (Local and Personal).

⁹⁰ Ann. Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1874, 37 & 38 Vic. c. 95.

⁹¹ Reeves, *Findon*, 60; *S.C.M.* xiv. 269.

⁹² W.S.R.O., QDP/W 152, 154.

⁹³ *Ibid.* MP 155, f. 1.

⁹⁴ O.S. Map 1", sheet 182 (1970 edn.).

⁹⁵ Wyatt, *Fragments*, 50.

⁹⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.).

⁹⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 92; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 493, f. [4]; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1615, 1635); cf. Wyatt, *Fragments*, 13, though the foundations referred to there cannot be those of the vicarage.

⁹⁸ O.S. arch. index.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 57.

¹ *Census*, 1801–11.

² *S.C.M.* xi. 546.

³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.); LI. SW. (1899, 1914 edns.).

houses north of the village, and private estates to the south-west.⁴ The village grew more rapidly in the 1950s and 1960s, after the sale of the Grey-point, Holmcroft, and Findon farm estates.⁵ The centre of the village was then largely filled up with houses and bungalows, both singly and in estates, the extent of the development being disguised by the retention of old trees, hedges, banks, and walls.

Outlying settlements have always existed in the parish besides the main village. Prehistoric and Romano-British settlement was widespread on the downs, and settlement continued south and west of Muntham House during the Middle Ages.⁶ Other sites of medieval settlement in the Middle Ages were at Heregrave in the north-east part of the parish,⁷ Sheepcombe in the south,⁸ and perhaps Palmer's Coombe in the south-west.⁹ The pattern of outlying farms remained in 1977.

Two hamlets which also survived in 1977 had existed for some time, having probably originated in the colonization of roadside waste. North End, c. ½ mile north of the village on the Washington road, was mentioned c. 1485.¹⁰ There were 3 or 4 buildings there in the 18th century,¹¹ and 6 or 7 in 1875.¹² Part of the hamlet was destroyed by road-widening in 1938.¹³ The surviving buildings are of the 18th and 19th centuries, except for Ivy Cottage which is 17th-century. About the same distance south-east of the village lay the hamlet of Nepcote, with its southern limb East End. Both existed in 1726.¹⁴ Nepcote, occupying the low spur that apparently gave it the first part of its name,¹⁵ retained its separate identity in 1977 despite the expansion of the village. The surviving buildings are of the 18th and 19th centuries, except for Threshers at the south end, which is 17th-century with 18th-century additions. East End in 1726 contained East End House, the forerunner of Cissbury House, and several other houses. By 1803, as a result of engrossing by the owners of the Cissbury estate, only one of those other houses survived,¹⁶ and by 1839 the hamlet had disappeared altogether.¹⁷ The road that led from East End to Sheepcombe¹⁸ thereafter ceased to be used.

In 1086 58 persons were recorded at Findon manor and a sub-manor which may have been what was later Sheepcombe manor. The eleven

recorded at Muntham,¹⁹ however, perhaps included inhabitants of the Wealden outlier of that manor in Itchingfield. Twenty-six inhabitants were assessed to the subsidies of 1296 and 1327,²⁰ and 80 adults were assessed in 1378, including some servants.²¹ In 1524 41 persons paid tax.²² There were at least 73 adult males in the parish in 1642,²³ and 116 adults in 1676.²⁴ In 1724 there were said to be c. 40 families.²⁵ The population was 381 in 1801, and has since risen, despite temporary falls in the 1840s and 1890s, presumably on account of agricultural depression. There were 681 inhabitants in 1871, 930 in 1931, and 1,616 in the reduced area of the parish in 1971.²⁶

The Gun inn in the Square was mentioned in 1693,²⁷ and presumably then already belonged to William Lasseter, gunsmith, who was living there in 1701.²⁸ It was mentioned again in 1744 and 1768,²⁹ and in 1788 was the place where the Findon manor court was held.³⁰ In 1799 it served as a post office.³¹ The building, which was still an inn in 1977, is timber-framed, and probably 17th-century in date. It was enlarged to the south in the 18th century, and later much refitted. The Black Horse, a pseudo-Elizabethan building of c. 1938 at the south end of the village, replaced a smaller building which originated as a 'bough house', or private house allowed to sell liquor on fair days. There were other bough houses in Nepcote in the 19th century to serve the fair trade, besides an inn, the Running Horse, which had closed by 1926.³²

There was a friendly society in the parish between 1794 and 1856, with 80 or 90 members in the early 19th century.³³ A race-course was opened on the downs west of Muntham House in 1814,³⁴ and apparently still existed c. 1843.³⁵ Horse races are also said to have been held during the 19th century under West Hill in the south-west part of the parish.³⁶ At the inclosure of the common downs in 1856, Nepcote Green was allotted to the parish for recreation;³⁷ it was later managed by the parish council. Findon Cricket Club was founded in 1867,³⁸ and was still thriving in 1977. A subscription lending library was founded in the parish in 1857, but seems to have lapsed after 1861.³⁹ It was refounded about the end of the century, and between 1911 and 1923 was housed in the Wattle

⁴ Ibid. LI. SW. (1948 edn.); LXIV. NW. (1932, 1948 edns.); *Census*, 1921-51; W.S.R.O., MP 155, f. 11; *ibid.* SP 236, 243, 246-7.

⁵ Reeves, *Findon*, 15, 29, 54-5, 57-8; W.S.R.O., MP 774, f. [20].

⁶ *S.C.M.* vii. 471; *S.N.Q.* xii. 103-4; xiv. 196-8; xv. 315; *Antiq. Jnl.* viii. 449-60; *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 21-4.

⁷ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 198; *Cur. Reg. R.* xiv, pp. 49, 272, 378; J.I. 1/924 rot. 60; *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 64.

⁸ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 57; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, iii, p. 404.

¹⁰ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Findon 25 (TS. cat.); cf. *Chwdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), 50.

¹¹ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

¹² O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LI (1879 edn.).

¹³ Reeves, *Findon*, 15-16.

¹⁴ Map, 1726, *penes* the Hon. Mrs. Wyatt, Cissbury.

¹⁵ *S.A.C.* xxii. 14; cf. *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.) i. 189.

¹⁶ Map, 1803, *penes* the Hon. Mrs. Wyatt.

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., TD/W 57.

¹⁸ e.g. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

¹⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445, 450.

²⁰ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 64, 161.

²¹ E 179/189/42.

²² *Suss. Lay Subsidy*, 1524-5 (S.R.S. lvi), 77.

²³ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 83.

²⁴ *S.A.C.* xlv. 146.

²⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, f. 15.

²⁶ *Census*, 1801-1971.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 390, f. 35v.

²⁸ *Ibid.* Par. 84/1/1/2, f. 15; cf. *Wiston Archives*, p. 66.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29 Findon 79; *ibid.* Add. MS. 1183, f. 20.

³⁰ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 414.

³¹ J. Greenwood, *Posts of Suss., Chich. Branch* (1973), 47; cf. *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv. (1798), 580.

³² Wyatt, *Fragments*, 13, 18; Reeves, *Findon*, 18.

³³ E.S.R.O., QDS/3/EW 3; *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 516-17; 1818, 456-7.

³⁴ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 93-5.

³⁵ *Wallis's Worthing* (1843), 47.

³⁶ Wyatt, *Fragments*, 33.

³⁷ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 21.

³⁸ F. Higgins, *Findon Cricket Club, 1867-1967* (Worthing, 1967).

³⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/7/6.

House on Nepcote Green.⁴⁰ There were clubs for women and girls and for working men in the parish in the early 20th century, of which the former at least met at the Wattle House.⁴¹ A village hall was built in 1933 in the High Street,⁴² the library being afterwards transferred there.⁴³ Many social amenities of the late 19th and early 20th centuries were due partly or wholly to the benefactions of the families of the successive 'squires' of Findon Place, Muntham House, and Cissbury, especially the Margessons, the Thynnes, and the Wyatts.

Because of its nearness to Worthing, Findon acquired public services earlier than neighbouring villages. Gas had been laid on by c. 1926,⁴⁴ and mains water was available in part of the village two years later.⁴⁵ Electricity had appeared by 1938.⁴⁶ A fire station for the county council fire service was opened north of the village in 1965.⁴⁷

A convalescent home opened in the parish in 1885 took many patients from London.⁴⁸ It usually had about a dozen inmates,⁴⁹ and still flourished in 1905,⁵⁰ but the building had become tea rooms by 1934.⁵¹ Another home for invalids and incurables, run by the Anglican Sisters of Mercy, was moved to Findon from Worthing in 1934. It left the parish in 1967, its premises in Nepcote Lane being later occupied by the Roman Catholic Sisters of Our Lady of Sion.⁵²

A notable 18th-century resident was William Frankland of Muntham House, an amateur enthusiast of mechanics, who filled his house with working machines of all kinds.⁵³ In the 19th century the Lyall family of Greypoint House, originally London merchants, produced members of parliament, church dignitaries, and Indian civil servants.⁵⁴

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. In 1066 the manor of FINDON was held by King Harold, and comprised the large total of 30½ hides, including outlying lands in what was later Arundel rape and elsewhere.⁵⁵ By 1073 it belonged to William de Braose,⁵⁶ who retained it in demesne in 1086,⁵⁷ evidently because of its strategic position. Thereafter it descended with Washington until 1462, except in the early 15th century when it was held in dower by Elizabeth, widow of Thomas, duke of Norfolk (d. 1399), until her death in 1425.⁵⁸

marrying successively Sir Robert Goosehill (d. 1403),⁵⁹ and Gerard Ufflete.⁶⁰

After 1462 Findon descended with Bramber rape until 1474, when John, duke of Norfolk (d. 1476), settled it on his wife Elizabeth for her life.⁶¹ At the partition of the Norfolk inheritance c. 1484 between John, duke of Norfolk (d. 1485), and William Berkeley, earl of Nottingham (d. 1492), the reversion of Findon was assigned to the latter.⁶² He sold it to Sir Richard Guildford, from whom it passed to Edmund Dudley, to whom Elizabeth, dowager duchess of Norfolk, granted her life-interest in 1502.⁶³ After Dudley's attainder in 1510,⁶⁴ Findon was granted by the Crown to Thomas, Lord Howard, later duke of Norfolk (d. 1554),⁶⁵ who granted it back in 1514 in repayment of a loan.⁶⁶

In 1534 Henry VIII granted it to Sir Christopher Hales and Sir Richard Rich.⁶⁷ Hales quitclaimed his moiety to Rich three years later, and in the following year Rich conveyed the manor to Thomas Cromwell, Lord Cromwell,⁶⁸ who may have sold it in the same year to Edward Shelley,⁶⁹ described as of Findon in 1540.⁷⁰ Shelley held the manor in 1545,⁷¹ and at his death in 1554 was apparently succeeded by his grandson Henry, a minor.⁷² Henry's uncle Richard Shelley unsuccessfully claimed Findon in 1580.⁷³ In 1616 Henry conveyed it to his son-in-law Thomas Middleton of Horsham and others as security for payment of the debts of his son Thomas, and two years later, when the period for payment had expired, they conveyed it to Thomas Middleton's father John.⁷⁴ In 1641 John and Thomas Middleton sold it to John Tufton, earl of Thanet,⁷⁵ who in 1650 sold the demesne lands only to John Cheale (d. 1686).⁷⁶

After Lord Thanet's death in 1664 Findon passed successively to his three younger sons, John (d. 1680), Richard (d. 1684), and Thomas (d. 1729), each of whom was earl of Thanet,⁷⁷ and the last-named conveyed the manor between 1717 and 1720⁷⁸ to John Cheale (d. 1751), son of John (d. 1717), son of John (d. 1686). The third John Cheale's nephew and heir William Green died in 1786, and in the following year his executors sold Findon to William Richardson. Richardson died in 1801, and after the death of his widow Mary in 1828 the manor passed to his cousin William Westbrook Richardson,⁷⁹ who sold it in 1861 to

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/52/2.

⁴¹ Ibid.; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1913, 1930).

⁴² Char. Com. files.

⁴³ W.S.R.O., MP 173, f. [11].

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., SP 243.

⁴⁵ Edmunds, *Wells and Springs of Suss.* 34; cf. W.S.R.O., SP 246.

⁴⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

⁴⁷ Reeves, *Findon*, 54.

⁴⁸ W.S.R.O., MP 155, ff. 44, 46.

⁴⁹ *Census*, 1891, 1901.

⁵⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

⁵¹ Ibid. (1934).

⁵² W.S.R.O., MP 155, f. 45; 774, f. [16]; Reeves, *Findon*, 16; cf. D. R. Elleray, *St. Andrew's Ch., Worthing* (1977), 36.

⁵³ *Suss. Ind. Hist.* viii. 2-4.

⁵⁴ *D.N.B.*; mon. in ch.; *S.A.C.* lxxii. 237.

⁵⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444-5.

⁵⁶ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

⁵⁸ C 139/16 no. 25 m. 10.

⁵⁹ C 137/42 no. 22.

⁶⁰ *Feud. Aids*, vi. 524.

⁶¹ B.L. Add. Ch. 7619; cf. *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 279; *Rot. Parl.* vi. 169.

⁶² *Rot. Parl.* vi. 411-12.

⁶³ B.L. Add. MSS. 5685, f. 112v.; 39343, f. 101; *Cal. Close*, 1500-9, p. 102.

⁶⁴ *D.N.B.*

⁶⁵ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, i (1), p. 357; cf. *Complete Peerage*, ix. 610.

⁶⁶ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, i (2), p. 1446.

⁶⁷ Ibid. vii, p. 597.

⁶⁸ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 167.

⁶⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), p. 323.

⁷⁰ Ibid. xv, p. 347.

⁷¹ C 142/75 no. 66.

⁷² *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 14; *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, 159; Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, 63, 66-7.

⁷³ C 2/Eliz. I/S 7/53. ⁷⁴ C 2/Jas. I/M 13/45.

⁷⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39386, f. 221.

⁷⁶ Ibid. 39387, ff. 23-4; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 95.

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 390, *passim*; *Complete Peerage*, xii(1), 692-5.

⁷⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 390, ff. 55, 57; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 88.

⁷⁹ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 92, 95.

Richard Hall⁸⁰ (d. by 1864),⁸¹ whose son Richard Spencer Hall sold it in 1872 to Col. W. G. Margesson.⁸² At his death in 1911 Margesson was succeeded by his son Col. E. W. Margesson (d. 1944), whose brother and heir Capt. W. H. D. Margesson had sold the estate by 1952.⁸³ During the late 19th and early 20th centuries the manor house was often let.⁸⁴

A manor house at Findon was mentioned in 1290 when William de Braose died there.⁸⁵ Edward I stayed there in 1305,⁸⁶ presumably as the guest of William's widow Mary who was living at Findon in 1316⁸⁷ and possibly also in 1296.⁸⁸ In 1380 the house had a principal chamber with a chapel adjoining, a latrine, a gatehouse with rooms over it, and a dovecot.⁸⁹ Between the late 14th and mid 17th centuries the lords of the manor apparently never resided. In 1650 the manor house was sold with the demesnes to John Cheale,⁹⁰ whose family lived there during the late 17th and early 18th centuries.⁹¹ The oldest part of the present building is the east range of five bays, which is basically 17th-century and was presumably built soon after 1650.⁹² The house was remodelled in the mid 18th century, and c. 1788 William Richardson added a new double-pile block on the west with a five-bay pedimented front of yellow brick.⁹³ A one-storeyed ballroom was added further west, probably in the early 19th century,⁹⁴ and apparently at the same time a third storey was added to the 17th-century range.⁹⁵ In the early 20th century the present entrance hall and dining-room were redecorated in an early-18th-century style, the dining-room being at the same time enlarged southwards. A 19th-century service wing added at the east end was demolished c. 1965.⁹⁶

The former east lodge to the park in the main street of the village was built c. 1850 in a spiky Gothic style of flint and sandstone with some rendering.

FINDON PARK descended with the manor until 1581, when it was sold to Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston.⁹⁷ Thereafter it descended with Wiston manor.

The reputed manor of SHEEPCOMBE⁹⁸ belonged to William de Braose by 1073,⁹⁹ and appears

to be the same as the 5 hides which one William held of Findon manor in 1086.¹ In later centuries it was held directly of Bramber honor.² In 1268 Godfrey Falconer of Michelgrove held it as part of 1¼ fee,³ and it presumably descended in his family, since Henry Falconer held it in 1361.⁴ In 1399 5 yardlands at Sheepcombe were held of Bramber honor as ¼ fee by a member of the Joop family, presumably Maud, who at about the same date held of Heene manor 4 yardlands called Sheepcombe Heene.⁵

Later Sheepcombe passed to the vicars choral of Chichester. The earliest date at which they are recorded as having it is 1631,⁶ but they presumably acquired it before the Reformation.⁷ Thomas Cooke of Heene (d. 1573), who had some interest at Sheepcombe,⁸ may be a descendant of the Henry Cooke of Findon who was leasing Chichester chapter lands in Goring in 1533,⁹ and who was perhaps tenant of Sheepcombe too. In 1865–6 it was transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.¹⁰ Between the 17th and 19th centuries Sheepcombe was let on leases of three lives.¹¹ In addition to a reserved rent the tenant owed 4s. a year towards the 'king's feast', and entertainment for the principal and two vicars when they held court.¹² William Cripps acquired the lease in 1736,¹³ and at his death in 1748 it passed to his son John (d. 1772), whose nephew and heir William Groome¹⁴ was succeeded by his nephew Hugh Penfold in 1795.¹⁵ At Hugh's death in 1807 it passed to his son Hugh Wyatt (d. 1864), whose son Hugh Wyatt¹⁶ (d. 1897)¹⁷ bought the freehold from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1869. Sheepcombe then comprised 150 a.¹⁸ Hugh's nephew and heir H. R. P. Wyatt sold the estate in 1929.¹⁹

There was a manor-house at Sheepcombe in 1650,²⁰ which by 1805 had become two tenements.²¹ The present building, at the top of Coombe Rise, Findon Valley, appears to have been built as a pair of cottages in the late 19th century.

A freehold tenement of Findon manor comprising 60 a., of which John Leeds of Wappingthorn in Steyning died seised in 1606, was the nucleus of the estate later known as CISSBURY.²² It descended with Wappingthorn²³ until 1663, when Englebert

⁸⁰ Ibid. 96; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862).

⁸¹ I.R. 18/10330.

⁸² Lower, *Hist. Suss.* (1870), i. 177; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 96.

⁸³ Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1952), p. 1697.

⁸⁴ Wyatt, *Fragments*, 76.

⁸⁵ *Sele Chartulary*, p. xiv.

⁸⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1301–7, 367.

⁸⁷ *Lewes Chartulary*, ii (S.R.S. xl), 71.

⁸⁸ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 64.

⁸⁹ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iv, p. 75.

⁹⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39387, f. 23.

⁹¹ e.g. *ibid.* 5698, f. 200.

⁹² There seems no evidence for medieval work, as stated by Reeves, *Findon*, 32.

⁹³ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 57; *Topographer*, iv (1791), 150; arms of Wm. Richardson over porch; Reeves, *Findon*, 32; see below, pl. facing p. 49.

⁹⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii(2), 88; W.S.R.O., F/PD 457 no. 11. The rm. is not shown in B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 57.

⁹⁵ Reeves, *Findon*, 32.

⁹⁶ Ibid. 33.

⁹⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39394, f. 57.

⁹⁸ W.S.R.O., Cap. III/4/1, f. 15.

⁹⁹ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

² e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1313–17, 562; *Cal. Inq. p. m.* xi, p. 143.

³ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), 63.

⁴ *Cal. Inq. p. m.* xi, p. 143.

⁵ C 137/17; *Fitzalan Surv.* (S.R.S. lxvii), p. 121.

⁶ C 54/3550 no. 22.

⁷ *S.A.C.* lxxviii, 129.

⁸ *Suss. Inq. p. m.* 1558–83 (S.R.S. iii), pp. 89, 92.

⁹ *White Act Bk.* (S.R.S. lii), p. 94.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Cap. III/2/2, ff. 28v–30v.

¹¹ Ibid. Cap. III/4/1, f. 7; Cap. III/5/1, f. 2; Cap. III/5A/1, ff. 228–32; Cap. III/5A/2, ff. 29–32, 145–9; Cap. III/5A/3, ff. 181–9.

¹² Ibid. Cap. III/4/1, ff. 16–14.

¹³ Ibid. Cap. III/5/2, ff. 3–4.

¹⁴ *S.A.C.* xxvii, 26; cf. W.S.R.O., Cap. III/5/2, f. 74v.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Cap. III/5/2, ff. 122, 124; cf. *Deps. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), 66.

¹⁶ *S.A.C.* xxvii, 26.

¹⁷ Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1952), 2805.

¹⁸ Ex inf. the Records Officer, Church Commrs.

¹⁹ Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1952), 2805; Reeves, *Findon*, 29; cf. *S.A.S.*, MS. SM 138.

²⁰ C 54/3550 no. 22.

²¹ W.S.R.O., Cap. III/4/1, f. 15; *ibid.* TD/W 57.

²² C 142/291 no. 123.

²³ *Suss. Fines*, 1509–1833, ii (S.R.S. xx), 463–4.

Leeds sold it to Sir John Fagg, Bt.,²⁴ of Wiston (d. 1701), from whom it passed to his younger son Charles²⁵ (d. c. 1715).²⁶ About 1729 Charles's son Charles sold the estate, with other freeholds of Findon manor, to William Cripps.²⁷ After 1736 it descended with the lease of Sheepcombe, further property being added to it. By 1811 it had acquired the name Cissbury.²⁸ In 1816 the estate contained 112 a. freehold, 125 a. copyhold,²⁹ and c. 400 a. of downland;³⁰ all the land was enfranchised in 1841.³¹ Most of Cissbury was retained when Sheepcombe was sold in 1929, and after the death of H. R. P. Wyatt in 1938 passed to his son Brig. R. J. P. Wyatt³² (d. 1954),³³ whose widow, the Hon. Mrs. Wyatt, had it in 1977.

The first Cissbury House, called East End House, was probably built in the early 18th century, and was of five bays and two storeys, with a hipped roof.³⁴ Additions were made after 1856 on at least two occasions, the present appearance of the exterior being the result of the last rebuilding c. 1897.³⁵

The manor of *MUNTHAM*, comprising lands in Findon and Itchingfield, was held in 1066 by Oswald.³⁶ By 1073 it belonged to William de Braose.³⁷ In 1086 it was held of him by Morin, who also held Thakeham;³⁸ Muntham was later held, like Thakeham, of Broadwater manor,³⁹ and was afterwards held of Thakeham itself.⁴⁰ As late as 1835 it owed quit-rent and heriot to the lord of Broadwater.⁴¹

Various inhabitants of Findon surnamed Muntham are recorded in the 13th and early 14th centuries.⁴² In the mid 14th century the manor was divided in two, the Itchingfield portion descending in the Marlott family.⁴³ In 1372 Thomas son of John of Muntham quitclaimed the Findon portion to Thomas Cornwallis of London.⁴⁴ In 1433 Edmund Mill held it of Thakeham manor, his service being commuted in that year from the payment of 2s. 3d. to the provision of two cross-bows.⁴⁵ At his death in 1452 he was succeeded by his son Richard⁴⁶ (d. 1476). Since Richard's son William was an idiot,⁴⁷ the manor passed to his sister Ann and her husband William Apsley of

Pulborough. Their son Nicholas⁴⁸ died seised of it in 1547⁴⁹ and was succeeded by his son John (d. 1593), whose son George⁵⁰ sold it c. 1599⁵¹ to Henry Shelley (d. 1623). Henry's son Thomas⁵² apparently conveyed it in 1625⁵³ to John Middleton of Horsham (d. 1636),⁵⁴ who was succeeded by his son Thomas (d. 1661 or 1662), whose grandson and heir Thomas died in 1694 or 1695.

The last-named Thomas's son John⁵⁵ sold Muntham in 1743 to Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague, who sold it in 1765⁵⁶ to William Frankland, after whose death in 1805 it passed to a cousin, Admiral Henry Cromwell (d. 1819), who took the surname Frankland. The admiral's widow Mary was succeeded at her death in 1823 by the Revd. Roger Frankland (d. 1826), whose son Capt. F. W. Frankland sold Muntham in 1840 to Thomas Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald sold it in 1850⁵⁷ to Harriet Thynne, dowager marchioness of Bath (d. 1892), from whom it passed successively to her second son Lord Henry Thynne (d. 1904), his widow Lady Ulrica (d. 1916), and their son Col. Ulric Thynne,⁵⁸ after whose death in 1957 the estate was split up.⁵⁹

No manor-house is recorded at Muntham during the Middle Ages, but there was presumably one in the mid 16th century, when John Apsley was living in the parish.⁶⁰ In the 17th and early 18th centuries the Middleton family resided at Muntham.⁶¹ A new house is said to have been built by Lord Montague, apparently as a hunting lodge, between 1743 and 1754.⁶² After 1765 it was enlarged by William Frankland into a residence.⁶³ In 1789 the house had eleven bays and two storeys, five low central bays with a parapet being flanked by higher wings.⁶⁴ In 1835 it had c. 25 rooms, besides offices.⁶⁵ The house was refaced in flint and stone for Lady Bath before 1877 in a Jacobean style, with Dutch gables;⁶⁶ the architect was Henry Woodyer.⁶⁷ It was demolished in 1961.⁶⁸

John of Wiston granted a yardland and a sheepfold called Lowys at Heregrave in the north-east part of Findon to Durford abbey in the early 13th century. After John's death it was regained by John's sister and heir Helewise and her husband Hugh de Berneval, but it was restored to the abbey

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 390, f. 11v.

²⁵ *Wiston Archives*, facing p. xiv.

²⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 390, f. 54v.

²⁷ *Ibid.* ff. 79v-80.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 390, ff. 107-8; 391, ff. 14-15, 69-70, 123-5, 137-8.

²⁹ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 403.

³⁰ Cf. map, 1803, *penes* the Hon. Mrs. Wyatt.

³¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 392, f. 18.

³² Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1952), 2805.

³³ *Mon. in chyd.*

³⁴ Maps, 1726 and 1803, *penes* Mrs. Wyatt; W.S.R.O., TD/W 57.

³⁵ Drawings and photos, *penes* Mrs. Wyatt; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 111.

³⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 450.

³⁷ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

³⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 380, 450.

³⁹ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 62-3; Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1429-35, 288; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, iii, p. 404; C 142/85 no. 32; C 142/438 no. 121.

⁴¹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5795, f. 4.

⁴² *Sele Chaturary*, pp. 21-5; *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 64, 161, 275.

⁴³ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 128.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1369-74, 419.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 1429-35, 288.

⁴⁶ Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 91.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, iii, pp. 403-4.

⁴⁸ Berry, *Suss. Geneal.* annot. Comber, 91, 150-1.

⁴⁹ C 142/85 no. 32.

⁵⁰ C 142/236 no. 47.

⁵¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39498, f. 278.

⁵² C 142/438 no. 121.

⁵³ B.L. Add. MSS. 39385, f. 155; 39386, f. 5.

⁵⁴ C 142/595 no. 103. A deed of 1637 however names John Middleton as still alive: B.L. Add. MS. 39385, f. 155.

⁵⁵ Berry, *Suss. Geneal.* annot. Comber, 4; *Cal. Cttee. for Compounding*, iii. 2371.

⁵⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39389, f. 12.

⁵⁷ *S.A.C.* xxvii. 19-20.

⁵⁸ Burke, *Peerage* (1935), 230; cf. W.S.R.O., SP 224; *Country Life*, 2 Feb. 1907, p. 162.

⁵⁹ Reeves, *Findon*, 36.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/1/1/1, f. 13.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* ff. 53, 61 sqq.; *S.A.C.* xxiii. 76; lxix. 134, 148.

⁶² *Country Life*, 2 Feb. 1907, p. 162; *Pococke's Travels*, ii. 106-7.

⁶³ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 90.

⁶⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 57.

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5795, ff. 3-4.

⁶⁶ *S.A.C.* xxvii. 19; *Country Life*, 2 Feb. 1907, pp. 162-72.

⁶⁷ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 223.

⁶⁸ *Worthing Herald*, 20 Jan. 1961.

on appeal in 1231.⁶⁹ In 1252 the abbey was granted free warren in its lands in Findon;⁷⁰ that grant was apparently confirmed in 1279,⁷¹ though meanwhile part of the estate had been exchanged with William de Braose, who had added it to Findon park.⁷² The abbey had disposed of the rest by the Dissolution.⁷³

ECONOMIC HISTORY. AGRICULTURE. In 1086 there were 3 plough-teams and also 6 *servi* on the demesne of Findon manor. Twenty-seven *villani* and 17 bordars had 17 teams. On a sub-manor, which may be what was later Sheepcombe manor, there were 2 teams on the demesne and 2 *villani* and 6 bordars with 1 team. The 5 *villani* and 6 bordars with 2 teams recorded at Muntham manor perhaps included tenants in Itchingfield as well as in Findon.⁷⁴

The area of the parish under cultivation was thus already very large. The common-field arable as it existed later covered much of the centre of the parish. Various fields and furlongs were mentioned in 1257,⁷⁵ some of which can be located. Valiers furlong and Heregraving field lay in the north-east,⁷⁶ and were perhaps identical with the north common field, as it was later called, which lay east of the road to Washington between Findon village and North End.⁷⁷ The Breach lay in the west⁷⁸ and was part of what were later called the north and south furlongs in Muntham Dene,⁷⁹ and later still the northern and southern great laines.⁸⁰ Street furlong was probably identical with or adjacent to land in the south of the parish later called Streetlands.⁸¹ There was common-field arable on both sides of the road from Findon to West Tarring in 1477,⁸² evidently identical with what were later called the south and west common fields.⁸³ North of the church there was more,⁸⁴ of which the 4 a. of vicarial glebe that survived as a separate holding until 1864–5⁸⁵ was presumably a part. The eastern end of that area, behind the Gun inn, was called the town field in 1582 and later.⁸⁶ There was also much several arable land in 1257, when assarts in both woodland and pasture were mentioned.⁸⁷

The Findon manor demesne was in hand in 1210, in 1326, and in 1425, but was at farm in 1476.⁸⁸ In 1326 it comprised 140 a. of arable and a century later 273 a. Fixed rents of free and villein tenants were worth £5 in 1326 and £6 in 1425; in 1476 the rents of free tenants totalled 19s. 5d., and those of

tenants at will £16 7s. 11d. Labour services had apparently been almost entirely commuted by the latter date. The predominant type of agriculture in the Middle Ages seems to have been arable, since in 1341 the tithe of corn was £12, and that of fleeces and lambs only £2; moreover 3 plough-lands formerly in cultivation were then lying fallow. Other animals kept in the parish at that date included cattle, pigs, and poultry, and among crops were hemp and apples, the tithe of cider yielding £1.⁸⁹ The downs provided abundant pasture. In the mid 13th century there had been four sheepfolds in Findon, including two at Muntham,⁹⁰ and another sheepfold called Lowys in the north-east part of the parish.⁹¹ One of the Muntham sheepfolds was mentioned again in 1380.⁹² The wool-merchant Walter Randolph apparently had a flock in the parish in 1296.⁹³ In 1425 several pasture belonging to the Findon manor demesne farm, perhaps including Church Hill, totalled 300 a.⁹⁴ Only one reference has been found to common pasture rights in Findon in the Middle Ages,⁹⁵ but they were presumably as important then as later. Not all the downland in the parish belonged to the manors within it, however, for much of the north part of the parish was common down of Washington manor.⁹⁶

Between the 17th and 19th centuries there were both free and copyhold tenants of Findon manor. Both paid a yearly rent, with a heriot on death either in money or in kind; in addition freeholders paid a relief on death, and copyholders an entry fine. Copyhold lands were heritable, passing by borough English to the youngest son, and widows enjoyed freebench but forfeited their lands on remarriage. Copyholds could be sub-let, or mortgaged for short periods, often a year.⁹⁷ In 1663 there were 7 free tenants, and 20 copyholders many of whose estates were of 15 or 30 a.⁹⁸ By 1816 all the surviving free and copyhold estates together comprised only c. 400 a.⁹⁹ Neither Muntham manor nor Sheepcombe¹ is recorded as having tenants, but some other manors had lands in the parish, for instance Broadwater² and Washington.³ Foster's farm, so called in 1620,⁴ which was held freehold of Findon manor, was the nucleus of the future Cissbury estate. That estate comprised 104 a. in 1726,⁵ and later absorbed Sheepcombe farm, which had had 62 a. in 1650.⁶ In the early 19th century, when it included more than half the

⁶⁹ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), pp. 72–3; *Ex. e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 37; *Cur. Reg. R.* xiv, pp. 49, 272, 378–9.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226–57, 391.

⁷¹ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 756.

⁷² B.L. Cott. MS. Vesp. E. xxiii, f. 27v.

⁷³ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 321; vi, App. p. xiii.

⁷⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 445, 450.

⁷⁵ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 21–4.

⁷⁶ Cf. *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.) i, 198; O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LI* (1879 edn.).

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., TD/W 57.

⁷⁸ Cf. *ibid.*

⁷⁹ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 92–3.

⁸⁰ W.S.R.O., TD/W 57.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* Add. MSS. 390, f. 1; 407.

⁸² *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 91–2.

⁸³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 390, f. 1; *ibid.* TD/W 57; cf. *ibid.* Add. MS. 407.

⁸⁴ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 92.

⁸⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/3 (1635); I.R. 18/10330.

⁸⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 493, f. [4]; W.S.R.O., TD/W 57.

⁸⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 19, 21–4.

⁸⁸ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61–2; C 134/97 no. 7; C 139/16 no. 25 m. 10; W.S.R.O., Bosham man. MSS., Findon man. acct. roll, 1475–6.

⁸⁹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 387; *S.A.C. liv.* 141–2.

⁹⁰ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 19, 24.

⁹¹ *Suss. Fines* i (S.R.S. ii), p. 72.

⁹² *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iv, p. 75.

⁹³ *S.N.Q.* iv, 162.

⁹⁴ C 139/16 no. 25 m. 10; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/3 (1615).

⁹⁵ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 195–6.

⁹⁶ Cf. W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 5226, f. 41; 5592.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* Add. MSS. 390–2, *passim*.

⁹⁸ E.S.R.O., Adams MS. 75.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 403.

¹ Cf. *ibid.* Cap. III 4 1, f. 15.

² *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 14.

³ B.L. Add. MS. 28244, ff. 181–2; W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 5592; 5795, ff. 6–7.

⁴ B.L. Add. Ch. 18927.

⁵ Map, 1726, *penes* the Hon. Mrs. Wyatt.

⁶ C 54/3550 no. 22.

surviving free and copyhold land of Findon manor, it formed a single farm of 850 a. including downland.⁷ The largest farms between the 16th and 18th centuries, however, were the demesne farms of Findon and Muntham manors. Both were let at the end of the 16th century, Findon farm comprising 370 a.⁸ Two centuries later Muntham farm comprised over 600 a., including land in Sullington,⁹ but the Findon manor demesne had apparently been divided, one part, called Findon farm, comprising 181 a.¹⁰ Meanwhile the demesne lands of Washington manor in the parish comprised a small farm, North End farm, which in 1766 had 76 a.¹¹

Inclosure of the common fields had begun by 1542, when two closes were mentioned as lying in what was apparently the north common field.¹² The 4 a. of vicarial glebe land north of the church were inclosed by 1615,¹³ and land in the south of the parish which may once have been common-field arable was inclosed by the 1650s.¹⁴ The west common field still existed in 1695,¹⁵ and the process by which it was inclosed is not clear. The inclosure of the north common field is better documented. About 1745 it comprised 61 strips, mostly of less than 1 a. in area, in four furlongs. The 8 tenants included the tenant of North End farm and two copyholders of Washington manor.¹⁶ Some holdings had been consolidated by exchanges of land before 1782,¹⁷ and the process apparently continued in the early 19th century.¹⁸ By 1839 the north common field comprised 12 closes mostly between 3 a. and 5 a. in area, totalling 53½ a.¹⁹

Wheat, barley, oats, tares, and peas were grown in the parish in the 17th century,²⁰ and clover and sainfoin were mentioned in 1777.²¹ Sheep remained important, numerous flocks being recorded, up to c. 900 in size.²² In 1803 5,302 sheep were listed in the parish, the largest total in Bramber rape.²³ Common pasture rights on the downs were frequently mentioned between the 16th and 19th centuries.²⁴ The downs of Findon manor in the south and east on which common rights remained in 1793 were West Hill on the border with Durrington (62 a.), Little Hill, near Cissbury Ring (381 a.), and Great Hill in the east, which included Nepcote Green (581 a.).²⁵ Piecemeal inclosure at the edges of those downs is recorded during the 18th century,²⁶ and in the late 18th or early 19th century Little

Hill was entirely inclosed after Hugh Penfold (d. 1807) had become the only commoner.²⁷ The downs in the north-east remained part of the commons of Washington manor.²⁸ The Findon manor common downs were inclosed in 1856, the lord of the manor receiving 315 a. and the 6 remaining commoners allotments of between 6 a. and 130 a.²⁹ There was still at least one commoner of the Washington manor downs c. 1839, but nothing further is heard of pasture rights there.

About 1839 much of the parish belonged to four large estates: Findon and Muntham manors, Findon Park, and Cissbury. Most of the Findon manor estate, comprising Tolmare farm and Spencer's or Roger's farm (683 a.), was let to one farmer, but the other three estates were kept in hand. One smaller estate of 111 a., belonging to George Lyall,³⁰ was later to be known as Findon farm.³¹ Crops mentioned at that date were wheat, barley, seeds, and turnips.³² Others mentioned ten years later at Findon Park farm included clover, trefoil, swedes, and rape.³³

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries there were usually several large farms in the parish. Muntham and Cissbury farms were often kept in hand; but the three farms on the Findon Place estate, Tolmare, Roger's, and Kingswood farms, were usually tenanted, sometimes by the same farmer.³⁴ Findon Park farm was sometimes held with North farm in Washington.³⁵ Meanwhile many tenements of Findon manor were engrossed by the lord of the manor³⁶ or enfranchised³⁷ so that by 1911 only 8 free or copyhold tenants remained.³⁸ During the same period mixed farming was practised. In 1874 the chief crops were said to be wheat, barley, and oats.³⁹ Four flocks of more than 400 sheep, including one of 1,100, were recorded between 1895 and 1930.⁴⁰ There was a market-gardener in 1874, and one farmer grew hops in 1922. There was a poultry farm in 1905, and dairy farming was being carried on in 1905 and 1930.⁴¹

In 1975 there were three large farms in the parish, Muntham farm and Tolmare farm, both over 500 a., and Findon Park farm on the Goring estate, one of the largest farms in West Sussex, which comprised over 1,750 a. in Findon, Washington, and Wiston. Cereals were grown, and both beef and dairy cattle raised, but there were apparently no longer any

⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 403; map, 1803, *penes* the Hon. Mrs. Wyatt.

⁸ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* (S.R.S. iii), p. 91; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 493, f. [4].

⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/6/1, f. 10v.; *ibid.* Par. 84/6/7.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* Par. 84/6/3, f. 13; *ibid.* Par. 84/6/5, f. 2.

¹¹ B.L. Add. MS. 28244, f. 184; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5592; *Wiston Archives*, p. 225.

¹² Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Findon a (TS. cat.).

¹³ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/3 (1615).

¹⁴ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 390, ff. 1, 3v.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 390, f. 36v.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* Wiston MS. 5592. For the date of the map cf. below, p. 544 n. 4.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* Par. 84/6/10, f. 2.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* Wiston MS. 5795, f. 6.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* TD/W 57.

²⁰ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/29 Findon 1, 4, 38, 50.

²¹ *Ibid.* Par. 84/6/3, f. 3.

²² *Ibid.* Ep. 1/29 Findon 15, 37-8, 42, 56, 75; *ibid.* Par. 84/6/1, f. 11v.; Par. 84/6/3, ff. 3-4.

²³ E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW2, f. [1].

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 390-2, *passim*; *Suss. Inq. in*

Bodl. (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 71; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 493, f. [4]; S.A.S., MS. G 45/14, f. 35.

²⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/6/1, f. 1; cf. *ibid.* TD/W 57.

²⁶ *Ibid.* Add. MSS. 390, f. 93; 391, ff. 21, 25, 47-8.

²⁷ *S.A.C.* xxvi. 228.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 3387; 5226, f. 41; 5592.

²⁹ *Ibid.* QDD/6/W 21.

³⁰ *Ibid.* TD/W 57.

³¹ Cf. *ibid.* SP 236.

³² I.R. 18/10330.

³³ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5143.

³⁴ Wyatt, *Fragments*, 77; W.S.R.O., MP 155, f. 49; *ibid.* SP 220.

³⁵ Wyatt, *Fragments*, 77; S.A.S., MS. SM 137.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 392, ff. 9, 54; cf. Add. MSS. 409, 419-20.

³⁷ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 392, ff. 18-19, 26-30, 147; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 965.

³⁸ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 405.

³⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

⁴⁰ S.A.S., MSS. SM 136-8; W.S.R.O., SP 220.

⁴¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.); cf. W.S.R.O., SP 342.

sheep in the parish, as there had been in the 1960s. There were also two fruit and vegetable growers in the south-west part.⁴²

MILLS. The mill recorded at Findon manor in 1210⁴³ may have been an early windmill, for there seems no likely site for a watermill. A miller was mentioned in 1234 and 1257.⁴⁴ A mill was recorded at Findon manor in 1326, and a windmill in 1425.⁴⁵ There was a windmill at Findon park in 1630.⁴⁶ The miller mentioned in 1788⁴⁷ perhaps had his mill on the downs east of the village, where a windmill flourished between 1825 and 1888.⁴⁸ It had ceased to function by 1896,⁴⁹ and partly survived in 1977 as a house.

MARKET AND FAIRS. In 1261 Walter de Clifford was granted a market to be held at Findon every Tuesday.⁵⁰ The burgesses of Steyning complained in 1275 that it was prejudicial to the boroughs of Bramber rape,⁵¹ but the right to hold the market was confirmed in 1279.⁵² Tolls were still being received in 1425.⁵³ A market-place, with a butcher's shop and covered cross for the sale of wares, was mentioned in 1380,⁵⁴ and the market field and market-place hedge in 1477. The location of the market-place is uncertain, but it may have been near the church and manor-house.⁵⁵ No later reference to the market has been found.

There may have been a fair at Findon in Saxon or even earlier times,⁵⁶ a theory perhaps corroborated by the number of old tracks that converge on the site of the village.⁵⁷ A three-day fair at the Decollation of St. John the Baptist (29 August) was granted or confirmed to Walter de Clifford at the same date as the market, and survived with it in 1425. Nothing is heard of it thereafter until 1784, when a pedlary fair was held in the parish on Holy Thursday.⁵⁸ It apparently survived in 1835,⁵⁹ but thereafter seems to have lapsed.

In 1790 the lord of Findon manor is said to have agreed with George Holford that the latter might hold a fair at Nepcote Green, paying rent for booths pitched there and toll on every head of cattle penned. No such agreement was recorded in the manor court book, but a piece of waste ground at

Nepcote Green was granted to Holford in 1792,⁶⁰ on which the Wattle House, of flint with brick dressings, had been built by 1803, to store the wattles for the fair.⁶¹ The fair, for the sale of Southdown stock, was being held annually on 14 September by 1814,⁶² and in 1835 was attended by the chief graziers of Sussex, c. 3,000 sheep being penned, besides other cattle.⁶³ About that date a lamb fair was established in addition on 12 July.⁶⁴

In the late 19th century the September fair was the great village holiday of the year, and served also for the hiring of labour.⁶⁵ By 1910 business at both fairs was being conducted by an auctioneer, H. J. Burt of Steyning; the firm of Churchman, Burt & Son continued to manage the September fair in 1977. Six or seven thousand sheep were being penned at the latter c. 1910, but by the 1920s the total had risen to c. 10,000, the sellers being almost entirely from West Sussex. At the July fair, two or three thousand lambs were penned c. 1910, but only c. 1,000–1,500 in the 1920s.⁶⁶ Nevertheless, in 1929 Findon had the eighth largest volume of sales of livestock among the fairs of southern and eastern England.⁶⁷ The lamb fair ceased in 1971. From 1959 the sheep fair was held on the second Saturday in September.⁶⁸ There were still c. 10,000 sheep penned at the September fair in 1974, when both buyers and sellers came from all over England and Wales, and the fair was considered one of the best in the country.⁶⁹ The pleasure fair also survived at that date. After Nepcote Green had passed to the parish authorities in 1856 the lord of the manor ceased to collect the tolls, which since 1877 have been paid to the parish.⁷⁰

OTHER OCCUPATIONS. In the Middle Ages the trades of smith, carpenter, tailor, shoemaker, and tanner were recorded.⁷¹ Mention of the surnames Skinner and Cooper in the 14th century may indicate the practice of those two trades as well.⁷² There was a 'ripiere', or fish-carrier, in 1380.⁷³ A smith was recorded again in 1542,⁷⁴ and two common brewers in 1538.⁷⁵

Between the 17th and early 19th centuries there were apparently always at least one smith⁷⁶ and one carpenter⁷⁷ in the parish. A tailor was often

⁴² M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975; ex inf. Mr. J. Goring; cf. Reeves, *Findon*, 17.

⁴³ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61.

⁴⁴ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Findon 9 (TS. cat.); *Sele Chartulary*, p. 23.

⁴⁵ C 134/97 no. 7; C 139/16 no. 25 m. 10.

⁴⁶ K.A.O., U 269/E 275.

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/6/5, f. 48.

⁴⁸ Greenwood, *Suss. Map* (1825); O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LI* (1879 edn.); Wyatt, *Fragments*, 19.

⁴⁹ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LI. SW.* (1899 edn.).

⁵⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257–1300, 36.

⁵¹ *S.A.C.* lxxxii. 28.

⁵² *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.) 760.

⁵³ C 139/16 no. 25 m. 10.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iv, p. 75.

⁵⁵ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 92, a division of tithes between the rector and Sele priory; the lands concerned are apparently listed geographically, and the market-place is mentioned between places to the S. and N. of the ch.

⁵⁶ Cf. *Agrarian Hist. of Eng. and Wales*, ed. Finberg, iv, 532–3.

⁵⁷ Best shown in Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁵⁸ G. A. Walpole, *New Brit. Traveller* (1784), 51; cf. *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 580.

⁵⁹ Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1835).

⁶⁰ *S.A.C.* xxvi. 227; W.S.R.O., Par. 84/11/1.

⁶¹ Map, 1803, penes the Hon. Mrs. Wyatt.

⁶² Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 128.

⁶³ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* (1835), ii. 204.

⁶⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/11/1.

⁶⁵ *S.A.C.* xxvi. 227–8; W.S.R.O., MP 155, f. 31; 1468, f. 29.

⁶⁶ *S.A.S.*, MS. SM 136; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 281–2.

⁶⁷ *Mkts. and Fairs in Eng. and Wales*, iv (Min. of Agric. and Fisheries, econ. ser. 23), 220.

⁶⁸ Ex inf. Churchman, Burt & Son.

⁶⁹ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 1974; *Worthing Herald*, 20 Sept. 1974; see below, pl. facing p. 32.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/11/1; Reeves, *Findon*, 62; ex inf. the clerk to the par. council.

⁷¹ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Findon 9, 42 (TS. cat.); *Sele Chartulary*, p. 23; *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 64.

⁷² *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 161; E 179/189/42.

⁷³ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 266.

⁷⁴ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Findon a (TS. cat.).

⁷⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5987; *ibid.* Add. MSS. 390, ff. 1, 5, 36, 45, 88, 108; 391, ff. 62, 94, 159, 161; *ibid.* Ep. I/29 Findon 58, 77, 81; *ibid.* TD/W 57.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* Add. MSS. 390, ff. 79, 94, 106, 125; 391, ff. 13, 40; *ibid.* Ep. I/29 Findon 62; *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 155; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 580.

recorded during the same period,⁷⁸ and a number of shoemakers in the 18th century;⁷⁹ there were also a weaver in 1718, a staymaker in 1748,⁸⁰ and a leather-cutter in 1798.⁸¹ A maltster was recorded on four occasions between 1705 and 1839,⁸² and there was usually a butcher after 1766.⁸³ Two bakers were recorded in 1801.⁸⁴ There was a gunsmith in the early 18th century.⁸⁵ There seems usually to have been a mercer between the late 17th and late 18th centuries,⁸⁶ and a shopkeeper after 1798.⁸⁷ In 1811 and 1831 there were three families supported by non-agricultural to every four supported by agricultural occupations.⁸⁸

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries Findon had all the shops and tradesmen usual in a large village at the time: butcher, baker, grocer, shopkeeper, draper, shoemaker, carpenter, and smith. Often there was more than one representative of each trade; for instance there were four shoemakers in 1862. There were three lodging-houses in 1874. More unusual trades included a coal-merchant listed in 1862 and 1913, a hairdresser in 1905, a basket-maker in 1913, and an agricultural implement dealer in 1913 and later. After 1905 there was usually at least one doctor. In 1938 there were two greengrocers, two plumbers, a children's outfitter, and a maker of garden ornaments.⁸⁹

A timber-merchant's business flourished at Nepcote between 1775 and 1976, belonging successively and for an equal period of time to two families, the Tates⁹⁰ and the Ockendens.⁹¹ Between at least 1874 and 1922 the business of wheelwright was carried on there too,⁹² and in 1906 that of undertaker, blacksmith, and general decorator.⁹³ In 1976 when the business was closed it comprised timber-dealing and building.

The chief business in the parish since the mid 19th century, however, apart from agriculture,⁹⁴ has been race-horse training, on account of the excellent downland turf. There was a trainer in 1855,⁹⁵ and in 1859 the Downs training-stables was described as a considerable establishment.⁹⁶ Two further stables were built at the end of the 19th century, the Vale and Nepcote Lodge. The last-named afterwards became a riding-school, and was turned into flats c. 1955;⁹⁷ but the Vale, the Downs, and another stables were in existence in 1975.⁹⁸ There was an establishment for breeding

horses and ponies in the early 20th century,⁹⁹ and a riding-school in 1950.¹ Horse-training brought its attendant trades. There was always at least one saddler between 1874 and 1938, and a veterinary surgeon in the late 19th century.² In 1896 there were three smithies in the parish,³ one of which during the early 20th century also made and sold bicycles.⁴ One smithy survived in 1977, with a flourishing business derived both from the racing stables and from its being the only smithy for miles around.⁵

As a result of the growth of motoring and of tourism in the early 20th century, three large houses in the village, including the former rectory, had become hotels by 1938, when there were also three tea-rooms in the parish.⁶ In 1975 there were two hotels and two tea-rooms, besides three antique shops and a gift shop. Other shops in 1975 included 2 grocers, a butcher, a fishmonger, a greengrocer, a hardware shop, and a bootmaker. At that date the population included many retired people, while others travelled daily to work in Worthing, London, or elsewhere.⁷

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. A separate view of frankpledge was claimed at Findon manor in 1369 and 1534,⁸ but no court leet is ever known to have been held. Manorial officers recorded in the Middle Ages were a reeve,⁹ a beadle, and a woodward.¹⁰ There are court rolls of the manor for the period 1656–1883.¹¹ Until 1810 a court baron was held c. 7–10 times a decade, but thereafter business began to be transacted out of court, and the number of courts held declined after 1840 to one or two a decade. In 1788 the court was held at the Gun inn.¹² Besides its main business of recording changes in tenancies, the court was concerned with the regulation of pasture on the common downs until at least the end of the 18th century.¹³ A bailiff was mentioned between 1656 and 1721; the reeve whose duty in 1759 was to collect rents and seize heriots was presumably his successor under another name. In the 19th century the same officer was apparently alternatively described as reeve or beadle.

There are no court rolls for either Muntham or Sheepcombe manor, though a court at Sheepcombe was apparently held in the early 17th century.¹⁴

⁷⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Findon 17, 47; *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 22, 162.

⁷⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 390, ff. 42, 45; 391, f. 6; *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 177.

⁸⁰ *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 141, 172.

⁸¹ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 580.

⁸² W.S.R.O., Cowdray MSS. 4437–8; *ibid.* Ep. I/29 Findon 72; *ibid.* TD/W 57; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 887.

⁸³ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 391, ff. 8, 128; *ibid.* Par. 84/7/7; *ibid.* TD/W 57; Wyatt, *Fragments*, 13.

⁸⁴ E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW1, f. [50].

⁸⁵ *Wiston Archives*, p. 66; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Findon 68.

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 390, f. 126; 391, ff. 7, 32; *ibid.* Ep. I/29 Findon 54; *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 30.

⁸⁷ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 580; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 391, ff. 80, 100, 108, 153; *ibid.* TD/W 57.

⁸⁸ *Census*, 1811, 1831.

⁸⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

⁹⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 391, ff. 19, 85; *ibid.* TD/W 57; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

⁹¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.); S.A.S., MS. SM 131; Reeves, *Findon*, 18; *Worthing Herald*, 13 Aug. 1976.

⁹² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.).

⁹³ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/4/2.

⁹⁴ e.g. Reeves, *Findon*, 17.

⁹⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855).

⁹⁶ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 50.

⁹⁷ Wyatt, *Fragments*, 33; W.S.R.O., MP 155, f. 4; *ibid.* SP 225, 247, 262; O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LI. SW.* (1899 edn.).

⁹⁸ Local inf.

⁹⁹ Reeves, *Findon*, 56; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1913, 1922).

¹ W.S.R.O., MP 774, f. [26].

² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.).

³ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LI. SW.*; LXIV. NW. (1899 edn.).

⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905 and later edns.).

⁵ *Worthing Herald*, 25 Feb. 1977.

⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

⁷ Cf. W.S.R.O., MP 774, f. [31].

⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1367–70, 333; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, vii, p. 597.

⁹ *S.A.C. liv.* 141–3.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Bosham man. MSS., Findon man. acct. rolls, 1475–6, 1480–1.

¹¹ *Ibid.* Add. MSS. 390–92, from which the information in the rest of this para. is derived except where stated.

¹² *Ibid.* 414.

¹³ e.g. W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 390, f. 32; 391, f. 75.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* Cap. III/4/1, f. 15.

Two churchwardens were recorded in 1533.¹⁵ The names of their successors are known for various years between 1560 and 1700, and for every year since. Two overseers were recorded between 1609 and 1789.¹⁶ In 1789 Findon was included in Thakeham united parishes, which in 1835 became Thakeham union (later Thakeham rural district).¹⁷ There was a parish workhouse south of the village on the Worthing road in 1803.¹⁸ A parish pest-house, of brick and flint, was built NE. of the village, apparently in the 19th century.¹⁹ As a result of agricultural depression, 35 parishioners emigrated to Canada in 1835,²⁰ and the vestry considered further proposals for emigration to America and Australia in the 1850s.²¹ Waywardens were elected during the late 19th century,²² and in the 1890s there were two well-wardens, who levied a rate for the upkeep of the parish well.²³ In 1933 Findon was transferred from Thakeham to Worthing rural district,²⁴ and in 1974 to Arun district.

CHURCHES. There was a church at Findon in 1086.²⁵ About 1155 it was served by a secular clerk,²⁶ and by 1210 there was a rector. The advowson of the rectory apparently belonged from the first to the lord of the manor,²⁷ and descended with the manor between 1286 and the late 14th century.²⁸ The rectors presumably became sinecurists, for a vicarage, in the gift of the rector,²⁹ had been ordained, apparently by 1255,³⁰ and certainly by 1287.³¹ In 1395 Thomas Mowbray, earl of Nottingham (d. 1399) granted the advowson of the rectory to Rochester cathedral priory, to which the pope then appropriated the rectory.³² The priory received dilapidations from the last rector's executors in 1398, paid first fruits on the benefice in 1403 or 1404,³³ and presented a vicar in 1405.³⁴ The Crown, however, presented to the rectory in 1403 by reason of the minority of Thomas Mowbray, earl of Nottingham (d. 1405),³⁵ and two further presentations to it were made in 1416–17 by Thomas's brother and heir John.³⁶ Rochester priory presented another vicar in 1417,³⁷ but is not known to have had any later connexion with the church. The advowson of the rectory again belonged to the manor in 1481,³⁸ and in 1439 the rector again

presented to the vicarage.³⁹ Three later vicars are recorded in 1453, 1457, and 1478.⁴⁰ By 1485 the advowson of the vicarage had passed to Magdalen College, Oxford,⁴¹ and in 1502 the church was appropriated to that body, subject to pensions of 10s., 5s., and 3s. 4d. to the bishop, archdeacon, and dean and chapter of Chichester respectively, and a yearly distribution of 10s. among the poor of the parish.⁴² Both the rectory and the advowson⁴³ of the vicarage thereafter belonged to the college until 1948, when the advowson was resigned to the bishop of Chichester.⁴⁴

William de Braose in 1073 granted demesne tithes at Findon, Sheepcombe, and Muntham to Bramber college,⁴⁵ which passed with the other endowments of the college to Sele priory.⁴⁶ About 1234 a division of tithes was made between the priory and the rector, and it was agreed that the priory should thereafter pay the rector 2 marks a year. In 1257 the priory agreed to make an additional lump-sum payment of 50 marks.⁴⁷ The tithes belonging to the priory were valued at £5 in 1255,⁴⁸ and passed in the 15th century with the priory's other estates to Magdalen College.

In 1291 the rectory was valued at £26 13s. 4d. and the vicarage at £8 a year.⁴⁹ In 1341 the vicarage was not mentioned separately, and the endowment of what was presumably both benefices included mortuaries and offerings worth £3 10s., 3 yardlands of glebe worth £3 6s. 8d., several pasture worth £1 9s. 2d., and pensions, the farm of mill-tithes, fixed rents, services, and £5 worth of perquisites of court.⁵⁰ In the 15th century the vicarage was said to be worth less than £8 a year.⁵¹ In 1453, however, the small tithes belonging to Sele priory were leased to the vicar for the duration of his incumbency.⁵² A new division of tithes between the priory and the rector was made in 1477.⁵³

At the appropriation of the rectory in 1502 it was stipulated that the vicar should receive £12 a year from Magdalen College, a house, a garden, 3 a. land, mortuaries and offerings, and personal tithes, the college retaining all other tithes.⁵⁴ In 1535 the vicarage was valued at £13 3s. 9d.⁵⁵ By the early 17th century the pension had risen to £17, but the vicar no longer received any tithes.⁵⁶ From at least 1724⁵⁷ the rectory estate, comprising all the tithes (after 1838, all the tithe-rent-charge) of the parish

¹⁵ *Suss. Wills*, ii (S.R.S. xlii), 164.

¹⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 48–53; W.S.R.O., Par. 84/1/1/1, ff. 116–17; Par. 84/1/1/2, ff. 76, 79–81, 83–4; Par. 84/1/1/3, ff. 4–14.

¹⁷ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 36.

¹⁸ Wyatt, *Fragments*, 15.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 17; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LI (1879 edn.).

²⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/7/2, f. 10v.; Wyatt, *Fragments*, 8–9.

²¹ Reeves, *Findon*, 44–5; W.S.R.O., Par. 84/12/1.

²² W.S.R.O., Par. 84/12/1; Par. 84/12/4, f. 1.

²³ *Ibid.* Par. 84/51/7.

²⁴ *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii).

²⁵ V.C.H. *Suss.* i. 445.

²⁶ *Rec. Templars in Eng.* ed. Lees, p. 237.

²⁷ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 62.

²⁸ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 136; *Cal. Pat.* 1374–7, 9.

²⁹ e.g. *Reg. Pecham* (Cant. & York Soc.), i. 68; B.L. Add. MS. 39334, f. 185.

³⁰ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 99.

³¹ *Reg. Pecham* (Cant. & York Soc.), i. 68.

³² B.L. MS. Cott. Faust. C.v, ff. 80–82; *Cal. Papal Regs.* iv. 520–1.

³³ B.L. MS. Cott. Faust. C.v, ff. 84v., 103.

³⁴ *Reg. Robt. Rede*, ii (S.R.S. xi), 279.

³⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1401–5, 218.

³⁶ *Reg. Chichele* (Cant. & York Soc.), iii. 459, 465.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 458.

³⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39334, f. 184.

³⁹ *Reg. Praty* (S.R.S. iv), 116.

⁴⁰ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Findon 28 (TS. cat.); S.A.C. xxviii. 188 n.; B.L. Add. MS. 39334, f. 186v.

⁴¹ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Findon d (TS. cat.).

⁴² W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/1/3, ff. 167–73.

⁴³ B.L. Add. MS. 39334, ff. 187–97.

⁴⁴ Ex inf. Chich. Dioc. Regy.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁴⁶ e.g. *Sele Chartulary*, p. 4.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* pp. 18–20.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* p. 99.

⁴⁹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁵⁰ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 387.

⁵¹ *Reg. Praty* (S.R.S. iv), 116; B.L. Add. MS. 39334, f. 181.

⁵² Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Findon 28 (TS. cat.).

⁵³ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 91–3.

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/1/3, f. 171v.

⁵⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 320.

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/3 (1635).

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/26/3, f. 14; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 92.

and c. 60 a.⁵⁸ of glebe land, was apparently usually let to the vicar, sometimes with other property in neighbouring parishes.⁵⁹ In the 19th century the leases were of 10 years, renewable on a fine every 7 years.⁶⁰ As a result the pension was discontinued,⁶¹ and the vicarage house north of the church⁶² was demolished. In 1730 the true value of the living was said to be £20.⁶³ Two augmentations of £200 were made to it from Queen Anne's Bounty in 1781 and 1798.⁶⁴ About 1830 its net value was said to be £500,⁶⁵ and in 1873 £430.⁶⁶ Nevertheless, in 1865 the vicar complained that he could not afford to employ an assistant curate.⁶⁷

In 1838 the rectorial glebe comprised 60 a. In the same year the tithes and moduses of the parish, which all belonged to the rectory, were commuted at £555.⁶⁸ The vicarial glebe of 4 a., which had adjoined the vicarage,⁶⁹ meanwhile remained the vicar's property; in 1864–5 it was exchanged with the lord of Findon manor for other land, and thrown into the park of Findon Place.⁷⁰ At the end of the 19th century the rectory house was resumed by the college,⁷¹ being sold in 1932 or later.⁷² Between 1899 and 1922 the vicar lived in a rented house,⁷³ but c. 1927 a new vicarage house was built in School Hill.⁷⁴ Meanwhile the college had annexed the rectorial tithe-rent-charge to the vicarage as an augmentation in 1925.⁷⁵

The rectory house, of flint and brick, and roofed in Horsham stone, may be on the same site as the rectory house mentioned in 1398.⁷⁶ The central part of the present building is said to have been built in 1584. It was enlarged on the east c. 1728, and on the west in 1773, further alterations being made in 1791⁷⁷ and at the end of the 19th century.⁷⁸ In 1725 it contained at least 9 rooms, besides offices.⁷⁹ The farm buildings belonging to it lay on the opposite side of the street.⁸⁰

Medieval rectors of Findon included Geoffrey de Aspale, the notorious pluralist,⁸¹ and apparently Richard Petworth, secretary to Cardinal Beaufort.⁸² Thomas Hedge, who resigned the vicarage in 1526, held benefices in Suffolk at the same time as Findon. From 1526 until 1937 the vicars were usually

former fellows of Magdalen College.⁸³ In the early 17th century, the vicar acted as the college's representative on its Sussex properties;⁸⁴ a court of the college's manor of Sele (in Upper Beeding) had been held at Findon in 1528.⁸⁵ Thomas Story, vicar from 1562 to 1576, who was not a Magdalen man, was resident in 1563,⁸⁶ but in 1569 was reported to be refusing to preach the new doctrines.⁸⁷ His successor was resident in 1579, and served the cure himself.⁸⁸ Four assistant curates were mentioned between 1589 and 1616,⁸⁹ but the next four vicars, who spanned the succeeding century, were all apparently resident, and diligent in their duties.⁹⁰

In 1724 there were two Sunday services, and communion four times a year.⁹¹ The vicar was resident in 1729,⁹² but numerous curates were recorded between 1728 and 1807, and again between 1829 and 1860.⁹³ George Booth, vicar 1833–59, began to celebrate communion about eight times a year, and added extra services in Lent; one of his assistant curates held strong Tractarian views which were apparently unpopular.⁹⁴ By 1865 there were two full services on Sundays, with communion once a month; the average congregation was said to be c. 175 including children. By 1884 communion was held twice a month.⁹⁵ In the late 19th century nonconformity attracted some parishioners away, and the church also suffered from its distance from the village. Moreover the size of the parish and the remoteness of some settlements made pastoral visiting difficult, and by 1898 some services for old people were being held in the hamlets as necessary.⁹⁶ Four curates are recorded between 1886 and 1919.⁹⁷

After Findon Valley had begun to be built up in the 1930s a daughter church, All Saints', was founded there, the ecclesiastical parish being enlarged in 1957 to include the whole of Findon Valley.⁹⁸ A hall was built in 1935–6 in Cissbury Drive, and used for services⁹⁹ until 1956 when a church was built, of brick, next door.¹ There was a curate-in-charge in 1953.² By 1975 the new church was better attended than the parish church, and during the winter of that year evening services

⁵⁸ Cf. Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Findon a (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., TD/W 57.

⁵⁹ e.g. S.A.C. lxxi. 22; E 134/5 Geo. II Mich.9; W.S.R.O., Par. 84/6/5, ff. 5, 10, 15; Par. 84/7/7.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/1 (1887); Ep. 1/22A/2 (1844, 1856); *Rep. Com. Univ. Income* [C. 856–I], p. 544, H.C. (1873), xxxvii (2).

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/2 (1847); cf. *ibid.* Par. 84/6/5, f. 133v., where, however, the date of 1607 for the cession of payment is incorrect.

⁶² *Ibid.* Ep. 1/25/3 (1615, 1635).

⁶³ *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 572.

⁶⁴ Hodgson, *Queen Anne's Bounty* (1844), p. cclxii.

⁶⁵ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 272–3.

⁶⁶ *Rep. Com. Univ. Income*, p. 573.

⁶⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/2 (1865).

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* TD/W 57.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/25/3 (1635).

⁷⁰ I.R. 18/10330.

⁷¹ Wyatt, *Fragments*, 12.

⁷² W.S.R.O., SP 246.

⁷³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1899 and later edns.).

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/6/13.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, Par. 84/6/12.

⁷⁶ B.L. Cott. MS. Faust. C.v, f. 84v.

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/6/5, ff. 134–5.

⁷⁸ Wyatt, *Fragments*, 12.

⁷⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29 Findon 73.

⁸⁰ Reeves, *Findon*, 57.

⁸¹ Emden, *Biog. Reg. Univ. Oxf. to 1500*, i. 60–1; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 46.

⁸² *Reg. Chichele* (Cant. & York Soc.), iii. 465; Emden, *Biog. Reg.* iii. 1471.

⁸³ B.L. Add. MS. 39334, ff. 187–97; cf. Foster, *Alum. Oxon.*; Emden, *Biog. Reg. Univ. Camb. to 1500*, 296; *Crockford* (1915, 1935, 1940).

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 28/1/1/1, f. 9; Par. 28/1/1/2, f. 23.

⁸⁵ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 35.

⁸⁶ S.A.C. lxi. 112.

⁸⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 25.

⁸⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/5, f. 49.

⁸⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 48–9; W.S.R.O., Par. 84/1/1/1, f. 115.

⁹⁰ e.g. W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1636, 1640, 1662); Ep. 1/29 Findon 73.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/26/3, f. 15.

⁹² *Ibid.* Ep. 1/22/1 (1729).

⁹³ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 50–2; W.S.R.O., Par. 84/1/1/4, f. 19; Par. 84/1/1/6, ff. 31–5; Par. 84/7/2, ff. 1, 3.

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/2 (1844); cf. *ibid.* Par. 84/7/2.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/22A/2 (1865, 1884).

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/1 (1887); Ep. 1/22A/2 (1884, 1898).

⁹⁷ Wyatt, *Fragments*, 59.

⁹⁸ *Ex inf. Chich. Dioc. Regy.*; W.S.R.O., Par. 99/6/5.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/5/1; Par. 84/10/1.

¹ Date on bldg.

² *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1953).



WASHINGTON: ROCK COMMON
looking south-west, with the South Downs in the background



FINDON FAIR in 1978



LANCING AND NEW SHOREHAM, 1972
from the south-east showing Lancing College and Shoreham airport in the background,
High Street and New Shoreham church in the centre, and Shoreham Beach in the
foreground

were not held at the latter.³ The church of *ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*, the dedication of which evidently predates the grant or confirmation of the fair in 1261,⁴ is built of flint with stone dressings, and has a chancel with north chapel and south vestry, nave with north aisle, south transept, west tower, and north porch. In the late 12th century there were north and south transepts, both of which may have had apses. The horseshoe-shaped archway in the east wall of the south transept, with unusual mouldings, is of c. 1120,⁵ and was perhaps the original chancel arch.⁶ About 1200 the north transept was extended westwards to form an aisle divided from the nave by a three-bay arcade on circular piers. The tower was added early in the 13th century and c. 1250 the chancel was rebuilt and the vestry added. The north chancel chapel is probably slightly later. There is a 15th-century window in the south nave wall, and the unusual roof which spans both nave and aisle under a single ridge is of similar date. A chapel of St. James was mentioned in 1549, and lights to the Trinity, St. Nicholas, and the Virgin Mary in 1512.⁷ By 1776 the south transept and north chancel chapel both belonged to the lord of Findon manor.⁸ The chapel remained the mortuary chapel of the Green family after they had sold the manor until 1867 when it was thrown into the church.⁹ In 1966 it was converted into a Lady Chapel.¹⁰ The church was extensively restored between 1866 and 1868 by Sir G. G. Scott, various accretions being removed, including west galleries, fixed pews, pulpit, and a ceiling which had been put over the nave and aisles.¹¹

Surviving medieval fittings include sedilia, oak seats in the north aisle, possibly of the 15th century, and traces of 13th-century painting on the arcade wall.¹² The old font, probably of c. 1200, with a central pillar and four subsidiary pillars, was replaced by a replica in 1867.¹³ Other late-19th-century fittings include tiles on the east wall of the chancel designed by William Morris.¹⁴ The seven bells include three of the 16th century, another of 1617, and a sanctus bell which hangs in a turret over the chancel arch.¹⁵ The plate includes a silver chalice of 1618.¹⁶ The registers begin in 1558.¹⁷

ROMAN CATHOLICISM. One recusant family is recorded in Findon in 1749,¹⁸ and there were two in 1762.¹⁹ In 1967 the Sisters of Our Lady of Sion acquired a building in Nepcote Lane,²⁰ where public services were being held in 1977.

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. The hamlet of Nepcote, probably because of its distance from the church, was a centre of protestant non-conformity after the mid 19th century. Two Mormon families are said to have lived there in 1851.²¹ A building there was registered for worship by Plymouth Brethren in 1862,²² and in 1868 was said to hold c. 20 persons. At the same date a barn in the parish used by Independents was said to have been blown down.²³ By 1875 preachers of various denominations, including Baptists, were preaching at Nepcote; there was never a resident minister, either then or later.²⁴ A new building was erected in 1881 for Particular Baptists, which could accommodate a congregation of 60. It is of undressed flint, with brick dressings and plain Gothic windows. In 1887 it was said to be well attended, the congregation including a farmer and a veterinary surgeon.²⁵ In 1906 the chapel was taken under the wing of the Worthing Baptist church.²⁶ It was closed in 1939, when the congregation moved to a new building in Findon Valley.²⁷ It was reopened in 1948 for a small Evangelical sect,²⁸ which still existed in 1977.²⁹

The Salvation Army from Worthing had a following in the parish at the end of the 19th century.³⁰

EDUCATION. The vicar of Findon taught pupils in 1569,³¹ and a schoolmaster was licensed ten years later.³² In 1622–3 there was an unlicensed schoolmaster in the parish.³³ In 1762 reading only was taught, presumably by the incumbent.³⁴ There were 3 day schools in 1818, attended by 69 children.³⁵

St. John the Baptist Primary school was built by subscription in 1829 on land given by W. W. Richardson of Findon Place, who also supplied building materials. In 1833 there were 35 boys and 56 girls, and the school was supported by subscriptions and payments. Evening school was also held in the winter for adults.³⁶ In 1846–7 there were separate school-rooms for girls and boys. Twenty-three boys and 57 girls attended during the week, most of them on Sunday too, and 6 boys and 7 girls attended on Sunday only. Ten older boys then attended evening school.³⁷

By 1861 the school was receiving an annual grant, average attendance being 30 boys and 40 girls.³⁸ Ten years later, though there was accommodation for only 60 pupils, 93 attended on the day of the

³ *Worthing Herald*, 10 Jan. 1975.

⁴ See above; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 39334, f. 54v.; *Suss. Wills*, ii (S.R.S. xlii), 160.

⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 366.

⁶ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 222–3.

⁷ *Suss. Wills*, ii (S.R.S. xlii), 161–2.

⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 199.

⁹ *S.A.C.* xxvi. 247; W.S.R.O., Par. 84/4/1.

¹⁰ Reeves, *Findon*, 49.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 48–9; Wyatt, *Fragments*, 65–6.

¹² Wyatt, *Fragments*, 65; *S.A.C.* xliii. 234.

¹³ Wyatt, *Fragments*, 67.

¹⁴ *Short Hist. of Ch. of St. John Baptist, Findon* (n.d.); see below, pl. facing p. 112.

¹⁵ Elphick, *Bells*, 306–7.

¹⁶ *S.A.C.* liv. 222.

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/1.

¹⁸ *Cath. Rec. Soc.* xxvii. 57.

¹⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1762).

²⁰ Reeves, *Findon*, 16.

²¹ Wyatt, *Fragments*, 18.

²² G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 15448.

²³ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/2 (1868).

²⁴ *Ibid.* (1875).

²⁵ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 25550; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/1 (1887); Char. Com. files.

²⁶ *Findon Valley Free Ch. (Baptist) Hist.* (1959–60).

²⁷ Char. Com. files; cf. Worthing, Protestant Nonconf.

²⁸ G.R.O., Worship Reg. no. 62125; Reeves, *Findon*, 45.

²⁹ Local inf.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/2 (1884).

³¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 25.

³² *S.N.Q.* xiv. 271.

³³ *Chwdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), 51, 67.

³⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1762).

³⁵ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 957.

³⁶ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 969; W.S.R.O., Par. 84/1/1/5, ff. 152–3.

³⁷ *Church School Inquiry*, 1846–7, 6–7.

³⁸ *Ed.* 7/123.

return.³⁹ A new school was built in 1872, on adjacent land given by R. S. Hall of Findon Place, with contributions from Lady Bath, the National Society, and others.⁴⁰ The building is of flint with brick dressings and tall chimneys. The old school-house was demolished c. 1970.⁴¹ Average attendance, including infants, was 100 in 1893,⁴² 82 in 1903–4,⁴³ and 115 in 1938.⁴⁴ In 1884 there was also an evening school, and apparently a weekday dissenting school.⁴⁵ In 1977 the primary school had c. 100 pupils, the older children of the parish going to school in Angmering.⁴⁶

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. Henry Hilton of Clapham by will proved 1641 left the sum of £24 annually for 99 years out of his lands in co. Durham, to be distributed among the 12 poorest inhabitants

of the parish.⁴⁷ Nothing had been paid in 1651,⁴⁸ but arrears were received in 1684 and 1687.⁴⁹ In 1724 the income had been reduced to £16 by the fall of rents,⁵⁰ but nothing further is heard of it. Between 1801 and 1805 donations of 1s. each were made to the poor at Christmas, apparently as a personal charity of the vicar.⁵¹

The Liptrott Charity in Memory of the Queen's Jubilee was set up in 1887 by Mary Liptrott, with £150 stock to provide fuel. The Brown Family Charity Fund comprising the interest on £200 was set up under the will of Emily Ellen Burrage, dated 1953, for a similar purpose.⁵² In 1977 the income of both charities was used to provide groceries.⁵³ The Findon Relief in Sickness Fund, administered for general charitable purposes in 1977 under a scheme of 1971, was the successor to the Findon District Nursing Association, started c. 1897. In 1974 its gross income was £285.⁵⁴

LANCING

THE PARISH of Lancing⁵⁵ lies between Worthing and Shoreham on the west bank of the river Adur where it meets the sea. The ancient parish was roughly oblong in shape, with a long shingle spit projecting eastwards from its south-east corner. That spit was breached by the new entrance to Shoreham harbour made in 1760 and renewed in 1821; the truncated eastern section of the spit, however, remained in Lancing parish. Much of Lancing's western boundary is marked by the straight line of Boundstone Lane, of which the eponymous stone survived in 1978, and part of the northern boundary by the Ladywell stream, a tributary of the Adur.⁵⁶ In 1881 the ancient parish consisted of 2,530 a. including water, and in 1901 of 2,534 a. In 1910 240 a., comprising the two parts of the shingle spit to the south-east, were transferred to Shoreham-by-Sea civil parish and urban district, another 11 a. being transferred in 1927. Meanwhile 50 a. were lost between 1911 and 1921 through coastal erosion. In 1971 the area of the parish was 2,236 a. (905 ha.).⁵⁷ The present article deals with the area of the ancient parish until 1760, after which the truncated eastern part of the shingle spit is treated with Shoreham. The modern history of the western part of the shingle spit, generally in modern times called Shoreham Beach, is, however, included here.

The northern part of the parish lies on the southern slopes of the South Downs, rising to 358 ft. at Lancing Ring in the north-west corner.⁵⁸ In the south part the chalk is overlaid by later deposits. The settlements of North and South Lancing lie on an area of Coombe deposits and brickearth which evidently once formed a peninsula of dry land between the estuaries of the Teville stream on the west and the river Adur on the east.⁵⁹

The estuary of the Adur in early times seems to have been at least a mile wide between South Lancing and New Shoreham. The assertion made in the early 17th century⁶⁰ that the river originally debouched at the former place is apparently evidence for that. Corroboration is provided by the name 'water of Pende' sometimes given to the Adur in the Middle Ages.⁶¹ The place called Pende, often mentioned between the 13th and 15th centuries⁶² and now lost, seems to have lain very near South Lancing, to judge from the common-field names North and South Penhill recorded east of South Lancing where Penhill Road was later built.⁶³ Pende was a busy port in the 14th and 15th centuries. Its name was presumably derived from the *pynd* or enclosed piece of water on which the port lay,⁶⁴ and which may have been the inlet represented by the modern stream between South Lancing and Old Salts Farm. Alternatively it is possible that the

³⁹ *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 398–9 (1871), lv.

⁴⁰ Wyatt, *Fragments*, 11; *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1876), 95; W.S.R.O., MP 155, f. 19.

⁴¹ Ex inf. the headmaster.

⁴² *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 598, H.C. (1894), lxxv.

⁴³ *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], p. 638, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi.

⁴⁴ *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1938 (H.M.S.O.), 402.

⁴⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/2 (1884).

⁴⁶ Ex inf. the headmaster.

⁴⁷ Prob. 11/185 (P.C.C. 36 Evelyn).

⁴⁸ C 93/20 no. 29 m. 4; cf. Clapham.

⁴⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/1/1/2, f. 82.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/26/3, f. 15.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* Par. 84/24.

⁵² Char. Com. files.

⁵³ Ex inf. Mr. J. Young, churchwarden.

⁵⁴ Char. Com. files; W.S.R.O., MP 155, f. 17; ex inf. Messrs. Bowles and Stevens, Worthing.

⁵⁵ This article was written in 1977–8.

⁵⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV–LXV (1879 edn.); ex inf.

Dr. G. W. Shaw, Lancing Coll.

⁵⁷ *Census*, 1881–1971.

⁵⁸ O.S. Map 1", sheet 182 (1970 edn.).

⁵⁹ Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

⁶⁰ C 3/255/18; H. Allcroft, *Waters of Arun* (1930), 143.

⁶¹ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 3.

⁶² e.g. *Cur. Reg.* R. xii, pp. 204–5; *Sele Chartulary*, *passim*; *Cal. Pat.* 1301–7, 416; 1330–4, 444; cf. below, *Econ. Hist.*

⁶³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 75. Suggestions that Pende lay much further E. therefore seem unlikely: J. A. Steers, *Coastline of Eng. and Wales* (1964), 306–7, 641–2; *Suss. Maps*, ii (S.R.S. lxvi), 2 n.

⁶⁴ *P.N. Suss.* i. 200–1.

eastward longshore drift of shingle had already caused the Teville stream, instead of reaching the sea west of South Lancing, to flow parallel to the coast and join the Adur estuary.⁶⁵ It had apparently assumed that course by 1587, when a place called Penhouse lay on it, just south-east of South Lancing;⁶⁶ if the same conditions obtained two centuries earlier, Penhouse may represent the site of the lost port.⁶⁷

The eastward drift of shingle gradually forced the main channel of the Adur to the east side of its flood plain, and the western part of the estuary consequently silted up and was reclaimed. Some marshland had already been used for salt-extraction in the 10th century.⁶⁸ There was presumably reclamation for pasture during the next 300 years, for the land valued at more than £2 a year which was lost to the sea between 1291 and 1341⁶⁹ seems likely to have been reclaimed land. The danger evidently continued, for on two occasions in the mid 14th century commissioners were appointed to repair sea defences at Pende.⁷⁰

By the late 16th century the shingle spit across the mouth of the Adur estuary reached as far east as New Shoreham, and the river had assumed its modern channel.⁷¹ Much land to the east of the settlements of North and South Lancing was reclaimed after c. 1540, and defended on the east by a sea-wall, mentioned in 1592, which ran south-west from a point on the North Lancing to Shoreham road near the modern Sussex Pad inn. Outside the wall at that date lay 200 or 250 a. of saltmarsh and shingle beach, overflowed by every tide. Most of the saltmarsh was common land, but south of South Lancing village in 1622, on either side of the deflected Teville stream, were a number of pasture closes in several ownership, totalling c. 53 a.⁷² The shingle beach is unlikely to have been static; in 1622 it appears to have been narrower than it had been 35 years earlier.⁷³ In 1684 the lord of the manor agreed with a drainage engineer or 'scavellman' to reclaim the saltmarsh outside the sea-wall, constructing a new dam on the course later followed by New Salts Farm Road.⁷⁴ The work seems to have been done by 1723, when the 'Salts farm' was being leased.⁷⁵ Old Salts Farmhouse existed by 1698;⁷⁶ the present building, faced with cobbles, is apparently 18th-century with early-20th-century alterations. In 1753 New Salts Farm Road was described as the old sea wall; more land, part of which was used as arable, had been inned outside it and new defences constructed further east.

A farm-house at New Salts farm had been built by that date;⁷⁷ the existing building, however, is externally of the 19th and 20th centuries. A little more land was inned during the next 90 years;⁷⁸ by c. 1840 the riverside had virtually its modern appearance. The successive dams built to defend the reclaimed lands were then still visible.⁷⁹ In 1977 the sea-wall mentioned in 1592 could still be traced, but only the northern and southern ends of New Salts Farm Road survived, the rest having been destroyed in the construction of Shoreham airport.⁸⁰

Meanwhile the shingle spit had become relatively stable by the mid 18th century, when there was some arable land there,⁸¹ and storage sheds for corn belonging to the lord of Lancing manor.⁸² About 1760 a boat-house was built there, and in 1791 the lord of Lancing granted two inhabitants of Shoreham the right to place up to 20 bathing-machines there.⁸³

About 1840 there was still inclosed pasture land at South Lancing between the coast road and the lower course of the Teville stream; land south of the stream, defended from the sea by a high gravel bank, had also been used for pasture in 1826, but in 1833 was being used at least sometimes for recreation.⁸⁴ At about the last mentioned date an embankment was built further east to protect the new road to Shoreham authorized in 1830; the ground on its south side, which had been excavated to build it, formed a lake c. 1840,⁸⁵ the forerunner of the modern Widewater. The beach still fluctuated in area and quantity during the 19th century,⁸⁶ and on two occasions it was necessary to rebuild parts of the Worthing-Lancing coast road further north because of erosion.⁸⁷ Between 1875 and 1896 a large area of land was lost south-west of South Lancing, the Teville stream being breached; its truncated lower course thereafter gradually disappeared,⁸⁸ so that by 1977 the open space called the Beach Green opposite South Lancing was dry. Meanwhile a coastguard station had been built on the shingle spit by 1851,⁸⁹ and various other buildings followed during the late 19th century. In 1896 they included a boat-house, a lifeboat station, and a cholera hospital; most of the spit, however, remained waste land.⁹⁰ Intermittent storm and flood damage continued along the coast during the early 20th century,⁹¹ but after the various bodies responsible for coastal defence in Lancing and Shoreham Beach were replaced by one unified body in 1921,⁹² the danger was averted. An elaborate plan made in 1945 for the layout of the area of the modern

⁶⁵ Cf. e.g. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁶⁶ *Armada Surv.* ed. Lower; W.S.R.O., PHA 3263.

⁶⁷ There seems no evidence for the assertion made in the early 17th cent. that the river Arun was once diverted eastwards along the coast to Pende: Allcroft, *Waters of Arun*, 143; *S.N.Q.* xvii. 46-9; *S.A.C.* xc. 155 sqq.

⁶⁸ See below, Econ. Hist.

⁶⁹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, 182; 1358-61, 69.

⁷¹ *Armada Surv.* ed. Lower.

⁷² E 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I Mich. 17; E 178/6013; C 3/255/18; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 19559-66; *ibid.* PHA 3263.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., PHA 3263; cf. *Armada Surv.* ed. Lower.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19567; cf. O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LXV* (1879 edn.); *S.N.Q.* xvii. 47.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19568.

⁷⁶ B.L. Sloane MS. 3233, f. 12.

⁷⁷ MR 935; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19569.

⁷⁸ e.g. W.S.R.O., PHA 3208.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* TD/W 75.

⁸⁰ See below.

⁸¹ MR 935.

⁸² Arundel Cast. MS. MD 170; cf. Edwards, *Plan of New Shoreham* (1789).

⁸³ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 19570, 19573-4.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* TD/W 75; *ibid.* QDP/W 55; Smail, *Map Story*, 76; *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* 64; cf. *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), facing p. 53.

⁸⁵ W.S.R.O., TD/W 75.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*; White, *Geol. of Brighton and Worthing*, 92.

⁸⁷ See below.

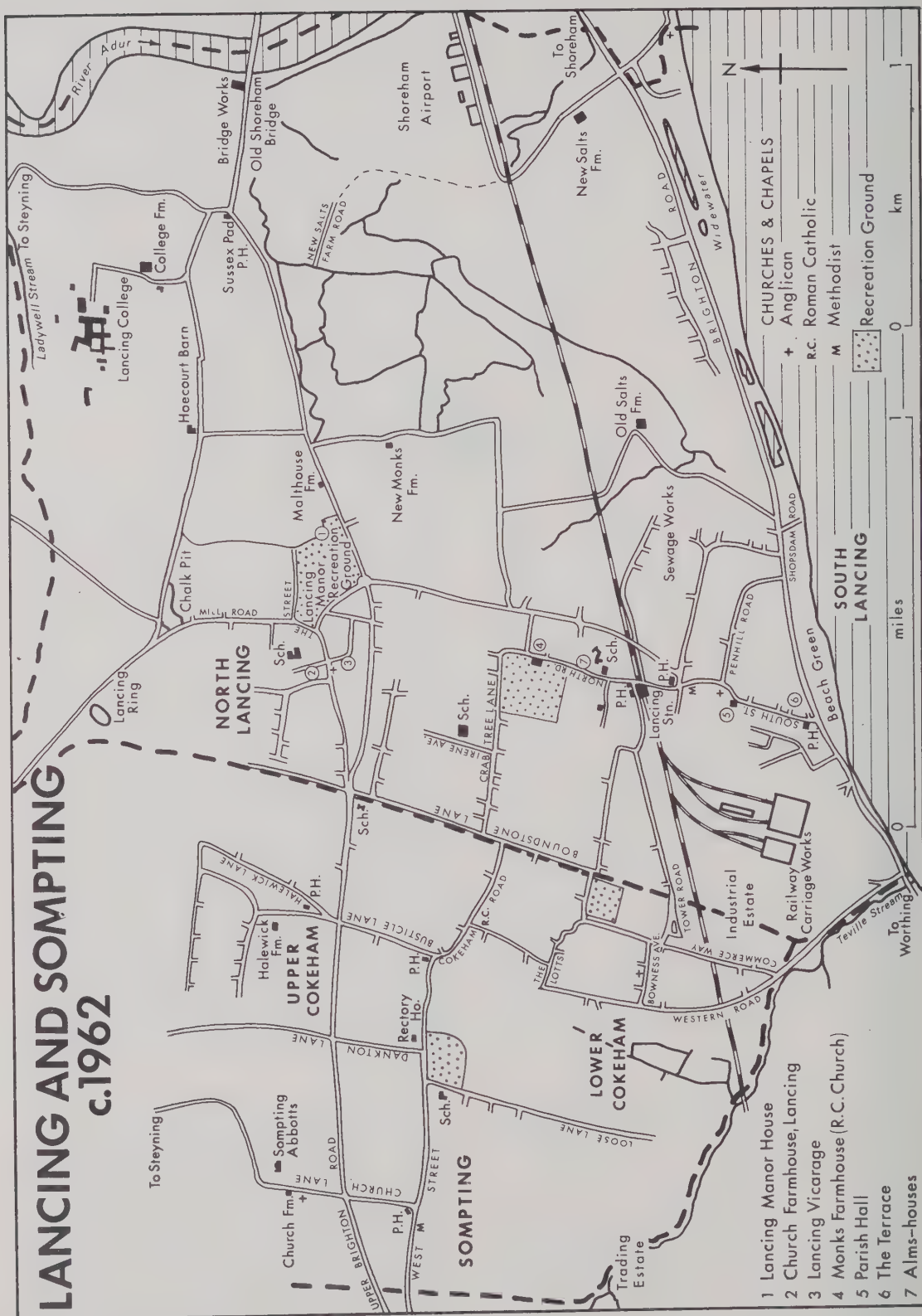
⁸⁸ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LXIV* (1879 edn.); *LXIV. SE.* (1899 and later edns.).

⁸⁹ W.S.R.O., MF 48, ff. 14-15.

⁹⁰ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LXV* (1879 edn.); *LXV. SW.* (1899 edn.).

⁹¹ *The Times*, 17 Dec. 1910; *John Bull*, 19 April 1913; *Suss. Daily News*, 29 Dec. 1916.

⁹² East Lancing Sea Defence Order, 1913; Shoreham and Lancing Sea Defence Order, 1921; *S.C.M.* ix. 296.



parish south of the coast road with gardens and sports facilities was not carried out;⁹³ in 1977 that area included, besides open spaces, houses and flats, a caravan park, and a nursery.

By 1977 most of the western part of the parish was built over or was used for industry. The northern and eastern parts contained some farmland, but were dominated by Lancing College and Shoreham airport. The buildings of the college, begun in 1854 by R. C. Carpenter, occupied a large area on Lancing Hill. The most conspicuous part, especially as seen from the beach or the river Adur, was the chapel, c. 150 ft. high, begun in 1868 to designs by R. H. Carpenter, and completed externally in 1977.⁹⁴ The airport in 1977 occupied much of the reclaimed land in the eastern part of the parish. In 1910 a field had been rented by H. Piffard to test a biplane he had built. A proper airfield existed in the following year when a pioneer cargo flight was made; there was also a flying school there before 1914. After being requisitioned during the First World War the site was returned to grazing. In 1933 c. 150 a. were bought by Brighton, Hove, and Worthing corporations for a joint municipal airport, which was opened three years later. During the late 1930s, besides charter services, there were scheduled services to British and foreign destinations. After use as a fighter station during the Second World War and for some scheduled services during the 1950s, the airport lapsed until 1971, when it was reopened. Thereafter it expanded greatly. In 1977, despite the lack of a hard runway, it was used by 200 businesses; charter flights and air taxis operated from it, and there was an aeronautical training college there.

In the Middle Ages there were three main settlements in the parish, North Lancing, South Lancing, and Pende; the last-named has already been discussed. The place-name Lancing dates from a relatively early period of Saxon settlement, but the suggestion that it can be connected with Wlencing, son of Aelle the founder of the Saxon kingdom of Sussex, is incorrect.⁹⁶ North Lancing, containing the church, lay at the foot of the South Downs, and South Lancing on a promontory of dry land to the south which terminated in a low cliff.⁹⁷ The name South Lancing is recorded in 1236, and North Lancing a century later.⁹⁸ In 1592 they were described as 'both Lancings'.⁹⁹ Later alternative descriptions were Northtown and Southtown in the 17th century¹ and Upper and Lower Lancing in the early 19th.² The buildings of North Lancing include The Old Cottage, which comprises a main range of the late 16th or early 17th century and a late medieval jettied cross-wing, and

The Old Posting House, a timber-framed building apparently of the mid 16th century, with a brick façade of the late 18th century or early 19th. Friar's Acre east of the church is a timber-framed building with red brick infilling, the west end of which has been rebuilt in brick. Church Farmhouse is mentioned elsewhere;³ the other buildings are chiefly of the 19th and 20th centuries. Pre-19th-century buildings at South Lancing apparently included South House, demolished in 1937.⁴ The former Yew Tree Farmhouse, a 19th-century building at the corner of Penhill Road, apparently replaced an earlier farm-house of the same name.⁵ At the end of the 18th century North Lancing village extended from a point just west of the church eastwards along the old course of the Chichester-Brighton road, through what was later the manor-house park. After the road was diverted round the park in 1804, the east part of the village disappeared. The village of South Lancing at the same period was more scattered, extending from Monks Farm to the coast.⁶ Remains of a 6th-century cemetery found at Hoe-court, north-east of North Lancing, testify to the existence of a settlement there at that date;⁷ it still comprised at least four houses in 1592.⁸

Soon after 1800 the development of Worthing as a seaside resort was imitated at South Lancing,⁹ apparently at the instigation of a group of local men who had formed themselves by 1809 into the Lancing House Club or Lancing Building Society; a leading member was a Lancing builder, Nathaniel Blaker. In 1807 one lodging-house was mentioned at South Lancing; by 1813 there were eight, including part or all of The Terrace, which comprised five three or four-storeyed houses facing the sea at the south end of the village. Since part of it was apparently called Jubilee House, it was probably built c. 1810; it survived in 1977. Other terraces were built further north at the same time.¹⁰ In 1977 many had disappeared, but some survived in Alma and East streets, of two or three storeys and built of painted beach pebbles with brick dressings. One terrace on the corner of East and South streets has a hipped mansard roof and is dated 1806. In 1811 Lancing was described as much frequented, and three years later there were several bathing-machines. The resort was always secluded: in 1833 there was no hotel, library, or any other public room. The contrast to Worthing and Brighton was one of its attractions; among others mentioned during the 19th century were the extensive sands, and the climate which one medical writer preferred to those of Torquay, Madeira, and Malta.

The resort gradually became less important, though South Lancing was still occasionally visited

⁹³ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/54/12.

⁹⁴ B. Handford, *Lancing* (1933), 71, 73, 118-19; ex inf. Dr. Shaw.

⁹⁵ *Suss. Ind. Hist.* vi. 25-7; *Worthing Herald*, 11, 25 Feb. 1977; *Worthing Surv.* 217-21.

⁹⁶ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 199-200; *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 212-13.

⁹⁷ *Armada Surv.* ed. Lower; E 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I Mich./17 m. 8; W.S.R.O., QDP/W 55; Smail, *Map Story*, 76.

⁹⁸ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 88; iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 53.

⁹⁹ E 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I Mich./17 m. 8.

¹ *Chwdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), 94; W.S.R.O., Par. 118/1/1, f. 141.

² Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 97.

³ See below, Manors.

⁴ *Worthing Herald*, 4 Dec. 1937.

⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 1-90; cf. *ibid.* TD/W 75.

⁶ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); W.S.R.O., QR/W 647, f. 93; *ibid.* Par. 118/20/1.

⁷ *S.A.C.* lxxxi. 171; *S.N.Q.* vi. 91-3.

⁸ E 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I Mich./17 m. 8.

⁹ Except where stated this para. is based on the following: *Stafford's Worthing*, 17; *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1811), 56; *Beauties of Eng. and Wales*, *Suss.* 109; Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 97; *Excursions through Suss.* (1822), 46; *Wallis's Worthing* (1826), 53; *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* 64 and dir. sect. 16; *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 53; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 95; *ibid.* Par. 118/30/1, f. 67v.; Par. 118/30/2; S.A.S., MSS. ND 122-8.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., TD/W 75.

in 1845, and was still described as a resort fourteen years later.¹¹ The parish continued, however, to be a popular place of residence for moneyed people. There were three 'gentry' living at The Terrace in 1833,¹² and the number of similar people greatly increased in later decades, partly on account of the growth of Lancing College. Twelve gentry were listed in 1855; in 1895 there were 50, including 17 at the college.¹³

There was little further building development at South Lancing before 1875,¹⁴ though land was offered for sale as building land in 1862,¹⁵ and some labourers' cottages had been built during the previous decade.¹⁶ During the last quarter of the century several large detached houses were built, Penhill Road was constructed, and the land near by began to be built up with houses.¹⁷ At the same period there was much market-garden land in the south-west part of the parish, as there continued to be later. In the early 20th century the pace of new building at South Lancing increased, partly because of the opening of the railway carriage works in 1912. Further streets in the Penhill Road area had been laid out by 1909;¹⁸ two large areas of land near by were offered for sale at the same period as building plots,¹⁹ and in 1907 much of the east part of the parish was sold by the lord of Lancing manor to a property company.²⁰ By 1912 the parish was said to be acquiring a semi-urban character.²¹ One estate agent was recorded in 1913, and there were three in 1915.²² North Lancing as yet was hardly affected by building development, but meanwhile houses had begun since c. 1890 to be built along the coast, chiefly on the shingle spit, but also further west. By 1905 there were c. 200, and by 1909, when they extended almost continuously along the coast for nearly three miles, there were c. 260.²³ Many were constructed from disused railway carriages, and most were used as holiday homes, and the settlement, which came to be called Bungalow Town, had a varied and somewhat makeshift character, which found expression in bright paintwork and outlandish names for the houses.²⁴ A heavy storm in 1913, however, destroyed many of them.²⁵

After the First World War the residential development of the parish proceeded much faster, with the

support of the parish council, which published or gave approval to the publication of guidebooks to the parish.²⁶ The fast and frequent railway service enabled business men to live in Lancing and work in London or Brighton; about 1930 the journey to London took 90 minutes.²⁷ Between 1921 and 1935 much of that part of the Lancing manor estate not already disposed of was sold in small or medium-sized lots,²⁸ and most of the south-west part of the parish not already built up was developed for building during the 1920s and 1930s, the settlements of North and South Lancing becoming physically joined. What had been market-garden land before the First World War, however, very largely remained so, especially in the south part of the parish, until at least 1950.²⁹ Some of the new estates were laid out to a uniform pattern, but the predominant impression was of great variety, houses and bungalows occurring in roughly equal numbers. Besides private estates there was an estate of council houses between North and South Lancing. In the south-east part of the modern parish houses were practically continuous along the South Lancing to Shoreham coast road by 1929.³⁰ Meanwhile new roads were laid out on Shoreham Beach, and the settlement there grew rapidly, most houses in 1929 being of brick.³¹ Some houses were also built during the 1920s and 1930s north of North Lancing village.³² The number of houses in the parish more than doubled between 1921 and 1931, and there was probably an equal if not greater increase between 1931 and 1939.³³ Many houses south of the coast road, however, both in Lancing and on Shoreham Beach, were destroyed by the military authorities c. 1940.³⁴

Development continued after the Second World War, 205 new private houses and 268 council houses being built by 1953,³⁵ when Lancing was said to resemble a small town.³⁶ Besides the completion of estates begun before 1939, the 1950s and 1960s saw the replacement of most of the market-gardens in the parish by new closes of houses or blocks of flats.³⁷ In North Lancing during the 1960s and 1970s a number of old buildings were demolished and replaced by new houses.³⁸ Meanwhile in 1951 the county council had approved a plan for the rebuilding of Shoreham Beach.³⁹ In 1977 most of

¹¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845); *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 53.

¹² *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* dir. sect. 16; cf. W.S.R.O., MF 48, f. 16.

¹³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

¹⁴ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 53.

¹⁶ *Census*, 1861.

¹⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SE. (1899 edn.); cf. W.R.L., sale cats. 1885-9, no. 28; 1892-4, nos. 12, 36; 1895-6, nos. 9, 52.

¹⁸ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SE. (1913 edn.).

¹⁹ *Suss. Daily News*, 8 June 1909; 23 Sept. 1910; W.R.L., sale cats. 1901-12 (iii), no. 41; cf. *ibid.* 1905-8, no. 15.

²⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 19594-7.

²¹ *Suss. Daily News*, 18 Dec. 1912.

²² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1913, 1915).

²³ *Ibid.* (1905, 1909); O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SE. (1913 edn.); LXV. SW. (1912 edn.).

²⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905); W.S.R.O., PH 3639; *Country Life*, 19 April 1973, pp. 1099-1100; see below, pl. facing p. 161.

²⁵ *John Bull*, 19 Apr. 1913.

²⁶ *Residential Advantages of Lancing*, official handbk. of Lancing par. council (c. 1925); *Lancing, Sompting, Cokeham and Dist.* publ. L. Wolters (2nd edn. c. 1932)

(copies at W.R.L.).

²⁷ *Worthing Surv.* 122; *Lancing, Sompting, Cokeham and Dist.* publ. Wolters (c. 1930), 3; E. W. Gilbert, *Brighton* (1954), 250-1.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 19600-38.

²⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SE. (1931 and later edns.); LXIV. NE. (1931, 1949 edns.); cf. W.S.R.O., CC 499; H. Clunn, *Capital by the Sea* (1953), 180.

³⁰ Clunn, *S. Coast Resorts*, 370; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXV. SW. (1930 edn.).

³¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXV. SW. (1930, 1948 edns.); Clunn, *S. Coast Resorts*, 371.

³² O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. NE. (1931, 1949 edns.); *Suss. Daily News*, 11 Mar. 1936.

³³ *Census*, 1931, 1951.

³⁴ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXV. SW. (1930, 1948 edns.); cf. W.S.R.O., QDP/W 339.

³⁵ *Lancing, Official Guide* [1957], 26; cf. *Worthing Herald*, 28 Mar. 1947.

³⁶ Clunn, *Capital by the Sea*, 180.

³⁷ Cf. streets listed in *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1938, 1960, 1973 edns.).

³⁸ W.S.R.O., MP 778, ff. [10-11]; ex inf. Dr. G. W. Shaw.

³⁹ W. Suss. C.C. *Shoreham and Lancing Beaches Devel. Plan* (1951).

that area was covered by neat, nearly treeless rows of varied bungalows and small houses, with a few blocks of flats.

Though residential development was the main cause of growth in the parish after c. 1920, Lancing also during the same period resumed its character of a small resort. After c. 1890 there had been an increase in the number of apartment houses, perhaps partly because of the typhoid epidemic in Worthing. There were 9 apartment houses in 1895,⁴⁰ and 10 in 1900.⁴¹ In 1921 the large number of summer visitors was remarked on,⁴² and 8 years later South Lancing was said to have the appearance of a small watering-place.⁴³ Among its attractions were shelter from north winds, long sunny periods and freedom from fogs, and the extensive sands, which the parish guide of c. 1932 optimistically described as the best in Sussex.⁴⁴ Lancing's popularity continued after the Second World War; in 1953 there were a beach park and numerous beach huts.⁴⁵ There were also three caravan parks in the same year⁴⁶ which survived in 1977, but in the latter year catering for visitors was no longer an important part of the economy of the parish.

The northern part of the parish is traversed by the Chichester-Brighton road, which crosses the river Adur near the Sussex Pad inn. It has been convincingly suggested that the road existed in Roman times, following a slightly more northerly course east of North Lancing village than the modern road. The original river crossing was probably a ford, but a ferry may already have existed in Roman times.⁴⁷ The crossing was of great importance, as the lowest on the river; it was also the destination of a probably prehistoric downland track which led from Cissbury and Chanctonbury by way of Lancing Ring.⁴⁸ In the Middle Ages there were two ferries, one to Old and one to New Shoreham; the latter had apparently gone out of use by the late 18th century.⁴⁹ A causeway leading to the ferry on the Lancing side of the river existed by 1622;⁵⁰ in 1758 it was called the 'padway',⁵¹ a name perhaps derived from the wooden faggots sunk into the marsh of which it was constructed.⁵² The part of the road between the causeway and North Lancing village formed the boundary in 1622 between the cultivable land to the north and the marshes to the south.⁵³ The river crossing was fordable at low water in the mid 18th century;⁵⁴ the ferry could be dangerous,

however, and travellers sometimes preferred the bridge at Bramber.⁵⁵ In 1782 Old Shoreham bridge was opened in place of the ferry, a new causeway being constructed on the Lancing side.⁵⁶ It was itself bypassed in 1970 by a new bridge further north.⁵⁷ The course of the Chichester-Brighton road through North Lancing has been twice altered. In 1804 the original course of the eastern section by way of The Street and past the west front of Lancing manor-house was replaced by the present road round the park.⁵⁸ In the late 1930s the west part of the village street was bypassed by a new road to the south.⁵⁹ In 1977 the course of the Chichester-Brighton road throughout the parish was a dual carriage-way.

A road from South Lancing to Sompting was mentioned in 1452.⁶⁰ The road between South Lancing and Worthing which existed in 1622⁶¹ was later washed away.⁶² A new road constructed along the coast after 1803⁶³ was often breached by the sea. The construction of a new bridge over the Teville stream in 1822 gave only temporary relief,⁶⁴ and in 1826 the road was made a turnpike, a new embankment being constructed over the Teville stream, and parts of the road being rebuilt further north.⁶⁵ There had been a road along the sea wall for c. ½ mile east of South Lancing village in 1622.⁶⁶ In 1830 it became a turnpike, and was continued by a new road eastwards to the new bridge at New Shoreham. The new road also served as a defence against the sea, and the turnpike act gave partial exemption from tolls to the owners and occupiers of lands along it, in compensation for previous expenditure on the defences.⁶⁷ The Worthing-Brighton coaches ran through South and North Lancing after the opening of the Worthing-Lancing road,⁶⁸ and later presumably used the Lancing to New Shoreham road. In 1821 there were also daily coaches from Lancing to London, Southampton, and Chichester,⁶⁹ and in 1833 three coaches a week to Bath.⁷⁰

In 1840 the cost of maintaining the sea defences was not being met from the toll income on either section of the coast road.⁷¹ The tolls on the section between Lancing and New Shoreham were increased in the following year,⁷² but the construction of the railway in 1845 removed much of the traffic. By 1868 the road had begun to disappear,⁷³ and in the following year the Worthing and Lancing turnpike trust was dissolved, the section of its road in

⁴⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁴¹ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900).

⁴² *Census*, 1921.

⁴³ Clunn, *S. Coast Resorts*, 369.

⁴⁴ *Lancing, Sompting, Cokeham and Dist.* (c. 1930), 3; *ibid.* (2nd edn. c. 1932), 25, 35, 37; *Suss. Daily News*, 11 Mar. 1936.

⁴⁵ Clunn, *Capital by the Sea*, 180.

⁴⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1953).

⁴⁷ *S.N.Q.* xi. 142, 146, 165; cf. *S.A.C.* lxxxi. 169.

⁴⁸ *S.A.C.* lxxxi. 144-5.

⁴⁹ Cf. below, Old and New Shoreham.

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., PHA 3263.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 19569.

⁵² Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 100; *S.C.M.* ix. 131.

⁵³ W.S.R.O., PHA 3263; cf. E 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I Mich./17 m. 4.

⁵⁴ MR 935.

⁵⁵ *S.A.C.* viii. 264; Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 100.

⁵⁶ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 100; cf. Old and New Shoreham.

⁵⁷ Ex inf. Dr. Shaw.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., QR/W 647, f. 93.

⁵⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. NE. (1949 edn.); ex inf. Dr. Shaw.

⁶⁰ C 143/451 no. 34.

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., PHA 3263.

⁶² e.g. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/20/1; Smail, *Map Story*, 79.

⁶⁴ Smail, *Map Story*, 81.

⁶⁵ Worthing and Lancing Rd. Act, 7 Geo. IV, c. 10 (Local and Personal); W.S.R.O., QDP/W 55.

⁶⁶ W.S.R.O., PHA 3263; cf. *ibid.* Par. 118/20/1.

⁶⁷ Brighton, Shoreham, and Lancing Rd. Act, 11 Geo. IV, c. 63 (Local and Personal). A proposed branch rd. on the Lancing side of the river between New and Old Shoreham bridges was not built: cf. W.S.R.O., QDP/W 62.

⁶⁸ Smail, *Worthing Rd.* 40; cf. Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 90.

⁶⁹ S.A.S., MS. ND 126.

⁷⁰ *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* 64.

⁷¹ *Rep. Com. Rds.* [280], App. pp. 424, 447, H.C. (1840), xxvii.

⁷² Brighton, Shoreham, and Lancing Rd. Act, 4 & 5 Vic. c. 105 (Local and Personal).

⁷³ Smail, *Map Story*, 81.

Lancing becoming a parish highway.⁷⁴ When in 1879 part of that section was breached by the sea, however, the parish declined responsibility for its repair and was upheld in the court of Queen's Bench. By 1887 the breach was 200 yards wide, and traffic to Worthing went by way of Ham Lane. The breach was closed between 1890 and 1893 by the construction of a new road further north.⁷⁵ Meanwhile the South Lancing to New Shoreham road had ceased to be a turnpike in 1878.⁷⁶

There was a ferry, and at low tide a ford, in 1873 between the shingle spit at the south-east corner of the parish and New Shoreham.⁷⁷ Later the number of ferries grew to three; in 1921 they were replaced by a footbridge,⁷⁸ with a moveable central span, on which a toll was charged until c. 1950.⁷⁹ There was a bus service c. 1930 between Shoreham Beach and New Shoreham.⁸⁰ Communication from Lancing northwards was provided in past centuries by downland tracks leading from North Lancing to Steyning and Findon.⁸¹

The railway line from New Shoreham to Worthing, much of it carried by an embankment, was opened through the parish in 1845, with a station at Lancing.⁸² Bungalow Town Halt, serving Shoreham Beach, was opened in 1910 and closed in 1933. Two years later it was reopened as Shoreham Airport station, but it was closed again in 1940.⁸³ A tramway line along the coast road through the parish proposed between 1901 and 1903 was not carried out.⁸⁴

In 1086 17 *villani* and 11 *bordars* were recorded at Lancing manor and its sub-manors, and 14 *villani* and 8 *bordars* at Hoecourt.⁸⁵ Between 21 and 26 inhabitants were recorded in subsidies between 1296 and 1332,⁸⁶ and 117 adults, including 42 wives, in 1378.⁸⁷ Forty-seven persons were assessed to the subsidy in 1524,⁸⁸ and in 1566 there were 45 households.⁸⁹ Seventy-one adult males subscribed the Protestation in 1642,⁹⁰ but the figure of 350 adults in the parish given in 1676 seems to be too high.⁹¹ There were said to be about 30 families in 1724.⁹² In 1801 there were 451 inhabitants, the population thereafter rising steadily to 1,341 in 1881. The extent of immigration can be gauged from the fact that in 1841 more than one in five inhabitants had been born outside Sussex. A 14 per cent increase in population in the decade 1851–61 was attributed partly to the extension of market-gardening and to the building of Lancing

College and of the fort on Shoreham Beach. After a temporary drop the population began to rise again after 1901, swelled in summer by visitors. The area of the modern parish, excluding Shoreham Beach, had c. 2,000 inhabitants in 1911, and 3,153 in 1921. The very large increases in later decades were due to residential development; from 4,698 in 1931 the population rose to 11,913 in 1951, and 16,773 in 1971.⁹³

There was an alehouse in the parish in 1584,⁹⁴ and another in 1640,⁹⁵ perhaps the same as the Black Lion mentioned in 1686.⁹⁶ An innkeeper was recorded in 1719, an alehouse-keeper in 1769,⁹⁷ and an innholder in 1778.⁹⁸ One or other of them was perhaps connected with the Sussex Pad inn at the west end of the causeway leading to the ferry. The first record of the inn by name is of 1789,⁹⁹ but it was very likely there before; the Pad house had been recorded there in 1753,¹ and a group of houses called 'Padd' in 1698.² In 1622 there had been buildings there called Welldyke shops, perhaps used by fishermen.³ The inn's lonely position and nearness to the estuary is said to have made it a centre for smuggling.⁴ In 1789 the Lancing Society for Prosecuting Felons met there,⁵ and horses and postchaises could be hired there in 1814.⁶ Nathaniel Woodard, the founder of Lancing College, acquired the lease c. 1850 in order to safeguard the school's moral atmosphere, and some years later the college acquired the freehold as well.⁷ The old building, a rambling structure apparently of 18th-century date externally, was destroyed by fire in 1905⁸ and later rebuilt.

The Three Horseshoes, at the south end of South Lancing village, was mentioned in 1788.⁹ In 1862 the landlord was also described as a wine and spirit merchant.¹⁰ A second inn at South Lancing, the Farmers' inn (later hotel) was built c. 1855,¹¹ and rebuilt as a roadhouse in the 1930s. The Railway hotel by the station (renamed c. 1973 the Merry Monk) was mentioned in 1874.¹² In North Lancing there was no public house before the 1930s, when the Corner House, later the Sussex Potter, was opened.¹³ Two public houses were built in the 1930s on the new building estates between North and South Lancing. In 1978 there were also a public house on Shoreham Beach, and a roadhouse on the coast road near the Shoreham–Lancing boundary.

There was a friendly society in the parish between

⁷⁴ Local Govt. Supplemental Act, 1869, 32 & 33 Vic. c. 124.

⁷⁵ Smail, *Map Story*, 49, 83; cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁷⁶ Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1877, 40 & 41 Vic. c. 64.

⁷⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXV (1879 edn.).

⁷⁸ S.N.Q. xvi. 243.

⁷⁹ Clunn, *Capital by the Sea*, 179.

⁸⁰ *Shoreham-by-Sea with Bungalow Town* [1930], 19.

⁸¹ e.g. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁸² *Southern Region Rec. comp.* R. H. Clark (1964), 51, 78.

⁸³ H. P. White, *Southern Eng.* (Regional Hist. Rlys. of G.B.), 100–1.

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., QDP/W 217, 220–1.

⁸⁵ V.C.H. Suss. i. 449.

⁸⁶ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 61–2, 162, 276.

⁸⁷ E 179/189/42.

⁸⁸ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524–5* (S.R.S. lvi), 78.

⁸⁹ S.P. 12/39 no. 11 f. 29.

⁹⁰ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 111–12.

⁹¹ S.A.C. xlv. 146.

⁹² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 15.

⁹³ *Census, 1801–1971*; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1584).

⁹⁵ Ibid. Ep. I/29 Lancing 32.

⁹⁶ S.A.S., MS. S 532 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Lancing 97, 108.

⁹⁸ Ibid. Add. MS. 8205 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁹ S.C.M. xv. 172.

¹ MR 935.

² B.L. Sloane MS. 3233, f. 12.

³ W.S.R.O., PHA 3263.

⁴ S.A.C. xxvii. 97–8; H. Cheal, *Story of Shoreham* (1921), 142.

⁵ S.C.M. xv. 172.

⁶ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 99.

⁷ Handford, *Lancing*, 232; *Schs. Inquiry Com.* [3966–X], vol. xi, p. 246, H.C. (1867–8), xxviii (9).

⁸ S.C.M. xi. 110.

⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/30/1, f. 3v.

¹⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862).

¹¹ Ibid. (1855); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 49 (TS. cat.); photo penes Dr. G. W. Shaw.

¹² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1973).

¹³ Ex inf. Dr. Shaw.

1800 and 1856, which met at the Sussex Pad inn and had between 60 and 80 members.¹⁴ The Sussex Pad was also the scene of cricket matches at the same period.¹⁵ Later in the 19th century cricket was played on the Beach Green,¹⁶ and c. 1920 at Lansing manor. At the latter date there was also a football club,¹⁷ and a reading room at South Lansing which had existed since 1893.¹⁸ A parish hall was built near the reading room in 1915, on land given by J. M. Carr-Lloyd,¹⁹ and a workingmen's club was founded there in 1916.²⁰ During the building development of the 1920s and 1930s a number of open spaces were preserved for recreation. A small piece of land just over the Sompting boundary was presented to the parish in 1923;²¹ football, cricket, and hockey were played there c. 1932. At the same period there was a tennis club in Queen's Road.²² In the mid 1930s the parish council bought the Beach Green (8 a.) and a piece of land west of Monks farm-house (10 a.) for recreation, and Lansing manor-house and grounds (40 a.) were bought for the parish at about the same time by the rural district council.²³ Forty-six acres of downland including Lansing Ring were presented to the parish by Lansing College in 1949.²⁴

Various social clubs existed in the parish in the 1930s,²⁵ when there were also two at Shoreham Beach.²⁶ The Odeon cinema in Penhill Road was opened c. 1932²⁷ and still flourished in 1953,²⁸ and the Luxor cinema by the station was opened in 1940 and closed in 1965.²⁹ Cricket, tennis, and bowls were being played at Lansing manor in 1965.³⁰ After the demolition of the manor-house a new sports centre was built there c. 1973.³¹ In 1977 Lansing football club had a permanent ground south of the Monks Farm recreation ground. Clubs and societies which flourished in the 1970s included an art club, a horticultural society, and orchestral and choral societies.³² There had been a limited public library service at the parish hall since 1949;³³ a new building was opened north of the railway in South Lansing in 1974.³⁴ A new parish hall incorporating part of the old one was opened in 1976, and a youth centre in 1977, both also in South Lansing.³⁵

There was a station of the preventive service (later the coastguard) at South Lansing from c. 1820,³⁶ the men of which were used in 1830 to quell

a riot at North Lansing.³⁷ In 1851 there was also a coastguard station at Shoreham Beach.³⁸ The South Lansing station was closed at some time after 1907; the station at Shoreham Beach had gone by 1909,³⁹ but there was a new one there in 1978. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the mild climate of Lansing led to the foundation of many convalescent homes in the southern part of the parish. Most were the property of William Chorley, a London missionary; many of the patients came from London, and church services formed an important part of the daily routine. There were separate homes for women and children, for male chest patients, and for the aged and dying. In 1899 there were 100 beds in all. In 1921 Chorley's homes were formed into a limited company called Southern Convalescent Homes. After 1945 many of the buildings were sold, the various homes being replaced by the Bell Memorial Home in South Street.⁴⁰ Among other homes in the parish during the 20th century were one for women and girls mentioned in 1932, and one for children with heart complaints which flourished between 1930 and 1955.⁴¹ There was a county council health centre at Irene Avenue in 1953; in 1973 a new building was opened in South Lansing.⁴²

Lansing has three times appeared briefly in military history. In 1587 preparations were made to resist the Spanish Armada, and beacons were set up on the coast.⁴³ In 1643 royalist sympathizers planned to defend the Old Shoreham ferry from Hoecourt farm-house.⁴⁴ A fort was built on Shoreham Beach c. 1855 to protect Shoreham harbour.⁴⁵ In the early 20th century it was used by a detachment of Volunteer Artillery,⁴⁶ and the building was being restored in 1978.⁴⁷ Two modern literary associations with the parish were those of A. C. Swinburne, who stayed at The Terrace in the 1880s to enjoy walking and swimming,⁴⁸ and Lord Alfred Douglas, who died at Monks Farmhouse in 1945.⁴⁹

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. In 1066 LANSING was held by one Lewin, perhaps the same as King Harold's brother Leofwin. Robert le Savage, lord of Broadwater, held it in 1086, retaining most of it in demesne. Two knights jointly held 2½ hides and ½ yardland of him. Two other

¹⁴ E.S.R.O., QDS/3/EW 3; *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 516-17; 1818, 456-7.

¹⁵ J. Marshall, *Suss. Cricket* (1959), 17-18, 20.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., MP 1288; 1401, f. 15.

¹⁷ Photos. *penes* Dr. Shaw.

¹⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/1 (1893); O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LXIV. SE.* (1899, 1931 edns.).

¹⁹ *Suss. Daily News*, 12 Mar. 1912; 20 Nov. 1915.

²⁰ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 Jan. 1916.

²¹ Inscr. *in situ*.

²² *Lansing, Sompting, Cokeham and Dist.* (2nd edn. c. 1932), 24.

²³ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/54/7, ff. 172-3.

²⁴ *Worthing Gaz.* 2 Mar. 1949.

²⁵ *Lansing, Sompting, Cokeham and Dist.* (c. 1930), 5; *ibid.* (2nd edn. c. 1932), 22; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1932, 1938); O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LXIV. SE.* (1931, 1938 edns.).

²⁶ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LXV. SW.* (1930, 1948 edns.).

²⁷ *Lansing, Sompting, Cokeham and Dist.* (2nd edn. c. 1932), 5, 23.

²⁸ Clunn, *Capital by the Sea*, 180.

²⁹ *Builder*, 26 Jan. 1940, 129-32; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 17 May 1973.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., MP 778, f. [7].

³¹ Ex inf. Dr. G. W. Shaw.

³² *New Lansing Review*, ix (4) (copy at W.R.L.); *Worthing Herald*, 25 Oct. 1974.

³³ W.S.R.O., MP 812.

³⁴ Inscr. on bldg.

³⁵ *Worthing Herald*, 8 Oct., 10 Dec. 1976; 29 July 1977.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/1/2/1, *passim*; *ibid.* TD/W 75; Smail, *Map Story*, 76.

³⁷ *The Times*, 25 Nov. 1830.

³⁸ W.S.R.O., MF 48, ff. 8-9, 14-15.

³⁹ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LXIV. SE.* (1913, 1931 edns.); *LXV. SW.* (1899, 1912 edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1907, 1909).

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., MP 1410; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887 and later edns.); Char. Com. files.

⁴¹ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1932); W.S.R.O., E 118A/12/1.

⁴² *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1953); *Worthing Gaz.* 15 Aug. 1973.

⁴³ *Armada Surv.* ed. Lower.

⁴⁴ E 134/1652 East./11 m. 4.

⁴⁵ Ex inf. Mr. J. Goodwin, Worthing; cf. *Census*, 1861.

⁴⁶ *S.C.M.* xxix. 102; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

⁴⁷ Ex inf. Mr. G. Nutbeam, W. Suss. C.C.

⁴⁸ *Swinburne Letters*, ed. C. Y. Lang, v (1962), *passim*.

⁴⁹ R. Croft-Cooke, *Bosie* (1963), 376-8.

portions were held by two tenants called Ralph, one of whom was probably Ralph de Buci; one of the two also held another small estate in Lancing.⁵⁰ Various people called William of Lancing are recorded locally in the 12th⁵¹ and early 13th centuries, but none is certainly known to have held Lancing except the latest, who died seised of it at some time before 1206. It was then divided between his daughters Bertha, the widow of Niel de Brock, and Alice, whose husband was surnamed Malmeyns.

Alice's son and heir Nicholas Malmeyns⁵² had been succeeded before 1219 by his younger son Maurice, an elder son William being a leper.⁵³ About the same time the mesne lordship of the Malmeyns moiety of the manor was granted by John de Braose (d. 1232) to John de Gatesden, later lord of Broadwater.⁵⁴ Maurice Malmeyns had died by 1242, when his moiety was in the hands of John de Gatesden, the heir being a minor.⁵⁵ Meanwhile the other moiety had passed by 1222 to Ranulph or Randolph de Brock, who held 2 fees of Bramber honor in Lancing and elsewhere in 1242.⁵⁶ The two moieties of the manor were apparently re-united soon afterwards, perhaps by the same Ranulph de Brock.⁵⁷ They remained distinct as lordships, however, the former Malmeyns share continuing to be held of Broadwater manor,⁵⁸ and the other directly of Bramber honor.⁵⁹ Niel de Brock was lord c. 1265 and in 1279, when he was claiming right of wreck,⁶⁰ but had died by 1289 when his widow Christiana held Lancing.⁶¹ In 1291 and 1296 Thurstan de Brock was lord,⁶² and between 1299 and 1332 his son Niel.⁶³ The same or a namesake apparently held Lancing in 1361-2.⁶⁴

In 1400 Richard Radmyld died seised of Lancing, his brother and heir Ralph being named as lord in 1412.⁶⁵ From 1426 Lancing descended with the Radmyld moiety of Broadwater (after 1457 the whole manor).⁶⁶ After the death of William Radmyld in 1499, however, it diverged from that descent, passing after complicated transactions to Radmyld's cousin and co-heir John Goring of Burton,⁶⁷ whose family had held lands in Lancing since the late 14th century.⁶⁸ After John's death in 1520 the manor passed from father to son through Sir William (d. 1553/4), Sir Henry (d. 1594), Sir William (d.

1601-2), Sir Henry (d. 1626), Sir William (d. 1658), Sir Henry (d. 1671), and Sir William (d. 1724).⁶⁹ In the 16th and 17th centuries it was often described as the manors of *NORTH LANCING* and *SOUTH LANCING*, which may have been the names of the two moieties in the 13th century. South Lancing was alternatively called Monks,⁷⁰ presumably because of a connection with the Monk family, frequently mentioned in the parish in the Middle Ages.⁷¹ The original territorial division, if there was one, between the two manors is obscure, and the two had become confused by the late 18th century, when the name was corrupted as the manors of *NORTH LANCING AND MONKS* and *SOUTH LANCING AND LYONS*.⁷²

Sir William Goring (d. 1724) was succeeded by his great-nephew Charles Biddulph (d. 1784),⁷³ who was confirmed in right of wreck at the manor in 1755; the duke of Norfolk's claim as lord of Bramber, deriving from references in medieval documents, was rejected.⁷⁴ Charles's son John⁷⁵ sold Lancing in 1827 to James Martin Lloyd, M.P. for Steyning (created Bt. 1831).⁷⁶ The Lloyd family had held land in the parish since the early 18th century,⁷⁷ and as the Biddulphs did not reside at Lancing, had acquired the role of 'squire'.⁷⁸ On Sir J. M. Lloyd's death in 1844 the estate passed first to his daughter Rebecca M. Lloyd (d. 1846), and then to his widow Elizabeth, whose nephew G. K. Carr-Lloyd succeeded in 1850 or 1858.⁷⁹ At his death in 1877 he was succeeded by his son J. M. Carr-Lloyd (d. 1919), whose heir was his son-in-law Col. T. Fetherstonhaugh.⁸⁰ In the early 20th century the Carr-Lloyd estate comprised most of the parish. Much of the eastern part was sold for development in 1907, the rest being sold to various purchasers between 1921 and 1951.⁸¹

Church Farmhouse, north of the church, the manor-house of North Lancing manor, is an 18th-century building with a flint and brick façade. The manor-house of South Lancing manor, Monks Farmhouse, incorporates part of a probably timber-framed building of the 16th or early 17th century at its north end. The south part of the building was reconstructed, and the whole refronted, in the 18th or early 19th century, and there have been further

⁵⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 370, 379, 449.

⁵¹ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, pp. 48, 406, 461; *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 4, 7-8, 84; *Salter, Oxf. Charters*, nos. 4, 8, 10-11.

⁵² *Westm. Abbey Mun.* 5469, ff. iv., 27v.; *Cur. Reg. R.* iv. 242, 304; v. 27.

⁵³ *Westm. Abbey Mun.* 5469, ff. iv., 27v.; *Cur. Reg. R.* viii. 174-5, 308-9.

⁵⁴ *Westm. Abbey Mun.* 5469, f. 1.

⁵⁵ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*; *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlvi), p. 376.

⁵⁷ *Westm. Abbey Mun.* 5469, ff. iv., 27v.

⁵⁸ *C.P.* 40/129 rot. 146; *Westm. Abbey Mun.* 4072; 5469, ff. iv., 27v.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, 179; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143.

⁶⁰ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* i, p. 274; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 754; cf. *S.A.C.* lxxxii. 26.

⁶¹ *Dallaway & Cartwright, Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 41 n.

⁶² *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, 179; *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 61.

⁶³ *C.P.* 40/129 rot. 146; *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 162, 276.

⁶⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143; *C* 143/338 no. 18.

⁶⁵ *C* 137/22 no. 21; *Feud. Aids*, vi. 524.

⁶⁶ e.g. *C* 139/163 no. 15.

⁶⁷ *S.N.Q.* vi. 73-4; *Elwes & Robinson, W. Suss.* 133.

⁶⁸ *E* 179/189/42; *Cal. Fine R.* 1430-7, 190; *Cal. Close*, 1468-76, p. 182.

⁶⁹ *Wiston Archives*, facing p. xiv; *G.E.C. Baronetage*, i. 194-5.

⁷⁰ *E* 134/34 & 35 *Eliz. I Mich.* 17 m. 4; *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 79-80; ii (S.R.S. xx), 310; *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 48; *Wiston Archives*, pp. 128, 285.

⁷¹ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 9; *Year Bk.* 6 *Edw. II* (Selden Soc. xliii), pp. 82-3; *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 20; *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 162, 276; *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlvi), p. 367; *E* 179/189/42.

⁷² *Deps. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), 6, 88; *Dallaway & Cartwright, Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 40-1. For Lyons man. see below, Broadwater.

⁷³ *Berry, Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 138, 219.

⁷⁴ *G. Wilson, Reps. of Cases*, i (2), 23-5; *S.A.S., MS. SM* 160 (TS. cat.); *Dallaway & Cartwright, Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 42; but cf. *Arundel Cast. MS.* MD 170.

⁷⁵ *Berry, Suss. Genealogies*, 219.

⁷⁶ *W.S.R.O., Add. MS.* 19587; *Elwes & Robinson, W. Suss.* 135.

⁷⁷ e.g. *S.A.C.* xxiii. 77; cf. below.

⁷⁸ Cf. *Evans, Worthing* (1814), ii. 126-7.

⁷⁹ *Elwes & Robinson, W. Suss.* 135; *B.L. Add. MS.* 39497, f. 210.

⁸⁰ *W.R.L., MS.* pedigree in Lancing cuttings file; *Burke, Land. Gent.* (1952), 852.

⁸¹ *W.S.R.O., Add. MSS.* 19594-7, 19600-41.

alterations since. The building known in the 19th and 20th centuries as Lansing manor-house originally had no connection with the manor, but continued to be lived in by the Lloyd (later Carr-Lloyd) family, its previous owners, after their acquisition of the manor in 1827.⁸² The house seems to have been 17th-century or earlier, to judge from the central chimney-stack depicted in 1789. It was refaced apparently in the 18th century with a five-bay, two-storeyed façade.⁸³ At that date it was called Whitehouse.⁸⁴ Further alterations were carried out in the early 19th century, including the addition of a storey.⁸⁵ In 1920 the building was bought by Lansing College, which sold it to Worthing rural district council c. 1935. After being used for various purposes⁸⁶ it was demolished in 1972.⁸⁷ The grounds, which were enlarged after the inclosure of 1803–5 and by 1875 comprised c. 50 a., were used in 1978 for recreation.⁸⁸

The reputed manor of *GRANTS*, held of North Lansing manor,⁸⁹ derived from lands belonging to the Grant family, which was often mentioned in the Middle Ages.⁹⁰ Its site is unknown. In 1515 it was held by Peter Grant, an idiot,⁹¹ and in 1567 Stephen Boord died seised of it.⁹² Thomas Boord (d. 1602) was succeeded by his son Ninian (d. 1606), whose son Herbert⁹³ conveyed it in 1623 to Henry Chatfield, who in 1669 sold it to Edward Jones⁹⁴ (d. in or after 1680). Frances Young, apparently Edward's daughter, devised it in 1732 to her nephew John Langford, and in 1780 it was sold by Charles Langford, possibly John's nephew, to John Borrer.⁹⁵ Not long afterwards Borrer exchanged it with either J. M. Lloyd (d. 1844) or his father James (d. 1798),⁹⁶ and after 1827 it descended with Lansing manor.⁹⁷

The manor of *HOECOURT* had belonged before 1066 to earl Godwin (d. 1053), as an outlying part of Hurstpierpoint in Lewes rape. William son of Bonard held it of Bramber honor in 1086.⁹⁸ William Largius who held land in Lansing at the end of the 12th century⁹⁹ perhaps held Hoecourt, for Richard le Large held 2 fees there and at West Grinstead of Bramber honor in 1242.¹ The connection with West Grinstead was maintained in later centuries by the payment of great tithes from part of the estate to the rector there.² The 49 a. at Hoecourt which William de Braose granted to John of

Coombes in 1276 or 1277,³ and which thereafter descended with Coombes until at least 1453, were perhaps identical with the manor or part of it. In 1349 those lands were held of Bramber honor as $\frac{1}{8}$ fee.⁴ Ralph Shirley of Wiston later apparently bought Hoecourt from an unknown vendor,⁵ and after his death in 1510 it descended with Buddington in Wiston until in 1551 Francis Shirley conveyed it to Edward Fiennes, Lord Clinton.⁶ By 1578 it had passed to the Crown. The lands held of Hoecourt of which Francis Shirley died seised in that year⁷ may have been part of the demesnes; at any rate 14 years later Francis's son Thomas was apparently the lessee of Hoecourt farm.⁸

In 1629 the manor was granted at fee farm to Sir Allen Apsley⁹ (d. 1630), whose son Peter¹⁰ sold it in 1633 to Henry Bartelot,¹¹ who settled it on Francis Watker in 1641. In 1656 Watker sold it to Richard Mille in order to pay debts, and in 1659 it was bought by the executors of Margaret Dobel and settled on her granddaughters Judith and Margaret Rose. Margaret's husband Sir Joseph Sheldon (d. 1681) was succeeded by his brother Daniel who died c. 1699 seised of the whole manor, and was succeeded by his daughters Judith and Mary as coheirs. By her will proved 1726 Judith devised her moiety to her sister. At Mary's death c. 1739 Hoecourt passed to Samuel Levinge, to whom it had been mortgaged in 1737. After his death c. 1747 his cousin and heir Elizabeth Vanleythuysen settled it in 1751 on Thomas Pelham, who in 1758 sold it to James Lloyd (d. 1798), whose father James (d. 1754) had leased the demesnes in 1731 and later.¹² Thereafter the estate descended with Grants through the second James's son J. M. Lloyd. Hoecourt manor-house, whose site was presumably represented in 1978 by Hoecourt barn, still existed as a farm-house in 1643,¹³ but had disappeared by 1731.¹⁴

BURWELL'S FARM may be identical with the hide which an un-named knight held of Hoecourt in 1086.¹⁵ Its name is derived from the Burdeville family, a member of which granted tithes from Lansing to Henfield church before 1209.¹⁶ After that date the land probably descended with Eatons in Ashurst and Henfield, another property of the family.¹⁷ Walter Burdeville granted marshland at Lansing before c. 1247 to Boxgrove priory, the

⁸² e.g. *Beauties of Eng. and Wales*, Suss. 109; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866 and later edns.).

⁸³ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 50.

⁸⁴ Lease of Whitehouse fm., 1739, *penes* Mr. R. Kerridge, Worthing.

⁸⁵ Photos. at N.M.R.

⁸⁶ Handford, *Lansing*, 359; ex inf. Mr. Handford.

⁸⁷ *Worthing Gaz.* 2 Feb. 1972.

⁸⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/20/1; *ibid.* TD/W 75; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁸⁹ *Suss. Inq. p.m. 1558–83* (S.R.S. iii), p. 49; *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 47.

⁹⁰ *Rot. Cur. Reg.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 271; *Cur. Reg. R. i.* 161; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 43; E 179/189/42; Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, f. 29.

⁹¹ E 150/1070 no. 4.

⁹² *Suss. Inq. p.m. 1558–83* (S.R.S. iii), p. 47.

⁹³ *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), pp. 46–7; C 142/292 no. 159.

⁹⁴ S.A.S., MSS. S 31, 55 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 68, 74–5.

⁹⁶ S.A.C. xxv. 200; cf. below.

⁹⁷ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 43.

⁹⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 449.

⁹⁹ *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), p. 140.

¹ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 690.

² E 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I Mich./17 mm. 4, 8; W.S.R.O., TD/W 75.

³ E 326 1681.

⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1345–8, 278–9; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, p. 370; *Cal. Close*, 1435–41, 363; *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 265.

⁵ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 264 n.

⁶ C 54/474 no. 37.

⁷ *Suss. Inq. p.m. 1558–83* (S.R.S. iii), pp. 112–13.

⁸ E 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I Mich./17 m. 4.

⁹ E 308/4/33 rot. 6.

¹⁰ Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 151.

¹¹ S.A.S., MS. S 230 (TS. cat.); *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1638–9, 600.

¹² S.A.S., MSS. S 231, 233, 237, 240, 248–9, 252–3, 256, 258, 262–3, 266–7 (TS. cat.); B.L. Add. MS. 39495, f. 353; *Suss. Fines*, 1509–1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 233; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 135.

¹³ E 134/1652 East./11 m. 4; cf. S.C. 12/31/27.

¹⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 10381–3 (TS. cat.).

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 449.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/1/6, f. 115.

¹⁷ *S.N.Q.* xvi. 225–7, where, however, the estate is confused with Hoecourt.

gift being confirmed at that date by his son Robert.¹⁸ The same or another Robert held land in the parish in 1296, as did John Burdeville in 1327 and 1332.¹⁹ Robert Burdeville died seised of lands in Lancing held of Bramber honor in 1377.²⁰ Thomas Burdeville of Eatons was dealing with lands in Lancing in 1534,²¹ but thereafter the descent of Burwell's farm is lost until 1608 when Sir Edward Caryll had it.²² Thereafter it descended with Washington²³ probably until at least 1664, when Caryll Molyneux, Viscount Molyneux, grandson of Sir Thomas Caryll (d. 1617) was assessed to two hearths there.²⁴ In 1729 the estate was devised by Thomas Shadwell to his son Thomas,²⁵ and in 1731 Hugh Roberts conveyed it to Thomas Luxford.²⁶ Thereafter it passed under his or a namesake's will before 1797 to William Willes, who leased it in that year to his son of the same name. In 1811 it was settled on William and Young Willes,²⁷ and c. 1840 it belonged to John Willes.²⁸ The estate was bought by Nathaniel Woodard, founder of Lancing College, in 1852,²⁹ and remained in the hands of the college in 1977.

The manor-house, called College Farm in the 19th century and later,³⁰ is a small timber-framed house of the 17th century which was enlarged in the early 19th century and again more extensively in the 20th.

Besides Boxgrove priory, two other religious houses held lands in the parish. Tortington priory had an estate by 1291,³¹ which in 1535 was rented at £71 6s. 9d.³² The land which the Knights Hospitaller had at Lancing at the Dissolution³³ was presumably identical with the manor of *ST. JOHN'S* which belonged to the Crown between 1592 and 1602.³⁴ In 1629 what was apparently the same manor was held by a Mr. Raynes, afterwards passing to John Wood, who held it at least between 1647 and 1659, Thomas Wood (fl. 1673–9), and Eleanor Wood (fl. 1722–4). John Fowler held it in 1733, and another John Fowler between 1755 and 1759; the latter sold it to John Brown, who sold it in 1765–6 to James Lloyd,³⁵ after which it descended with Hoecourt.

The Lancing *RECTORY* estate belonged between 1387 and the Dissolution to Mottenden minster (Kent).³⁶ It had included glebe land in 1298,³⁷ and in 1341 there were a house, land, and tenants owing rents and services.³⁸ After the Dissolution it was granted first in 1538 to Thomas Cromwell, Lord Cromwell³⁹ (attainted 1540),⁴⁰

and then in 1547 to the bishop of Lincoln.⁴¹ In 1573 it consisted of a house and 20 a. land,⁴² besides tithes. Except during the Interregnum the estate belonged thereafter to the bishop. In 1650 Henry Barttelot of Stopham was dealing with it,⁴³ and in 1662 his son or grandson Walter was apparently the lessee.⁴⁴ The lease thereafter evidently descended in the family. In 1741 the estate was held at three lives.⁴⁵ Either Walter Barttelot (d. 1764) or his son Walter sold the lease to the vicar, Edward Martin (d. 1766). After the marriage of Martin's daughter and heir Elizabeth with James Lloyd⁴⁶ (d. 1798) the lease descended with Hoecourt, J. M. Lloyd (d. 1844) purchasing the fee simple from the bishop.⁴⁷ In the early 18th century the estate still included 20 a. dispersed in the open fields;⁴⁸ by c. 1840, however, they were not distinguished from the rest of the Lloyd estates. Besides lands, the rectory estate at the latter date included most of the great tithes of the parish.⁴⁹

ECONOMIC HISTORY. Land for 5 ploughs was listed at Lancing in 1086, and land for 6 ploughs at Hoecourt.⁵⁰ Presumably that land corresponded roughly to the open-field arable as it existed in later centuries,⁵¹ covering most of the west part of the parish. North Lancing village was surrounded by fields and furlongs, including Hampshire furlong, Mill furlong, Crutch furlong, and Carter's Park. South of Hoecourt lay Hoe Laine, and other fields and furlongs clustered around South Lancing village, including Capenham on the north, and Northovers, Penhill, and North and South Penhill on the east. It is possible that there were once separate groups of fields for the settlements of North and South Lancing, Hoecourt, and Pende.

In 1086 there were demesne farms at Lancing manor, two of its sub-manors, and Hoecourt manor. Thirteen *villani* and 7 bordars held of Lancing manor, 3 *villani* and 4 bordars of two of the sub-manors, and 14 *villani* and 8 bordars of Hoecourt.⁵² What appears to have been Hoecourt manor or part of it had at least 9 tenants in 1276–7.⁵³ There were also tenements of Wiston⁵⁴ and Little Broadwater⁵⁵ manors in the parish in the Middle Ages. One inhabitant in 1330 held an estate of 100 a. on a 20-year lease.⁵⁶ In 1341 the tithe of sheaves was valued at £15, and that of fleeces and lambs at £1. Other crops mentioned at the same date were

¹⁸ *Boxgrove Chartulary* (S.R.S. lix), p. 100.

¹⁹ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 61, 162, 276.

²⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xv, pp. 6–7.

²¹ *Suss. Fines, 1509–1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 148.

²² S.C. 12/31/27; cf. *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 59.

²³ *Suss. Fines, 1509–1833*, ii (S.R.S. xx), 394; cf. W.S.R.O., MP 1336, ff. 2–3.

²⁴ E 179/258/14 f. 17; cf. *Complete Peerage*, ix, 45–7.

²⁵ S.A.S., MS. RM 4 (TS. cat.).

²⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 10381–3 (TS. cat.).

²⁷ *Ibid.* 3859, 3861.

²⁸ *Ibid.* TD/W 75.

²⁹ Handford, *Lancing*, 358.

³⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874, 1895, 1909).

³¹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 139.

³² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 312.

³³ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/2402 m. 16v.

³⁴ E 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I/Mich. 17; *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 49.

³⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 188.

³⁶ See below, Church.

³⁷ *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlvi), p. 377.

³⁸ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

³⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), p. 409.

⁴⁰ *D.N.B.*

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1547–8, 154.

⁴² B.L. Add. MS. 39461, f. 141.

⁴³ *Suss. Fines, 1509–1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 261.

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662); Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (1), 348.

⁴⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39477, f. 68v.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 5698, f. 212; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (1), 348; ii (2), 49.

⁴⁷ Dallaway & Cartwright, *op. cit.* ii (2), 46.

⁴⁸ S.A.S., MS. S 548 (TS. cat.).

⁴⁹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 75.

⁵⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 449.

⁵¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/20/1; *ibid.* TD/W 75.

⁵² *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 449.

⁵³ E 326/1681.

⁵⁴ *S.A.C.* liii, 149, 164; liv, 171; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* x, pp. 313–14.

⁵⁵ B.L. Add. Roll 31308.

⁵⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, p. 455.

apples, flax, and hemp.⁵⁷ There was presumably abundant pasture in the parish in the Middle Ages, both on the downs and in the Adur estuary; common pasture rights apparently on the downs were mentioned in 1276–7,⁵⁸ and several lowland pasture was mentioned in 1341.⁵⁹

At the end of the 16th century the demesne lands of both Lansing and Hoecourt manors were leased out. Lansing manor demesnes were divided between North and South Lansing farms, the latter being alternatively called Monks farm; Hoecourt farm meanwhile comprised c. 100 a. There were free or copyhold tenements of both manors, and also of the manor of St. John's,⁶⁰ besides 8 freehold tenements of Wiston manor.⁶¹ During the 17th and 18th centuries North farm and Monks farm were apparently always leased out. In 1719 they were both leased for 21 years; North farm then comprised 178 a. of which more than half lay in open-field strips, and about the same time Monks farm comprised 194 a.⁶² Hoecourt farm was leased in 1712 and 1731, and was said to contain 67 a. in 1731 and 120 a. in 1758.⁶³ Many of the smaller farms named during the same period consisted of strips scattered throughout the open fields. Those which comprised c. 8, 15, 30, or 60 a. seem to represent yardlands or fractions or multiples of yardlands.⁶⁴ Culverhouse farm and the future Yew Tree farm at least were copyholds of Lansing manor.⁶⁵ Among names which no longer exist were Whitehouse,⁶⁶ Brickhouse,⁶⁷ Chatfields,⁶⁸ and Northbarns⁶⁹ farms, all mentioned in the 17th century. Malthouse farm was recorded in 1649⁷⁰ and comprised 110 a. in the 18th century.⁷² There was a farmhouse on the site of Old Salts farm in 1698,⁷³ and the 'Salts farm', presumably including land inned after 1684,⁷⁴ was leased in 1723, with the proviso that it should not be ploughed without permission.⁷⁵ New Salts farm-house had been built by 1753.⁷⁶ In 1786 the reclaimed marshland in the east part of the parish was divided between Old and New Salts farms,⁷⁷ of which the former comprised 279 a. four years later.⁷⁸

Common pasture rights on the downs were occasionally mentioned in the 17th and 18th centuries.⁷⁹ In 1736 the owners of Hoecourt and Burwell's farm divided between them 80 a. of

downland presumably belonging to Hoecourt manor on which each had been entitled to put 150 sheep.⁸⁰ There was still apparently common pasture on Hoecourt down in 1739,⁸¹ but by 1803 all the downland had become several.⁸²

The saltmarsh to the east and south-east of North Lansing village which was inned by the lord of Lansing manor between c. 1540 and c. 1590 had previously been commonable by the tenants of Lansing, St. John's, and Hoecourt manors. Much common marsh remained at the end of the 16th century, however, including the Ham, on the Lansing–Broadwater boundary, and the Fresh Brook, which though inclosed and used exclusively by the farmer of Monks farm during part of the year, was commonable at other times.⁸³ Cowleazes in the Ham were frequently mentioned in the 17th and 18th centuries.⁸⁴ The tidal saltmarsh outside the sea-wall mentioned in 1592 was used by the tenants of Lansing and St. John's manors for feeding their sheep during the 17th century, but ceased to be commonable after reclamation.⁸⁵ Meanwhile many holdings in the parish had parcels of several marshland, a distinction often being made between new and old marsh.⁸⁶

Wheat, barley, and tares were grown in the parish in the 17th and 18th centuries, and flocks of more than 100 sheep are recorded. Hemp was grown by one farmer in 1611, and oats, peas,⁸⁷ turnips, lucerne, and clover⁸⁸ were mentioned in the early 18th century. In 1801 1,123 a., or just under half the parish, was returned as under crops, notably wheat, barley, and oats, but also peas, beans, and turnips or rape.⁸⁹ At the same period there were apparently at least 2,000 sheep in the parish, besides the large total of 250 or 300 pigs,⁹⁰ which presumably supplied Worthing with ham, bacon, and pork.

In 1803 the open fields of the parish largely survived, except where small inclosures had been made round their edges, and together with the common marshes comprised c. 700 a. Both fields and marshes were inclosed soon afterwards. John Biddulph received 180 a., including 5 a. as lord of the manor, J. M. Lloyd 295 a., and twenty others up to 63 a. each. A chalk pit at North Lansing was allotted for the use of the parishioners in agriculture or building.⁹¹ In 1813 there were 9 farms in the

⁵⁷ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389; cf. *S.A.C.* lxxii. 171–2.
⁵⁸ E 326/1681.

⁵⁹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

⁶⁰ E 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I Mich./17; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 188; Preston man., Brighton, misc. bk. of Sir Geo. Goring, f. 13; *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 49.

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 4952, ff. 245–6; 5287.

⁶² S.A.S., MSS. S 497, 591–2 (TS. cat.); WH 178 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 2006; *ibid.* Ep. I/25/3 (1692).

⁶³ S.A.S., MSS. S 247, 253, 266–7 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 32, 34, 37, 39, 43, 49, 53, 55, 59, 61, 65–6, 320, 387, 448–9, 530 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 1–90; 19579, f. 7; S.A.S., MSS. S 69, 588–9 (TS. cat.); cf. *ibid.* 495, 579 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁶ S.A.S., MSS. S 524, 530, 532–4, 538–50 (TS. cat.); lease, 1739, *penes* Mr. Kerridge.

⁶⁷ S.A.S., MSS. S 68, 448–9 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1692).

⁶⁹ S.A.S., MSS. S 53, 70, 76 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* S 94.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/1/1, f. 47.

⁷¹ S.A.S., MS. S 93.

⁷² *Ibid.* RM 4 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 3859.

⁷³ B.L. Sloane MS. 3233, f. 12.

⁷⁴ See above, Introduction.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19568.

⁷⁶ MR 935.

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/30/1, f. 2v.

⁷⁸ S.A.S., MS. S 594 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁹ S.C. 12/31/27; S.A.S., MSS. S 236, 497.

⁸⁰ S.A.S., MS. S 255 (TS. cat.).

⁸¹ Lease of Whitehouse and Culverhouse fms., 1739, *penes* Mr. Kerridge.

⁸² W.S.R.O., Par. 118/20/1.

⁸³ E 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I Mich./17; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 19559–63, 19565–6; cf. *ibid.* 92, ff. 10–13.

⁸⁴ S.A.S., MSS. S 31, 49, 61, 320 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 92, ff. 10–13; *ibid.* Par. 118/30/1, ff. 33v–34.

⁸⁵ C 3/25/18; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 188; *Cal. Treas. Bks.* xii. 64–6; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 170; cf. above, Introduction.

⁸⁶ S.C. 12/31/27; S.A.S., MSS. S 32, 34, 39, 68, 320, 429, 490, 588–9 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Lansing 1, 34, 74, 98, 103.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 19579; S.A.S., MS. S 261.

⁸⁹ H.O. 67/7 no. 143.

⁹⁰ E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, f. [49v.]; EW 2, f. [1].

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/20/1–2.

parish of between 150 and 300 a. in area, besides other smaller ones;⁹² the high state of cultivation there was remarked on in the following year.⁹³ After 1827 most of the parish belonged to the Lloyd (later Carr-Lloyd) family. About 1840 the manor-house grounds and home farm comprised c. 460 a.; most of the rest of the estate was divided between five leased farms: North, Monks, and Culverhouse in the west part of the parish, all of between 100 and 270 a. in area, and the much larger Old and New Salts farms in the east part. Outside the Lloyd estate were 5 farms of between 45 a. and 177 a. in area, the largest being Burwell's farm, and smaller estates belonging to c. 50 other landowners. At that date c. 1,500 a. were arable, growing wheat, oats, seeds, beans, peas, and turnips, and c. 560 a. were pasture.⁹⁴ The two Salts farms remained the largest in 1851, Old Salts with 320 a. employing 17 hands, and New Salts with 630 a. 39 hands.⁹⁵ Burwell's farm after becoming the nucleus of the Lancing College estate was at first tenanted.⁹⁶ In the late 19th century, however, it was kept in hand, its name being changed to College farm.⁹⁷ In 1874 wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and mangel-wurzels were said to be the chief crops of the parish.⁹⁸ In the following year 1,415 sheep and 181 pigs were recorded.⁹⁹

Since the mid 19th century much of the agricultural land of the parish has been used as market-gardens or developed for building. There seem to have been some market-gardens as early as c. 1840.¹ In 1845 eight market-gardeners were mentioned.² The later growth of the industry was due to the mild and sheltered climate, which made early production possible, and to the markets provided by Worthing and Brighton.³ Between 1851 and 1866 it expanded greatly, and in the latter year market-garden land was said to yield two or three times the rent obtainable from agriculture.⁴ By 1875 there were market-gardens and orchards all round the built-up area of South Lancing and elsewhere, totalling 60 a. altogether.⁵ Thirteen market-gardeners or fruit-growers, two nurserymen, and a florist were recorded in 1895. Hothouse grapes were being grown in 1887 and figs in 1899.⁶ In 1913 there were 110 a. of orchards, growing especially apples, and 90 a. of soft fruit, chiefly currants and

gooseberries.⁷ Twenty market-gardeners or fruit-growers and two nurserymen had been recorded in 1909.⁸ Market-gardening continued to expand after the First World War, despite building development;⁹ during the 1920s more than 100 a. from the Lancing manor estate was sold to market-gardeners or fruit-growers.¹⁰ In 1922 the land of the parish was described as some of the best in the area for the purpose.¹¹ Five years later when market-gardening was described as the chief industry, there were 15 market-gardeners, 9 fruit-growers, and 5 nurserymen.¹² Cucumbers, tomatoes, mushrooms, and chrysanthemums were mentioned as being grown in the parish c. 1932.¹³

After c. 1950 most of the market-gardens ceased production,¹⁴ though in 1975 there were still 5 general horticultural holdings in the parish, comprising 52 a. in all.¹⁵ By 1977 building development had reduced the number of farms to three. The largest, College farm, comprised c. 375 a. of downland and brookland in the north part of the parish. New Monks farm, with new farm buildings built in 1935 to replace Monks farm-house, comprised 186 a., including much former brookland which had been drained since 1951 and converted to arable. At New Salts farm, of c. 85 a., a dairy herd was raised, the farmer cutting the grass at the airport for silage.¹⁶

A water-mill was recorded at Lancing manor in 1086,¹⁷ perhaps on the same site as the one destroyed by the sea between 1291 and 1341.¹⁸ A windmill at Hoecourt was mentioned in 1276-7.¹⁹ A windmill which Sir William Goring had built in the early 16th century on land in Hoe Laine still existed in 1592.²⁰ During the next three centuries there seems usually to have been a windmill at North Lancing,²¹ and millers are often known by name.²² On at least two occasions during the 19th century there was also a miller at South Lancing.²³ The mill at North Lancing was demolished in 1905,²⁴ and the one at South Lancing apparently ceased operation at about the same date.

Salt was being extracted in the parish from the tidal estuary of the river Adur in the 10th century.²⁵ In 1086 there were 23 salters at Lancing and 6 at Hoecourt.²⁶ The number apparently increased greatly during the next two centuries, for between 1291 and 1341 70 saltcotes were said to have been

⁹² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 95.

⁹³ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 20.

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., TD/W 75; I.R. 18/10389.

⁹⁵ W.S.R.O., MF 48, ff. 4v., 15v.

⁹⁶ *Sam Brooke's Jnl., the Diary of a Lancing Schoolboy, 1860-5*, ed. P. Hadley (1953), 70.

⁹⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874, 1895, 1909); O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXV (1879 edn.); LXV. NW. (1899 edn.).

⁹⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

⁹⁹ M.A.F. 68/433.

¹ I.R. 18/10389.

² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845); W.S.R.O., Par. 118/1/2/1.

³ W.S.R.O., SP 506.

⁴ Ibid. MF 48, f. 12v.; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855); *Census*, 1861; I.R. 18/10389.

⁵ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.); M.A.F. 68/433.

⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887, 1895); *Jnl. Royal Agric. Soc.* 3rd ser. x (1899), 84; cf. H. Clunn, *Capital by the Sea* (1953), 194.

⁷ M.A.F. 68/2599.

⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1909).

⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SE. (1931 edn.).

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 19603, 19605, 19608, 19610, 19614, 19623, 19634.

¹¹ Ibid. SP 506.

¹² *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1927).

¹³ *Lancing, Sompting, Cokeham and District* (2nd edn. c. 1932), 14.

¹⁴ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 17 May 1973; W.S.R.O., MP 778, f. [12]; R. A. Marshall, 'Worthing Grown' (TS. in W.R.L.), 20.

¹⁵ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

¹⁶ *Worthing Herald*, 19 Aug. 1977; ex inf. Mr. J. P. Elston, New Monks fm.

¹⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 449.

¹⁸ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

¹⁹ E 326/1681.

²⁰ E 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I Mich./17 m. 8.

²¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/3 (1635); *ibid.* Par. 118/20/1; *ibid.* TD/W 75; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 2006; S.A.S., MSS. S 61, 448 (TS. cat.); Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

²² S.A.S., MSS. S 339, 361, 368, 482 (TS. cat.); *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 412; W.S.R.O., Par. 118/1/2/1.

²³ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/1/2/1; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882, 1887).

²⁴ Ex inf. Dr. Shaw; cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. NE. (1899, 1913 edns.).

²⁵ Ex inf. Mr. Elston; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 1971.

²⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 449.

destroyed by the sea.²⁷ At least three religious houses, Boxgrove²⁸ and Sele²⁹ priories and Cokeham hospital in Sompting,³⁰ owned salterns in Lansing. Rents in salt were paid on a number of holdings in the parish in the 13th century and later.³¹ In 1592 a local witness stated that the salterns had not been in use during his lifetime;³² it seems that salt production had ceased by the mid 15th century when foreign salt was apparently being imported at Pende.³³ A group of low mounds composed of the debris from the operation survived in the mid 20th century south-east of North Lansing village.³⁴

A ferryman and a tailor were recorded in the parish in 1378.³⁵ The surname Chapman occurred in the mid 13th century,³⁶ there was a wool merchant 80 years later,³⁷ and two merchants were mentioned in 1341.³⁸ In 1334 Lansing had the largest tax assessment in Brightford hundred.³⁹ Some of its prosperity was evidently due to the port of Pende, which flourished between at least the mid 14th century and the early 15th.⁴⁰ Trade with Flanders was being carried on there in 1363, there is evidence of shipbuilding in 1399, and provisions were taken from Pende to Harfleur in 1416.⁴¹ No certain later reference to the port has been found,⁴² but foreign salt may have been imported there in 1444–5.⁴³ There was a thriving fishing industry in the parish in 1385.⁴⁴

The port of Pende had disappeared, either through erosion, or more likely through silting, by the 16th century. There remained then, however, a 'stade' or landing-stage on the beach, where small trading vessels and fishing boats were loading and unloading in 1566.⁴⁵ Four years later one vessel of 45 tons and at least 9 mariners were recorded in the parish.⁴⁶ Seamen and fishermen continued to be recorded during the late 16th and 17th centuries: in the 1670s there were said to be 19 in all.⁴⁷ A shipwright was mentioned in 1687.⁴⁸ Later, smuggling was another source of profit provided by the

sea.⁴⁹ Lansing 'shops' for the use of fishermen, on the site of the 16th-century landing-stage, were recorded until 1803; the site was marked in 1978 by Shopsdam Road.⁵⁰ Other trades recorded from time to time between 1500 and 1800 were the usual ones to be found in a medium-sized village: blacksmith,⁵¹ carpenter,⁵² brewer,⁵³ shoemaker,⁵⁴ and tailor.⁵⁵ In the early 18th century a butcher,⁵⁶ a maltster, a hempdresser,⁵⁷ and a mercer were also mentioned,⁵⁸ and in 1791 a maltster, a victualler, and two grocers or shopkeepers.⁵⁹

The basic trades continue to be recorded during the 19th and early 20th centuries.⁶⁰ The growth of the resort in the early 19th century brought others: a gunsmith in 1815, a baker in 1816,⁶¹ and a turner in 1830.⁶² The construction of new houses gave work to a brickyard recorded between 1805 and 1813,⁶³ and to builders recorded between 1809 and 1829.⁶⁴ Between 1811 and 1831 the proportion of non-agricultural to agricultural occupations in the parish was one to three or four.⁶⁵ From the mid 19th century more specialized trades began to appear: a coal dealer in 1866, a laundry in 1882, a milliner and a dressmaker in 1895, and a chemist and a photographer in 1909. Professional men began to be recorded at the same time: a veterinary surgeon in 1862, a surveyor in 1866, two doctors in 1895, and a solicitor in 1913.⁶⁶ Meanwhile a chemical works established on Shoreham Beach had c. 45 employees in 1879.⁶⁷ There was a large area of oyster beds near New Shoreham bridge in the late 19th century.⁶⁸

The construction of new houses and streets, both in Lansing and neighbouring places, gave work to three builders in 1895.⁶⁹ For the same reason a number of brick-works flourished on the brick-earth outcrop in the south part of the parish between c. 1870 and c. 1935. One firm was recorded in 1874. By 1895 there were three, and the area of brickfields had increased. In 1909 there were four

²⁷ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

²⁸ *Boxgrove Chartulary* (S.R.S. lix), pp. 74, 100, 161, 171.

²⁹ *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Beeding 8 (TS. cat.).

³⁰ *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlii), pp. 170–1.

³¹ *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Beeding 8 (TS. cat.); *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 88; iii (S.R.S. xxiii), pp. 28, 56, 130, 133; *Boxgrove Chartulary* (S.R.S. lix), p. 161; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii, p. 57; *S.A.C.* liii, 164; E 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I Mich./17 m. 8.

³² E 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I Mich./17 m. 8.

³³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2250.

³⁴ Ex inf. Mr. Elston.

³⁵ E 179/189/42.

³⁶ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 9.

³⁷ *S.N.Q.* iv, 69.

³⁸ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

³⁹ *S.A.C.* i, 169.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1364–7, 78, 449; 1370–4, 102; 1381–5, 588; *S.A.C.* liv, 162.

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1361–4, 355; 1416–22, 8; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 234 5.

⁴² No source has been found for the statement that provisions were carried from Pende to Rouen in 1420: H. Cheal, *Story of Shoreham* (1921), 127–8.

⁴³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2250.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1381–5, 588.

⁴⁵ *Armada Surv.* ed. Lower; S.P. 12/39 no. 11 f. 29.

⁴⁶ S.P. 12/71 no. 76.

⁴⁷ E 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I Mich./17 m. 8; S.A.S., MSS. S 336, 502, 505 (TS. cat.); *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1627–8, 429; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/55/20, 48, 51, 209.

⁴⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Lansing 74.

⁴⁹ *S.A.C.* xxvii, 97–8; Cheal, *Shoreham*, 142.

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., PHA 3263; *ibid.* Par. 118/20/1; Budgen,

Suss. Map (1724); MR 915; Snewin and Smail, *Glimpses*, 22; for the Shops dam cf. W.S.R.O., Par. 118/20/1; *ibid.* PHA 3263; *ibid.* QDP/W 55.

⁵¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Lansing 26, 35, 95, 101; S.A.S., MSS. S 524, 532, 560–2 (TS. cat.).

⁵² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Lansing 11, 90; S.A.S., MSS. S 558, 566 (TS. cat.).

⁵³ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4073; S.A.S., MSS. S 37, 50 (TS. cat.).

⁵⁴ S.A.S., MSS. S 463, 465, 518 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 8205; *Wiston Archives*, p. 224.

⁵⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Lansing 85; S.A.S., MSS. S 33, 553 (TS. cat.); *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 47.

⁵⁶ S.A.S., MS. S 467 (TS. cat.).

⁵⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Lansing 94, 96.

⁵⁸ S.A.S., MS. S 515 (TS. cat.); cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Lansing 107.

⁵⁹ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 412; S.A.S., MSS. S 570, 583 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 95; *ibid.* Par. 118/1/2/1; *ibid.* TD/W 75; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/1/2/1.

⁶² *Gent. Mag.* c (2), 17.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2996 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* Par. 118/30/1, f. 61v.; Par. 118/30/2, f. 38v.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* Add. MSS. 16583, 16586 (TS. cat.); S.A.S., MSS. ND 122–3.

⁶⁵ *Census*, 1811–31.

⁶⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.).

⁶⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/13/1; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895 and later edns.); O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LXV. SW.* (1899 and later edns.).

⁶⁸ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LXV* (1879 edn.); *Swinburne Letters*, ed. C. Y. Lang, v (1962), 216.

⁶⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

firms; one was also a sand and beach merchant, and two others were also fruit-growers or market-gardeners. The extraction of sand and gravel, for building and road metalling respectively, continued in 1924, and one firm of brickmakers still flourished ten years later, but thereafter the industry ceased, the former brickfields being replaced by houses or market-gardens.⁷⁰ The most important event in the economic life of the parish in the early 20th century, however, was the opening of the London and Brighton railway carriage works in the south-west part in 1912, the original building of which had been greatly enlarged by 1931.⁷¹

During the 1920s and 1930s the number of shops and businesses in South Lancing greatly increased, while those in North Lancing changed relatively little. Builders were frequently recorded, and there were two architects in 1932. The increase in population brought a demand for further specialized trades and services. One bank had opened by 1915, and there were two 12 years later. A jeweller and two dentists were recorded in 1929, and five music teachers in 1932.⁷² In 1937 the carriage works was the chief employer; c. 1,500 people worked there, two-thirds of them from Lancing and the rest from Brighton. The other chief occupations at that time were said to be market-gardening and building. Some employment was provided by the airport and related undertakings. Meanwhile, many residents travelled daily to work in London or Brighton, special train services to London having been arranged by the Southern Railway. There were also a large number of retired people living in the parish, especially on the new estates north of the railway.⁷³

Between 1913 and 1922 there were film studios at Shoreham Beach.⁷⁴ A firm of motor manufacturers, Ricardo's, was founded near Old Shoreham bridge in 1919,⁷⁵ and continued in 1977 as engineering consultants. Since the Second World War many manufacturing firms have settled in the parish. In 1948 the rural district council inaugurated an industrial estate of 14 a. at Commerce Way in the south-west part next to the railway carriage works.⁷⁶ Seven firms had moved there by 1953, and there were 13 in 1960, including two firms of manufacturing chemists and several general engineering firms.⁷⁷ The carriage works in 1953 comprised 66 a. and employed 1,750 people.⁷⁸ When it was closed in 1964 the site was bought by the county council to safeguard employment; the existing buildings were then converted into factory units and new ones built, and the council negotiated with firms to occupy them.⁷⁹ The site was afterwards named the Churchill industrial estate. By 1975 there were c. 60 firms there and at Commerce Way, including

engineering and tool-making firms, manufacturers of scientific instruments and of industrial plant, and firms connected with timber.⁸⁰ Some used Shoreham port and others Shoreham airport for the import of materials and the export of finished goods.⁸¹ A government training centre was opened on the estate in 1967, the first in the county.⁸² The chemical works on Shoreham Beach had closed at some time after 1930;⁸³ in 1978 there were 6 or 8 firms there including a timber merchant and a boatbuilding firm. Meanwhile there were several firms at the airport with interests relating to flying, and the holiday trade provided a little seasonal employment in boarding houses, cafés, and restaurants.

Shopping facilities continued to expand with the increase in population after the Second World War. The main shopping centre was at South Lancing, the smaller, older shops being south of the railway, while north of the railway in North Road were shopping parades of various dates since the 1920s or 1930s. The five largest clearing banks all had branches in the parish c. 1957.⁸⁴ The new housing estates were served by small parades of local shops, for instance in Brighton Road, at Crabtree Lane, at North Lancing, and on Shoreham Beach.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES. In the mid 13th century Lancing tithing was divided, one moiety thereafter making suit to Brightford hundred court, and the other to the Broadwater manor view. The distinction still apparently obtained in the 15th century.⁸⁵ There was an ale-taster of the moiety subject to Broadwater in 1501,⁸⁶ and other separate officers may have been appointed for that area too. Courts for the combined manor of North and South Lancing were still being held in the mid 19th century; in 1857 the court was held at Monks farm-house.⁸⁷ Court rolls survived c. 1920,⁸⁸ but were untraceable in 1978. A reeve or bailiff of the manor was mentioned in 1791,⁸⁹ and a headborough in 1823.⁹⁰ There are draft minutes of one court of Hoecourt manor held in 1505, at which the only business dealt with concerned tenancies.⁹¹ The court of Queen Elizabeth held in the parish in the 16th century was apparently that of St. John's manor.⁹² A court leet of the same manor was still said to be held in 1608, when there was a bailiff. Court rolls for 1619–1759 of what was apparently the same manor survived at the end of the 18th century.⁹³ The extent to which manorial had been overtaken by parochial jurisdiction by 1757 is shown by the fact that it was a parish meeting, not the manor court, which met in that

⁷⁰ *Kelley's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1927, 1934); O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.); LXIV. SE. (1899 and later edns.); *Suss. Daily News*, 2 Mar. 1907; White, *Geol. of Brighton and Worthing*, 96.

⁷¹ E. W. Gilbert, *Brighton* (1954), 245; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SE. (1913, 1931 edns.).

⁷² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1915); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1927 and later edns.).

⁷³ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/54/7, ff. 155–6.

⁷⁴ R. Low, *Hist. of Brit. Film, 1914–18* (1948), 99, 253; 1918–29 (1971), 136, 221.

⁷⁵ E. N. Soar, *Hist. of Bridge Wks.* (priv. print. 1975), 7.

⁷⁶ *Worthing Herald*, 31 Jan. 1964.

⁷⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1953, 1960).

⁷⁸ Clunn, *Capital by the Sea*, 180.

⁷⁹ *Worthing Gaz.* 24 Nov. 1971; local inf.

⁸⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1975).

⁸¹ Ex inf. the clerk to the par. council, Mr. W. Perrett; cf. e.g. *Worthing Herald*, 6 Mar. 1964.

⁸² *Brighton Evening Argus*, 31 Aug. 1967.

⁸³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXV. SW. (1930 edn.).

⁸⁴ *Lancing, Official Guide* [1957], 23.

⁸⁵ S.A.C. lxxxii. 26; Westm. Abbey Mun. 4029; 5469, f. 1. ⁸⁶ *Ibid.* 4073.

⁸⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 48 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁸ Ex inf. Mr. Kerridge.

⁸⁹ S.A.S., MS. SM 160 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁰ E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 3.

⁹¹ K.A.O., U 269/M 100.

⁹² E 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I Mich./17 m. 8.

⁹³ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 188.



The church from the south with Church Farm in the background



Sompting Abbots from the south, built in 1856



PATCHING: DULANY HOUSE, BUILT C. 1830



SOMPTING: SOMPTING ABBOTS IN 1789



WORTHING: TUDOR COURT, RICHMOND ROAD



FINDON: FINDON PLACE FROM THE SOUTH

year to regulate pasturage on the common-field stubble.⁹⁴

Churchwardens were mentioned at Lancing in 1495;⁹⁵ after 1560 there were apparently always two. In 1748 the vicar's right to nominate one was upheld in the consistory court after it had been challenged by James Lloyd, the lessee of Hoecourt.⁹⁶ Collectors for the poor were mentioned in 1584.⁹⁷ Two overseers were recorded in 1650,⁹⁸ and there were apparently always two during the 18th century. Among methods of poor relief employed during the 18th and early 19th centuries were weekly pay, boarding out pauper children, apprenticing, the organization of parish work in weaving and spinning, the provision of fuel and clothing, and the payment of rent.⁹⁹ One house already served as a poorhouse in 1752, when a lease was taken on another; in 1768 the vestry agreed to raise a loan to purchase a third.¹ There was still apparently a poorhouse in the parish in 1843. By that date weekly pay had come to be the chief method of relief, though salaries were also paid from the poor rates to a surgeon and to the schoolmaster.² Two parishioners who were perhaps surveyors of highways were mentioned in 1649.³ Separate highway rates were being levied from at least 1791. Between 1793 and 1816 the names of the surveyors are known; there were sometimes one or two, but usually more.⁴ In 1895 the surveyor of highways was also the assistant overseer.⁵ A single family, the Stringers, supplied parish clerks for 120 years from 1856.⁶ In 1799 Lancing joined East Preston united parishes, formed 8 years earlier. In 1869 the parish was transferred from East Preston union to Steyning union,⁷ and after 1894 was in Steyning West rural district.⁸ In 1933 it was transferred to Worthing rural district,⁹ and in 1974 to Adur district.

Despite the great expansion of population and of the built-up area in the late 19th and 20th centuries, Lancing remained a parish in 1978. By 1907 as a result of increasing business arising from the progress of development it had become necessary for the parish council to meet monthly.¹⁰ Five years later the parish meeting voted to apply for urban powers,¹¹ but no application was made. At that period the chief figure in parish government was the lord of the manor, J. M. Carr-Lloyd, for many years chairman of the council, who was described at his death in 1919 as the leader in every local movement.¹² Between the 1920s and 1973 the

parish applied unsuccessfully on at least one occasion for urban status, and abortive proposals were also made for its absorption by Worthing or Shoreham.¹³ The business of the council meanwhile continued to increase, a full-time clerk being employed from 1972.¹⁴

The Shoreham and District Waterworks Co. was empowered in 1879 to supply water in Lancing. Their application had been unsuccessfully opposed by the vestry, which claimed to be able to provide a water supply itself if one were necessary.¹⁵ The company may not have used its powers, for a water supply for the parish was being discussed in 1907.¹⁶ Two years later it was being laid on by Brighton corporation, which had taken over the Shoreham company in 1896.¹⁷ A reservoir was built on the downs at the top of Mill Road c. 1909.¹⁸ Various wells nevertheless remained in use in 1928.¹⁹ Main drainage was being discussed between 1911 and 1913,²⁰ but nothing was done until after the First World War. A sewer was being constructed in 1922,²¹ and by c. 1930 all the principal residential roads had main drainage,²² the sewage being later discharged through the Worthing corporation out-fall.²³ By 1931 the Steyning West rural district council had two sewage works east of South Lancing village.²⁴

Part of the parish was being supplied with gas by the Brighton and Hove General Gas Co. in 1887,²⁵ and the Brighton, Hove, and Worthing Gas Co. was supplying the parish in 1945.²⁶ The parish council had adopted the Lighting and Watching Act, 1833, by 1912, when a tender for gas street lighting was accepted;²⁷ for a number of years previously, however, the proposal to adopt the act had been annually rejected by the parish meeting.²⁸ Brighton corporation was empowered in 1903 to supply electricity to the parish,²⁹ but evidently did not do so, for in 1922 their powers were transferred to F. Gibbs of Shoreham.³⁰ About 1930 the Shoreham and District Electric Light and Power Co. was providing a supply.³¹

There was a parish fire brigade by 1914,³² with a fire station next to the parish hall in South Street.³³ The parish council still maintained the fire brigade in 1937.³⁴ A new fire station for the county fire service was opened on the Churchill industrial estate in 1969.³⁵ The recreation grounds managed by the parish council are mentioned elsewhere.³⁶ From at least 1922 the council also maintained

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/12/1, ff. 109-110.

⁹⁵ *Suss. Wills*, iii (S.R.S. xliii), 77.

⁹⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 72-7.

⁹⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1584).

⁹⁸ *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 195.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/12/1; Par. 118/31/1, 2.

¹ *Ibid.* Par. 118/12/1, ff. 53v., 76v.

² *Ibid.* Par. 118/31/3; 4.

³ *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 184.

⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/40/1; cf. *ibid.* Par. 118/39/1-3.

⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁶ *Worthing Herald*, 11 June 1976.

⁷ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 14, 32.

⁸ W.S.R.O., OC/CC 6/1, ff. 87-9.

⁹ *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii).

¹⁰ *Suss. Daily News*, 16 April 1907.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 18 Dec. 1912.

¹² *Ibid.* 21 Dec. 1911; 8 April 1913; 10 June 1919.

¹³ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/54/4; Par. 118/54/7, ff. 6-7; Par. 118/54/9; Par. 118/54/14; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 17 May 1973.

¹⁴ Ex inf. the clerk to the par. council.

¹⁵ Gas and Water Orders Conf. Act, 1879, 42 & 43 Vic. c. 159; W.S.R.O., Par. 118/13/1.

¹⁶ *Suss. Daily News*, 16 April 1907.

¹⁷ *Worthing Gaz.* 17 Feb. 1909; Brighton Corp. Water Act, 1896, 59 & 60 Vic. c. 137.

¹⁸ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. NE. (1913 edn.).

¹⁹ Edmunds, *Wells and Springs of Suss.* 34, 141-2.

²⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/54/1.

²¹ *Ibid.* SP 506, f. 22.

²² *Lancing, Sompting, Cokeham and Dist.* (c. 1930), 5.

²³ *Worthing Surv.* 183.

²⁴ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SE. (1931 edn.).

²⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/8/1, loose receipt.

²⁶ *Ibid.* QDP/W 339.

²⁷ *Suss. Daily News*, 10 Sept. 1912.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 22 July 1908.

²⁹ Brighton Corp. Act, 1903, 3 Edw. VII, c. 225.

³⁰ Shoreham-by-Sea and Lancing Elec. Lighting Order,

1922.

³¹ *Lancing, Sompting, Cokeham and Dist.* (c. 1930), 5.

³² *Suss. Daily News*, 3 Dec. 1914.

³³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SE. (1931 edn.).

³⁴ *Worthing Herald*, 6 May 1977.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 25 April 1969.

³⁶ See above, Introduction.

allotments on various sites; there were some at Lancing manor in 1952³⁷ and 1977. In 1976 the council also leased out more than 300 beach huts.³⁸

CHURCHES. Architectural evidence shows that there was a church at Lancing on the present site in the 12th century.³⁹ It was a rectory by the early 13th century, when the advowson apparently descended with the Brock moiety of the manor. A vicarage was ordained before 1222, the patron being the rector.⁴⁰ In 1362 or 1363 Sir Michael of Poynings and others conveyed the advowson of the vicarage to Mottenden minster (Kent),⁴¹ to which the church was appropriated in 1387.⁴² The minster was confirmed as patron in 1374,⁴³ and presented to the vicarage in 1414.⁴⁴ During the next two centuries, except for the period 1446–8 when it was retrieved by Robert Radmyld, lord of Lancing,⁴⁵ the advowson of the vicarage descended with the rectory, passing in 1547 to the bishop of Lincoln. In 1558 Sir Edward Gage presented for a turn, in 1561 the bishop of Chichester, and in 1639 the Crown. For about a century after that the identity of the patron was lost. During the late 17th century no institutions were made; in 1707 the Crown again presented by lapse, and in 1743 the bishop of Chichester. In 1766 the bishop of Lincoln again presented, and the advowson remained with his successors⁴⁶ until 1852 when it was transferred to the bishop of London.⁴⁷ Since 1910 the living has been held in plurality with Coombes rectory, alternate presentations being made by the patrons of the two livings until c. 1973 when the patron of Coombes resigned his share of the advowson to the bishop of London.⁴⁸

In the early 13th century the vicar's share of the revenues was all the small tithes, one third of the corn tithes of villein holdings, and all altarage and offerings. That share was confirmed in 1222, with the addition of 2½ a. glebe, and the tithes from all crofts in the parish.⁴⁹ Tithes from Hoecourt and Burwell's farm had been granted in 1209 to Henfield vicarage.⁵⁰ At an unknown date further tithes from the same two estates were granted to West Grinstead rectory.⁵¹ In later centuries, and perhaps from the beginning, the two portions comprised only great tithes.⁵² In 1291 the rectory was valued at 35 marks and the vicarage at 8 marks.⁵³ In 1335

the vicar surrendered his share of the villein tithe corn in exchange for a yearly pension of £1.⁵⁴ The vicarage remained poor during the late 15th and early 16th centuries.⁵⁵ In 1535 it was valued at £6 9s. 4d.; besides the pension from the rector, the vicar also then received 4s. a year from the rector of West Grinstead, perhaps in compensation for great tithes.⁵⁶ A century later the vicarage comprised the small tithes of the parish, 2½ a. glebe, the two pensions, and mill tithes; the then vicar also built a cottage on the glebe and put in a tenant.⁵⁷ During the Interregnum the living was augmented for a time from confiscated episcopal lands, perhaps from the rectory estate.⁵⁸ In 1730 its true value was said to be £26, but by then the pension from the rector was no longer being received.⁵⁹ In 1792 the living was augmented by a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.⁶⁰ About 1840 the vicarage estate comprised 8 a. glebe, including 2 a. allotted at the inclosure of 1803–5, and all the small tithes of the parish, the vicar's share of tithe-rent-charge being £177.⁶¹ The net value of the vicarage had been estimated c. 1830 as £151,⁶² and remained about the same in 1884.⁶³

A vicarage house was mentioned in the early 14th century, when it had a garden and 2½ a. attached,⁶⁴ and between the 16th and 18th centuries.⁶⁵ It was rebuilt in 1817–18, partly at the vicar's expense and partly with a loan from Queen Anne's Bounty, as a three-bay, three-storeyed building.⁶⁶ In 1890 it was apparently let, the vicar living at another house in North Lancing.⁶⁷ The vicarage house was demolished c. 1938, and replaced by a new building on the same site.⁶⁸

Nicholas Thomas,⁶⁹ instituted as vicar in 1549, was deprived of his cure in 1554, perhaps as a protestant. His successor but two was resident in 1563,⁷⁰ and in 1569 was licensed to hold two benefices. Walter Gibbons, vicar 1571–1623, was apparently usually resident. As he was not licensed to preach, he seems to have read others' sermons. In 1571 the quarterly sermons were in default, Gibbons claiming that it was the responsibility of a Mr. Apsley to provide them, and in 1579 there were said to have been only 3 or 4 sermons during the last 3 years; in 1605, however, sermons were being read monthly.⁷¹

Gibbons's successor, Thomas Robinson, vicar 1623–6, evidently had puritan sympathies. In 1624

³⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/51/2–5.

³⁸ *Worthing Herald*, 14 May 1976.

³⁹ See below.

⁴⁰ *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlv), pp. 376–7.

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1361–4, 263–4; *Cal. Papal Pets.* i. 423.

⁴² *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlv), p. 372.

⁴³ C 44/7 no. 9.

⁴⁴ *Reg. Rob. Rede*, ii (S.R.S. xi), 328–9.

⁴⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39338, f. 78.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* ff. 82–9.

⁴⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* 4 June 1852, pp. 1578–9.

⁴⁸ *Chich. Dioc. Kal. and Dir.* (1911 and later edns.).

⁴⁹ *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlv), p. 377.

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/6, f. 115.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* TD/W 75; E 134/34 & 35 Eliz. I Mich./17 mm. 2, 4, 8. According to one witness cited in the latter source, the inhabitants of Hoecourt had at one time been buried at W. Grinstead.

⁵² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 95; *ibid.* TD/W 75; B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 212v.; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 45.

⁵³ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁵⁴ *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlv), pp. 367–8.

⁵⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39338, f. 79.

⁵⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 319.

⁵⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1615, 1635).

⁵⁸ W. A. Shaw, *Hist. Eng. Ch. 1640–60*, ii. 563; B.L. Add. MS. 39338, f. 86.

⁵⁹ *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 574; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 15.

⁶⁰ Hodgson, *Queen Anne's Bounty* (1844), p. cclxiii.

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 75; *ibid.* Par. 118/20/1.

⁶² *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 276–7.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁶⁴ *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlv), 367; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

⁶⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39461, f. 141; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662); Ep. I/26/3, f. 14.

⁶⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/41/27; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 48; photos. penes Dr. G. W. Shaw.

⁶⁷ W.R.L., sale cats. 1890–1, no. 10.

⁶⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/6/1; ex inf. Dr. Shaw.

⁶⁹ The following four paras. are based except where stated on B.L. Add. MS. 39338, ff. 84–9.

⁷⁰ S.A.C. lxi. 112.

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1584); Ep. I/23/1, f. 67v.; Ep. I/23/5, f. 45.

the churchwardens alleged that he prayed 'very humoursomely', alluding directly to members of the congregation, and gave or refused the sacraments in an arbitrary way. Generally refusing to wear a surplice, he also altered the form of services at will, and often kept the congregation at church until one o'clock.⁷² The next two incumbents held more orthodox views, though the second, Thomas Langridge, was rumoured in 1640 to be committing adultery with a parishioner. Communion at that date was being celebrated four times a year.⁷³

During the next century, while the advowson lapsed, the status of the incumbents was uncertain, many being called 'minister' or 'curate'.⁷⁴ John Newman, perhaps the same as the former rector of Rodmell near Lewes, was inducted as vicar in 1649, and still served in 1658.⁷⁵ The names of two who apparently served as vicars before him are recorded in the parish register.⁷⁶ Thomas Langridge resumed the cure during 1660 and 1661.⁷⁷ The vicar of Sompting served as 'minister' or 'preacher' between 1662 and 1670,⁷⁸ and Bernard Chatfield, variously called 'curate', 'official', or 'vicar', served between 1671 and 1686.⁷⁹ In 1724 a Sunday service with sermon was held each week by the vicar of Sompting, communion being celebrated three times a year.⁸⁰ Two late-18th-century vicars also held New Shoreham, but both almost always served Lancing in person.

During the first quarter of the 19th century vicars continued to serve the church themselves,⁸¹ but between 1828 and 1835 there was an assistant curate,⁸² who in 1833 lived at the vicarage.⁸³ Fisher Watson, vicar 1834-60, served in person;⁸⁴ by 1844 he had increased the numbers of communicants and of services held.⁸⁵ Attendance on Census Sunday, 1851, including children at Sunday school, was c. 185 in the morning and twice that number in the afternoon, the vicar claiming that congregations were larger in summer.⁸⁶ By 1865 communion was being held once a month, and by 1884 weekly, three services being held every Sunday.⁸⁷ Despite the growth of population, there was apparently no assistant curate in the parish during most of the later 19th century.⁸⁸ Since that period Lancing parish church has had a tradition of High churchmanship. The choir adopted surplices and cassocks in 1887, and in 1903 there was a branch of the Church Lads Brigade.⁸⁹ The sacrament was reserved by 1962, and continued to be so in 1977.⁹⁰

The church of *ST. JAMES THE LESS*,

formerly apparently dedicated to St. Mary,⁹¹ is built of flint rubble with ashlar dressings, and has a chancel with north vestry, central tower with aisles, aisled nave, and south porch.

Surviving fragments of 12th-century masonry indicate that by the latter part of that century the church was already of the same length as in 1978, and that it comprised a west tower, nave, and chancel. A complete reconstruction was begun c. 1300, substituting the present plan; the south porch is of that date, but incorporates a 12th-century doorway. The north and south tower arches suggest that transepts were intended, but it is not certain whether they were built. The tower aisles are 15th-century, and the west doorway and several of the aisle windows are of similar date.

Before 1621 the tower partly collapsed, and it was presumably at that period that it was reduced to its present height.⁹² In 1636 the font no longer held water and pigeons were said to be breeding in the church.⁹³ In 1662 the chancel was no longer fit for the celebration of communion as the impropiator refused to repair it,⁹⁴ but it had been ceiled by 1776.⁹⁵ There was a general restoration in 1827,⁹⁶ and piecemeal restoration seems to have taken place at various later dates.⁹⁷ The vestry was added in 1934.⁹⁸

The 12th-century font has a square bowl on an octagonal central pillar with four circular corner pillars. Remains of sedilia and of a stoup survived in 1978. In the north wall of the chancel is an ogree-arched recess which may be a tomb or an Easter sepulchre. A monument to a priest dated 1591 survived at the end of the 18th century.⁹⁹ There were four bells in 1724, three of which, all of the 17th century, survived in 1978; a fourth bell was made in 1934.¹ The plate includes a silver communion cup apparently of 1685.² The registers begin in 1560. The statement made in 1870 that they record burials at New Shoreham between 1669 and 1673 is incorrect.³

The church of *ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS*, South Lancing, succeeded a mission of 1879. By 1878 a need had been felt for a chapel of ease at South Lancing, where many parishioners were being drawn to the Methodist church.⁴ A room in the grammar school was licensed for worship in 1879; two years later it was said to seat 130, and the average congregation was 90.⁵ In 1893 an iron reading room in South Street was erected from subscriptions collected during the previous decade;⁶ it was demolished c. 1969.⁷ Services were

⁷² *Chwdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), 92-4.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1636, 1640).

⁷⁴ e.g. *ibid.* Par. 118/1/1/1, ff. 51, 160; Par. 118/2/4, f. [3]; B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 73-4.

⁷⁵ *Walker Revised*, ed. Matthews, p. 359; W.S.R.O., Par. 118/1/1/1, f. 86.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/1/1/1, ff. 159, 161.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* ff. 146, 160.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* f. 148; Par. 118/2/4, f. [3].

⁷⁹ B.L. Add. MSS. 39362, ff. 73-4; 39461, f. 133; W.S.R.O., Par. 118/2/4, ff. [4-5].

⁸⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 15.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* Par. 118/1/1/3; Par. 118/1/2/1.

⁸² B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 76.

⁸³ *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* dir. sect. 16.

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/1/2/1.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/2 (1844).

⁸⁶ H.O. 129/90/1/1/1.

⁸⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); Ep. I/22A/2 (1865).

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/1 (1878, 1881, 1884, 1890, 1893); but cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882).

⁸⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1887); Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* Par. 118/4/3-5, 12, 18.

⁹¹ S.A.C. cii. 50.

⁹² *Chwdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), *passim*; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 48.

⁹³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/2, f. 34.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1662); cf. *Chwdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), 133.

⁹⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 212.

⁹⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 48.

⁹⁷ e.g. *Sam Brooke's Jnl.* ed. Hadley, 17, 73, 76.

⁹⁸ P. T. Jones, *Story of Lancing Par. Ch.* (1975).

⁹⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 50.

¹ Elphick, *Bells*, 336-7; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 14.

² S.A.C. liv. 222-3.

³ Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 12; W.S.R.O., TS. cat. of par. rec.

⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1878).

⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39457, ff. 22-3; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1881).

⁶ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1894), 145; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1881, 1893).

⁷ *Worthing Herald*, 7 Feb. 1969.

held there until 1924⁸ when a new church paid for by the vicar of Lancing was consecrated on a site given in 1912 by J. M. Carr-Lloyd. It was served by a priest-in-charge until 1931 when a parish was assigned out of Lancing parish and a vicar appointed.⁹ The bishop of Chichester became patron.¹⁰ St. Michael's has followed the High Church tradition of St. James's. The church consists of a nave and chancel, north and south aisles with Lady chapel, and a baptistry at the west end with a wooden bell turret. Most of the building is externally of flint with stone dressings, but the west end, of 1958,¹¹ is partly of brick.

The church of the *GOOD SHEPHERD*, Shoreham Beach, apparently originated in a mission from New Shoreham, the vicar of which was visiting the houses on Shoreham Beach occasionally in 1898. A church was planned in 1903¹² and built in 1913. It was served by a curate-in-charge, who in 1918 and 1922 lived at Shoreham,¹³ and was at first open in summer only.¹⁴ From 1953 it was served by the vicar of St. Michael's, South Lancing. A curate was appointed in 1957. In 1973 a parish was assigned out of Lancing parish and a vicar appointed.¹⁵ Like St. James's and St. Michael's the Good Shepherd has a tradition of High Church worship. The church consists of a nave with north porch and west chancel, and is roughcast.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM. There was at least one recusant family at Lancing in 1625,¹⁶ and one parishioner refused the Protestation in 1642.¹⁷ Roman Catholics were meeting in a private house in the parish c. 1930.¹⁸ During the early 1950s a hall was used for services. A chapel at Monks farm-house was registered in 1954, and after extension in 1959 could seat 200 people.¹⁹ There was a resident priest by 1970, who also served the church at Sompting. The parish church of the Holy Family, north of Monks farm-house, was consecrated in 1972,²⁰ the farm-house becoming the presbytery.

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. Four families of probable puritans were recorded in the parish in 1662,²¹ but in 1724 there were said to be no dissenters.²²

A nonconformist meeting-place in South Lancing

described as newly erected in 1815²³ was presumably identical with the Methodist chapel there mentioned in 1833,²⁴ and with the chapel recorded c. 1840 in what later became Alma Street.²⁵ In 1851, when it was described as Wesleyan, it had 70 free sittings, but evening service only was held, with an average congregation of 34.²⁶ Though the chapel had apparently been founded from Shoreham,²⁷ the return of that year was signed by a Worthing minister. A new chapel was opened in 1865, and was said in the same year to draw much of its congregation from other parishes.²⁸ During the late 19th century the congregation comprised the poorer parishioners, brickmakers, market-gardeners, coastguards, and others who found the parish church too far away. Ministers came from Shoreham and Worthing, and a flourishing Sunday school took many children of churchgoers, even after a rival church Sunday school was founded c. 1880. Church and chapel were not always rivals, however; there was collaboration at the same period over temperance.²⁹ In 1904 a new stone church was opened,³⁰ which in 1940 could seat 250 people.³¹ A resident minister was appointed in 1953. In 1978 the church served Lancing and Sompting, average congregations being 250 in the morning and 55 in the evening.³²

An evangelical mission to railway workers and others, begun by a Miss Wilson, was perpetuated in 1927 by the building of the first Lancing Tabernacle, a wooden building near the station. The Lancing church was at first under the supervision of the Worthing Tabernacle, but later became independent. A new brick building in North Road was opened in 1937, and in 1977 was attended by nearly 200 people.³³ A meeting-house for Plymouth Brethren, First Avenue Hall, was opened c. 1931, and survived c. 1957.³⁴ A Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses was opened in 1960.³⁵

EDUCATION. A boys' fee-paying grammar school was founded at South Lancing c. 1820³⁶ in a building facing the sea at the south end of South Street.³⁷ In 1833 it was a boarding school, thirty children attending,³⁸ and in 1851 there were two masters and 33 pupils.³⁹ In 1865 it was said to be one of the leading schools in the area.⁴⁰ The private school attended in 1871 by 20 boys and

⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/2 (1912); *Suss. Daily News*, 10 Aug. 1920.

⁹ Inscr. and notice in ch.; *Lond. Gaz.* 29 May 1931, p. 3462; W.S.R.O., Par. 118/7/5.

¹⁰ Local inf.

¹¹ Inscr. in ch.

¹² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1898, 1903).

¹³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1918, 1922).

¹⁴ *Suss. Daily News*, 17 July 1913.

¹⁵ *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1938 and later edns.); *Shoreham Herald*, 26 July 1957.

¹⁶ *Chvdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), 102.

¹⁷ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 112.

¹⁸ *Lancing, Sompting, Cokerham and Dist.* (c. 1930), 5.

¹⁹ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 64324; *Worthing Gaz.* 12 Aug. 1959.

²⁰ *Arundel and Brighton Cath. Dir.* (1970, 1976).

²¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662).

²² *Ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, f. 15.

²³ G.R.O. Worship Returns, Chich. archdeac. no. 69.

²⁴ G.R.O. Worship Returns, Suss. no. 58; H.O. 129/90/1/1/2.

²⁵ W.S.R.O., TD/W 75.

²⁶ H.O. 129/90/1/1/2.

²⁷ G.R.O. Worship Returns, Chich. archdeac. no. 69.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1865).

²⁹ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/1 (1878, 1881, 1884, 1890).

³⁰ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 40386.

³¹ *Methodist Ch. Bldg. Return* (1940).

³² Ex inf. the minister, the Revd. G. Chambers.

³³ *Lancing Tabernacle Evangelical Free Ch. Jubilee, 1927-77* [1977] (copy at W.S.R.O.); *Worthing Herald*, 1 April 1977.

³⁴ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. NE. (1931 edn.); *Lancing, Sompting, Cokerham and Dist.* (2nd edn. c. 1932), 19; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1938, 1953 edns.); *Lancing, Official Guide* [1957], 22.

³⁵ *Worthing Herald*, 27 May 1960.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/30/2, f. 75.

³⁷ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), facing p. 53.

³⁸ *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* dir. sect. 16; *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 974.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., MF 48, ff. 7-8.

⁴⁰ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1865), 58; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866).

51 girls⁴¹ was presumably the same institution; it survived in 1887,⁴² but was closed soon afterwards.⁴³ There were other private schools in the parish in the mid 19th century too. In 1833 three fee-paying schools kept by women were attended by c. 50 children.⁴⁴ In 1846–7 22 boys and 5 girls attended two day-schools and one evening-school.⁴⁵ There was a girls' school with 7 pupils at South House, South Lansing, in 1851.⁴⁶

A National school was founded at North Lansing in 1826. In 1833 it was attended by 16 boys and 22 girls, and was supported by voluntary contributions.⁴⁷ By 1846–7 24 boys and 40 girls attended during the week, and 22 boys and 12 girls on Sunday only; there were a paid master and mistress, and besides subscriptions and payments the school was supported by a National Society grant.⁴⁸ A new school was built in 1872, with one mixed and one infant schoolroom. Twenty-eight boys, 36 girls, and 36 infants then paid 2d. each, and an annual grant was also received.⁴⁹ In 1887 there were a master and two mistresses.⁵⁰ Average attendance had risen to 147 by 1893,⁵¹ and to 181 by 1914.⁵² In the latter year Lansing Infants' Council School was opened at South Lansing with accommodation for 130 pupils.⁵³

The pace of building development had caused overcrowding at the junior school at North Lansing by 1932,⁵⁴ and in 1937–8 the two schools were re-organized. Both thereafter took infants and juniors, c. 150 attending at North Lansing and c. 385 at South Lansing. Lansing Senior Mixed Council School in Irene Avenue had been opened in 1935, with accommodation for 360; average attendance in 1938 was 273.⁵⁵ A new junior and infants' school

was opened at North Lansing in 1940, to accommodate 288 children.⁵⁶ By 1965 it had 370 pupils.⁵⁷ A new infant school, The Willows, was opened in 1971, and a new primary school at East Lansing in 1972.⁵⁸ In 1975 the schools of the parish were re-organized into first and middle schools, South Lansing First School being grouped with Thornberry Middle School at East Lansing and The Willows County First School with Irene Avenue School, while North Lansing School became a combined first and middle school.⁵⁹ Meanwhile, the Lansing Secondary Modern (formerly senior mixed) school had moved in 1960 to Boundstone Lane in Sompting; after re-organization as a comprehensive school it continued to serve Lansing parish in 1977.

Shoreham Beach County First School in Shingle Road was opened in 1972.⁶⁰

From 1941 to 1962 there was a nursery school at Lansing manor, originally for evacuees.⁶¹ Meanwhile there have been various preparatory schools in the parish for both sexes since the 1920s.⁶²

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. Alms-houses were built in North Road, South Lansing, in 1882 by the last two survivors of the Penfold family of Sompting.⁶³ In 1965 that charity was amalgamated as the Lansing Parochial Charities with three others: the Mary Bone Charity, for the general benefit of the poor, inaugurated by will proved 1913; and the Hemmings and Sharp Trusts, each inaugurated in 1924 to distribute the income from £100 in kind. In 1967 the combined income was £129.⁶⁴

SOMPTING

THE PARISH of Sompting lies on the slope of the South Downs, c. 3 miles north-east of the modern town of Worthing.⁶⁵ In the north-east and north-west the parish boundary follows field boundaries. On the east Sompting is separated from Lansing by Boundstone Lane, and in the south the ancient boundary with Broadwater partly followed the Broadwater or Sompting brook. The southern tip of the parish is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the sea. In the west the boundary used to follow Charmandean Lane, and in the late 18th century the boundary south of that

point ran through Lyons farm-house.⁶⁶ In 1902 c. 9 a., including the farm-house, were transferred from Broadwater to Sompting, and by 1920 the parish comprised 2,926 a.⁶⁷ In 1933 419 a. in the west part, including Lyons and Upton farms, were transferred to Worthing borough, and in 1971 the parish comprised 2,507 a. (1,015 ha.).⁶⁸

The south part of the parish is low-lying alluvial land which was once part of the tidal estuary of the Broadwater or Sompting brook. Until recently it was liable to flooding.⁶⁹ The name Sompting

⁴¹ *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 398–9 (1871), lv.

⁴² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887).

⁴³ W.S.R.O., MP 1410.

⁴⁴ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 974.

⁴⁵ *Church School Inquiry*, 1846–7, 10–11.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., MF 48, f. 10v.

⁴⁷ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 974; W.S.R.O., TD/W 75.

⁴⁸ *Church School Inquiry*, 1846–7, 10–11.

⁴⁹ Ed. 7/123.

⁵⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887).

⁵¹ *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 602, H.C. (1894), lxxv.

⁵² *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1914 (H.M.S.O.), 523.

⁵³ Ed. 7/123; *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1914 (H.M.S.O.), 523; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SE. (1931 edn.).

⁵⁴ *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1932 (H.M.S.O.), 387.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 1938, 402; ex inf. Mr. W. Billington, W. Suss. C. C.

⁵⁶ *Architect and Bldg. News*, 23 Aug. 1940, pp. 128–9.

⁵⁷ W.S.R.O., MP 778, f. [5].

⁵⁸ Ex inf. Mr. Billington.

⁵⁹ *Worthing Herald*, 14 Sept. 1973.

⁶⁰ Ex inf. Mr. Billington.

⁶¹ *Worthing Herald*, 7 Feb. 1975.

⁶² *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1927 and later edns.); *Lansing, Official Guide* [1957], 22.

⁶³ Inscr. on bldg.

⁶⁴ Char. Com. files; W.S.R.O., Par. 118/7/7–8.

⁶⁵ This article was written in 1978–9. Except where otherwise stated topographical details in this introductory section are based on O.S. Maps, 1/25,000, TQ 10 (1958 edn.); 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 and later edns.); 6", TQ 10 NE., SE. (1961 and later edns.); I.R. 30/35/243.

⁶⁶ W.R.L., Broadwater boundaries, 1786.

⁶⁷ *Census*, 1901, 1921; L.G.P. Prov. Orders Conf. Act, 1902, 2 Edw. VII, c. 209 (Local).

⁶⁸ *Census*, 1931–71.

⁶⁹ See above, Broadwater.

apparently denotes marshy land.⁷⁰ The land rises gently northwards to a plateau at c. 25 ft. on Coombe deposits, and further north rises more steeply, on chalk dip slopes, to c. 400 ft. at Park Brow in the extreme north of the parish, while Steep Down in the north-east and Lychpole Hill in the north-west reach nearly 500 ft.

Land in the south of the parish long provided meadow and pasture; Loose Farm or Barn was the only farmstead there, and the land remained entirely agricultural until the mid 20th century when it began to be used for industry. The plateau on which the settlements of Sompting and Cokeham lie and the lower slopes of the downs have remained predominantly arable where not used for residential development. The higher downland for long provided sheep pasture, and the highest slopes have remained grassland, but in the 20th century much of the grass was ploughed up, and some of the hills were planted with trees.⁷¹ Halewick, Titch Hill, and Lychpole Farms on the higher land were the only buildings north of the church and Sompting Abbots manor-house before the 1930s.

There is evidence of early and probably continuous settlement in the parish, particularly in the north on Park Brow where there are remains of late Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Romano-British settlements, and associated field systems.⁷² A sunken trackway crossing the southern slopes of Steep Down probably also dates from the Iron Age.⁷³

Two centres of settlement, Sompting and Cokeham, were recorded in the 11th century;⁷⁴ they formed two vills in the 13th century⁷⁵ and were still regarded as separate villages in 1814.⁷⁶ From the mid 19th century at latest distinction was made between Upper Cokeham, at the eastern end of West Street, and Lower Cokeham, south of Cokeham Road around Cokeham manor-house. Sompting and Upper Cokeham lay along West Street, the old Chichester-Brighton road. The church and two of the manor-houses of the parish, however, were further north on rising ground. The bounds of the village changed little until the late 19th century, and c. 1900 the three settlements were still distinct. There were only c. 10 more houses in the parish in 1811 than in the 17th century, but numbers rose thereafter from 60 to 166 by 1871,⁷⁷ although building was still largely within the old limits. The number of houses then changed little until the 1920s when rapid growth began; the parish had nearly 2,000 houses by 1951 and over 3,000 by 1971.⁷⁸

Of the older streets Church, Dankton, and Busticle lanes run northwards from West Street, and Loose Lane, recorded from the 16th century,⁷⁹ runs southwards. Those streets, together with Cokeham Road, running east from West Street, Cokeham Lane and the Lotts, south of that, and Boundstone Lane, were the only streets in Sompting

and Cokeham before the 20th century. Three 18th-century houses, Upton and Yew Tree Farms and the Rectory, remained in 1978 in West Street.

Sompting was well known in the 19th century for its orchards, and particularly its fig trees,⁸⁰ sheltered by high flint walls. The walls remained prominent in the village in 1978 when many orchards survived. In the 19th century the fertile soil around the village⁸¹ encouraged the development of market-gardens and the glass-house industry. At the west end of Sompting village there survive a number of short 19th-century terraces, presumably built for workers in that industry. Although several of the nurseries were built over in the 1960s and 1970s, glass-houses were still prominent in the village in 1978.

The western end of West Street and Church Lane have been relatively little affected by the 20th-century expansion of Upper and Lower Cokeham, partly because of the barrier formed by the grounds of Sompting Abbots house and the bypass road. Upton Farm long marked the westward extent of the village, and land west of it was not built over until after its transfer to Worthing in 1933. Despite infilling after 1945 much open land remained in that part of Sompting in 1978. In 1919 it was reported that most of the labourers' cottages in Sompting and Cokeham were disgracefully inadequate,⁸² and re-building and expansion began in the 1920s. In that decade 40 council houses were built west of Busticle Lane on the site of a former prisoner-of-war camp, and some private development began to the east off Cokeham Road and at the southern end of Cokeham Lane.⁸³

After the Second World War expansion was more rapid. By 1950 over half the dwellings in Sompting were bungalows,⁸⁴ most of them in the estate at the foot of the downs off Halewick Lane. Houses had also been built south of the bypass and between Cokeham and Boundstone lanes. Western Road and Tower Road had been cut, linking Cokeham with industrial development in Lancing, and c. 80 council houses had been built on Tower Road and c. 40 west of Loose Lane.⁸⁵ In the 1960s a cemetery was opened north of the bypass on Boundstone Lane. By c. 1970 further extensive building had taken place. A large area west of Cokeham Lane had been covered with houses and Western Road had been extended northwards to Cokeham Road. The area between Cokeham and Boundstone lanes had been further developed and building had spread south of the railway line where the industrial estates of Worthing and Lancing were extending into Sompting. By 1971 the parish had 527 council and 1,475 private dwellings built since 1945.⁸⁶ Since 1971 there has been infilling within existing residential areas and building in Loose Lane and off Dankton Lane on the site of old nurseries. By 1978 there was no visible break

⁷⁰ *P.N. Devon* (E.P.N.S.), ii, p. x; *P.N. Northants* (E.P.N.S.), p. xlvii.

⁷¹ 1st Land Util. Surv. Map, sheet 133; *Land of Britain*, *Suss.* (1942), p. 547.

⁷² Cf. *Archaeologia*, lxxvi, 1-40.

⁷³ *S.A.C.* lxxxi, 150.

⁷⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 448-9.

⁷⁵ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 62.

⁷⁶ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i, 95.

⁷⁷ E 179/258/14 f. 21; *Census*, 1811-71.

⁷⁸ *Census*, 1871-1971.

⁷⁹ Prob. 11/21 (P.C.C. 23 Bodfelde, will of Wm. Hyde); S.A.S., MS. RB 196, f. 5.

⁸⁰ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii, 122; *S.C.M.* xxiii, 227; *Worthing Handbk.* 61.

⁸¹ Cf. I.R. 18/10389.

⁸² *Rep. Com. Employment in Agric.* ii [Cd. 25], p. 347, H.C. (1919), ix.

⁸³ *Worthing Parade*, i, 153.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 101.

⁸⁵ *Worthing Gaz.* 2 Mar., 14 Sept. 1949.

⁸⁶ *Lancing and Sompting Guide* (1971), 27.

between Upper and Lower Cokeham. On the eastern edge of the parish building in Cokeham and Lancing had made the boundary between them imperceptible.

The line of the Roman road from Chichester to Brighton passes through Sompting, running south of the church through Sompting Abbots park and then along the line of the modern road to North Lancing.⁸⁷ In the 18th century, and presumably earlier, the road from Chichester ran south of that line, following the course of the modern West Street before turning north along Busticle Lane and east along Bull Pit Lane, where it joined the course of the Roman road.⁸⁸ A bypass north of Sompting village between Church Lane and Busticle Lane was built in 1939.⁸⁹ By 1978 the course of the road throughout the parish was a dual carriage-way.

A road from Sompting to South Lancing, presumably via Cokeham Road and Boundstone Lane, was recorded in the 15th century.⁹⁰ A number of trackways ran northwards from the village to cross the downs. One of them, running from Church Lane by way of Titch Hill and over the lower slopes of Steep Down towards Steyning, was the main coach road from London to Worthing until 1804.⁹¹ It was the only one of those trackways open as a public road in the 1970s. In the 19th century, and probably earlier, a track also passed across the northern tip of the parish, from Findon and Cissbury Ring towards Coombes. Many of the downland routes mentioned were preserved as footpaths or farm tracks in 1978.

The New Shoreham to Worthing railway line, opened in 1845,⁹² crosses the southern tip of the parish on an embankment. The station at Lancing and the halt at East Worthing are both c. 1 mile from the village.

In 1086 c. 60 inhabitants were recorded in Sompting,⁹³ and in 1296 38 people were assessed to the subsidy, 12 in the hamlet of Cokeham and 26 in Sompting.⁹⁴ In 1378 c. 125 adults were recorded there,⁹⁵ and in 1524 50 men contributed to the levy.⁹⁶ There were c. 50 households in the parish in the mid 17th century,⁹⁷ but by 1724 there were only c. 40 families.⁹⁸ By 1801 there were c. 70 families, a population of c. 405. Numbers then rose steadily to 726 in 1871, falling thereafter to 660 in 1911, and then rising again, sharply after 1921, to over 1,200 in 1931, 3,604 in 1951, and 7,645 in 1971.⁹⁹

One innkeeper was recorded in Sompting in 1798,¹ and the Marquis of Granby inn, at the

junction of Church Lane and West Street, is recorded from 1814.² The present building dates from the 1930s. A little west of it from c. 1873 to 1905 stood the Brewers' Arms; since 1974 at least the building has been used as a restaurant.³ Further west, on the south side of West Street, the Gardeners' Arms was recorded from 1873, and survived in 1978.⁴ From 1935 or earlier the Ball Tree inn has stood in Cokeham, at the junction of West Street and Busticle Lane.⁵

A reading-room was built by H. P. Crofts of Sompting Abbots in West Street opposite Loose Lane in 1889.⁶ During the 20th century it was used as a parish room.⁷ In 1893 Mrs. Crofts built a small recreation room for boys.⁸ A community centre was opened in 1978 in the former National school in Loose Lane.⁹ A recreation ground at Loose Lane which existed in the 1930s had been replaced 30 years later by another near by, which was still in use in 1978. A recreation ground at Cokeham was in use in the 1930s and survived in 1978. There was only one shop in Sompting in 1905, but after the 1930s the number of tradesmen began to increase.¹⁰ By 1978 there were small parades of shops at Cokeham and in Halewick Lane, but most inhabitants looked to Worthing or South Lancing as shopping centres. There was a library at Cokeham by 1935, and a branch of the county library there by the 1950s.¹¹

In 1936 Sompting was the site of the combined Sussex County and Royal Counties Agricultural Shows.¹²

In the mid 17th century George Sowton, a Sompting butcher, was in much local demand as a magician and healer.¹³ In 1814 Queen Caroline, consort of George IV, stayed at Sompting Abbots before embarking for the continent.¹⁴ E. J. Trelawny, the author and traveller, moved to Sompting c. 1870 and died there in 1881.¹⁵ His house in West Street was still known as Trelawny's cottage in 1978.

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. In 1066 Sompting was held by Lewin of King Edward. By 1086 11½ hides there were held of William de Braose by Ralph, from whom an unnamed knight held 1½ hide. Another Ralph held a further 2 hides there of William de Braose.¹⁶

William, or one of his sub-tenants, presumably granted land in Sompting to the abbey of Fécamp (Seine Maritime) which held lands there by 1186.¹⁷ The abbot was granted free warren there in 1252.¹⁸ In 1403 Fécamp's English lands were leased for

⁸⁷ I. Margary, *Rom. Rds. in Brit.* (1973), 76.

⁸⁸ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁸⁹ *Worthing Herald*, 19 Oct. 1962.

⁹⁰ C 143/451 no. 34.

⁹¹ Smail, *Coaching Times*, 29.

⁹² *Southern Region Rec. comp.* R. H. Clark (1964), 51.

⁹³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 448-9.

⁹⁴ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 62.

⁹⁵ E 179/189/42.

⁹⁶ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 78-9.

⁹⁷ E 179/258/14 f. 26; E 179/191/410 rott. 12d.-13.

⁹⁸ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. 1/26/3, f. 16.

⁹⁹ *Census, 1801-1971*.

¹ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 580.

² Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 122.

³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1873 and later edns.); *W. Suss. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 1974.

⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1873 and later edns.).

⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1935).

⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1891).

⁷ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 1974.

⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁹ *Worthing Herald*, 21 Apr. 1978.

¹⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905 and later edns.).

¹¹ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1935); Pike, *Sompting Guide* [c. 1953].

¹² *S.C.M.* ix. 137; *Worthing Herald*, 18 June 1976.

¹³ A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 42, 163.

¹⁴ *Worthing Surv.* 63.

¹⁵ *D.N.B.*; S. J. Looker, *Shelley, Trelawny, and Henley* (1950), 152-3, 180.

¹⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 448.

¹⁷ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, pp. 46-7.

¹⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 391.

life to the king's brother-in-law, Sir John Cornwall,¹⁹ and in 1414 the reversion was granted to the newly founded Syon abbey.²⁰ Cornwall died in 1443 and Syon held the manor, later known as *SOMPTING ABBOTTS*, in the following year.²¹ After the Dissolution the manor was granted in 1540 to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk.²² He was attainted in 1547, and in 1552 Sompting was granted to Edward Fiennes, Lord Clinton, but it was presumably restored to the duke of Norfolk in 1553, and was held by his grandson, also Thomas (d. 1572).²³ It descended with Bramber rape until 1640 when it was sold by Thomas, earl of Arundel (d. 1646), to Edmund Pye²⁴ (cr. Bt. 1641).²⁵

In 1647 Pye sold Sompting Abbots to Henry Alderton.²⁶ Henry died in 1660 leaving the manor and c. 800 a. in Sompting to his son William,²⁷ who was succeeded by his son, also William. The latter died in 1721, leaving the manor to his sister Martha who c. 1730 married Young Willes.²⁸ Willes sold the estate in 1748 to John Crofts (d. 1776), a London attorney.²⁹ In 1766 John settled it on his son John at his marriage to Frances Pinnock.³⁰ The younger John held the estate in 1791,³¹ and by 1830 had been succeeded by his cousin, the Revd. P. G. Crofts.³² The latter died in 1859 when Sompting Abbots had already been settled on his eldest surviving son H. P. Crofts.³³ H. P. Crofts (d. 1890) was succeeded by his eldest daughter Blanche (d. 1927) who in 1879 had married S. B. Tristram (d. 1919).³⁴ In 1923 Mrs. Tristram released her interest in Sompting to her son Major Guy Tristram, who retained it until his death in 1963.³⁵ In 1978 it was held by a family trust. The estate then covered c. 1,850 a.³⁶

The manor-house of Sompting Abbots, sometimes called the Abbots, or Sompting House, stands north-east of the church on the edge of the downs.³⁷ In the 1660s it had only four hearths.³⁸ From the earlier 18th century there was a large house with a symmetrical south front of 5 bays with a central pediment. The two principal storeys were raised on a basement and were approached by a curved flight of steps.³⁹ By will proved 1849 J. S. Crofts, P. G. Crofts's brother, left £8,000

towards the rebuilding of Sompting House.⁴⁰ In 1856 a new flint Gothic-style house was built, west of the site of the older house, to the design of P. C. Hardwick.⁴¹ From c. 1920 the house has been used as a preparatory school. In 1978 the school had grounds of c. 30 a.⁴²

The 4 knight's fees in Sompting and Ewhurst (in Shermanbury) which Andrew Peverel held in 1242 of the honor of Bramber probably included the 2½ knight's fees there in dispute in 1201 between Agnes wife of William of Wiston and Aline wife of Ellis son of Bernard, daughters of William de Harcourt.⁴³ The manor in Sompting, later known as *SOMPTING PEVEREL*, continued to be held of Bramber rape.⁴⁴

After 1242 it descended in the Peverel family from Andrew (d. 1274) to his son Thomas⁴⁵ (d. 1306) and then to Thomas's son Andrew.⁴⁶ After the latter's death in 1329 the manor was held for life by his wife Alice (d. 1336), and then by their son Andrew,⁴⁷ after whose death in 1375 it descended with Offington in Broadwater until Thomas, Lord de la Warr's death without issue in 1554.⁴⁸ Herbert Pelham may have purchased at least a share in the manor in 1529.⁴⁹ Sir Nicholas Pelham held the manor in 1559,⁵⁰ and in 1602 he or a namesake sold it to John Langworth of Buxted (d. 1614), who in 1611 settled it on his fourth son Anthony.⁵¹ In 1618 Anthony conveyed it to his elder brother Thomas who in 1626 sold it to Catherine, widow of Sir Edward Morley.⁵² Her son John Morley was lord in 1631, and died in 1663 leaving Sompting Peverel to his daughter Mary, wife of Sir John May.⁵³ In 1672 they sold the manor to William Peachey, a London merchant,⁵⁴ who on his death in 1687 was succeeded by his son Henry (cr. Bt. 1736). It then descended in the same family from Henry (d. 1737) to his brother Sir John (d. 1744) and John's son, also Sir John (d. 1765). In 1794 the latter's brother and heir Sir James was created Lord Selsey. On his death in 1808 James was succeeded first by his son John (d. 1816), and then by John's son Henry John (d. 1838), both of whom were Lords Selsey.⁵⁵ In 1836 Sompting Peverel was sold to the Revd. P. G. Crofts,⁵⁶ and thereafter it descended with Sompting Abbots.

¹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, 205, 240.

²⁰ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (1), 540-4; D. Matthew, *Norm. Mons. and their Eng. Possessions* (1962), 127-8.

²¹ *Complete Peerage*, v. 253-4; S.C. 6/1036/4 mm. 5-6; S.C. 6/1036/10; S.C. 6/1036/16; S.C. 11/671 m. 2.

²² *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 220.

²³ *Complete Peerage*, ix. 618-19; *Cal. Pat.* 1550-3, pp. 367-8; C 2/Eliz. 1/D 12/15.

²⁴ See above, Bramber Rape; *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, ii (S.R.S. xx), 406.

²⁵ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 209.

²⁶ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, ii (S.R.S. xx), 406.

²⁷ Prob. 11/300 (P.C.C. 201 Nabbs).

²⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 5686, ff. 104v-105.

²⁹ *Ibid.* f. 102.

³⁰ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 209; inscr. in ch.

³¹ *Topographer*, iv (1791), 147.

³² Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 99.

³³ E.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2980; Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1871), i. 301.

³⁴ Inscr. in ch.; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895 and later edns.); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6334.

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6334; *Worthing Herald*, 17 May 1963.

³⁶ Ex inf. Messrs. Strutt and Parker, Lewes.

³⁷ e.g. Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

³⁸ E 179/258/17 f. 7.

³⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 52; see above, pl. facing p. 49.

⁴⁰ E.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2978.

⁴¹ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 332; see above, pl. facing p. 48.

⁴² *Worthing Herald*, 16 Aug. 1974; ex inf. the headmaster.

⁴³ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689; *Rot. Cur. Reg.* (Rec. Com.), i, p. 44; *Cur. Reg. R.* i. 442; ii. 112; *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 19.

⁴⁴ e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, 179; 1318-23, 185; 1327-30, 473; *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 562; 1321-4, 433; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143; C 139/142 no. 6.

⁴⁵ C 133/4 no. 15.

⁴⁶ C 133/122 no. 7.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, p. 121; viii, p. 15; *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, 473.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, 160.

⁴⁹ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 209.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1558-60, 9.

⁵¹ C 142/346 no. 179; B.L. Add. MS. 39502, f. 250; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 210.

⁵² B.L. Add. MS. 39502, f. 250; *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, ii (S.R.S. xx), 404-5.

⁵³ S.A.S., MS. RB 197, rot. 3; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 210.

⁵⁴ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, ii (S.R.S. xx), 405.

⁵⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39502, f. 251; S.A.S., MS. RB 199, ff. 43, 165, 208; cf. G.E.C. *Baronetage*, v. 80; *Complete Peerage*, xi. 620-1.

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 103; W.R.L., abstract of title, Sompting Peverel.

Sompting Peverel manor-house, known from the 1830s as Church Farm, stands north of the church.⁵⁷ A house was recorded in 1274 and 1306. In 1524 it was occupied by the lessee of the demesne lands.⁵⁸ In the 17th and 18th centuries the house had a hall, parlour, kitchen, and buttery with chambers over, and other rooms and offices.⁵⁹ The timber-framed building which survived in 1979 probably dates from the 17th century. In the early 18th century it was cased with flint rubble with brick dressings and extended, and it was altered again in the early 19th century.

After 1154 *SOMPTING RECTORY* belonged to the Knights Templar.⁶⁰ On the seizure of their lands in 1308 it was worth 40 marks and included c. 60 a. It may have passed briefly to Sir Andrew Peverel before being granted to the Knights Hospitaller⁶¹ to whom it was confirmed in 1438.⁶² After the Dissolution the rectory was granted in 1544 to John Caryll⁶³ (d. 1566) who was succeeded by his son Thomas's son, also John Caryll.⁶⁴ Sir John (d. 1613) was followed by his son, also Sir John.⁶⁵ The latter's son, also John, held the rectory in 1679.⁶⁶ The last-named John died in 1681 and his son John's lands were forfeited in 1696 and granted to John Cutts, Lord Cutts.⁶⁷ A Catherine Caryll however received the income of the estate between 1704 and 1713.⁶⁸ In the 1720s it seems to have belonged to Terry Sturgeon, whose son Richard may have been among those from whom Edward Barker purchased the rectory, including c. 140 a. of land, between 1726 and 1729.⁶⁹ Barker died in 1747 and in 1750 the rectory was settled on his son Edward at his marriage with Anne Compton.⁷⁰ They were succeeded by their son, also Edward (d. 1835), who devised the rectory to Henry John Peachey, Lord Selsey. It was sold with Sompting Peverel in 1836 and afterwards descended with Sompting Abbotts.⁷¹

A house was recorded on the rectory estate in the early 14th century, and in the 17th.⁷² In 1707 it had five bedrooms, a parlour, a kitchen, and other offices.⁷³ A new three-storeyed house was built on the same site in Upper Cokeham c. 1791.⁷⁴ From the 1850s it was the centre of the Pullen,

later Pullen-Burroughs, family's market-garden,⁷⁵ and extensive glass-houses were built north of the house. In 1951 the house was occupied by a Roman Catholic convent school,⁷⁶ and by 1978 most of the surrounding land had been built over.

Land in Cokeham formerly held of Earl Harold by one Grene was held in 1086 by Ralph of William de Braose.⁷⁷ In 1262 *COKEHAM* manor was settled by Thomas de Brom on Walter de la Hyde and his wife Joan.⁷⁸ Their daughter may have been Hawise, wife of Robert le Veel, who in 1304 sold the manor's reversion to Sir William Paynel and his wife Margaret. It was then held for life by Henry of Guildford.⁷⁹ In 1316, when it was held of Sompting Peverel, Sir William Paynel gave it to Hardham priory to provide four secular chaplains.⁸⁰ At the dissolution of the priory in 1534 the prior attempted to sell Cokeham to Richard Scrase and others,⁸¹ but the sale presumably never took effect. Although the manor may have been given to Queen Anne Boleyn in 1534⁸² it was later granted to Sir William Goring, patron of Hardham, who held it at his death in 1553/4.⁸³ It then descended with Lancing in the Goring family until 1658, when it appears to have passed to Percy, the youngest son of the Sir William who died in that year. He held it in 1668, and died in 1697.⁸⁴

In the early 18th century the manor seems to have been held by trustees,⁸⁵ but by 1755 it belonged to Francis Winton.⁸⁶ By 1795 he had been succeeded by his son Harry, and in 1836 Cokeham belonged to Caroline Winton, presumably Harry's widow.⁸⁷ In 1838 the manor and c. 330 a. of land passed to George Wyndham of Petworth,⁸⁸ thereafter descending with Coombes⁸⁹ until 1920. In 1922 Charles Wyndham, Lord Leconfield, sold it, with c. 700 a. in Sompting, to F. E. Sparkes,⁹⁰ whose son E. M. Sparkes held it by 1949.⁹¹

Cokeham manor-house stood east of Cokeham Lane in 1840.⁹² In 1922 it was described as a square building of stuccoed brick.⁹³ It survived in 1938, but by the 1960s the site had been built over.⁹⁴

Cokeham hospital⁹⁵ received 1½ yardland and

⁵⁷ I.R. 30/35/243; *Topographer*, iv (1791), 147; for the house known in the 1970s as Sompting Peverel see below, Church.

⁵⁸ C 133/4 no. 15; C 133/122 no. 7; Prob. 11/21 (P.C.C. 23 Bodfelde, will of Wm. Hyde).

⁵⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Sompting 14, 85.

⁶⁰ Cf. below, Church.

⁶¹ B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi. f. 162v.; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 351; Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 170.

⁶² *Cal. Papal Reg.* ix. 3.

⁶³ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xix (2), p. 474.

⁶⁴ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558-83 (S.R.S. iii), pp. 35-6; J. Comber, *Suss. Genealogies: Horsham Centre*, 45-8.

⁶⁵ *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 70.

⁶⁶ B.L. Add. Ch. 15874.

⁶⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39346, f. 164; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* iv. 16-17.

⁶⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 28243, ff. 172v.-173.

⁶⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 104; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 16; *ibid.* Add. MSS. 4174-6; *Suss. Fines, 1509-1833*, ii (S.R.S. xx), 405.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5627; B.L. Add. MS. 39346, f. 164.

⁷¹ B.L. Add. MSS. 39346, f. 164v.; 39469, f. 271; S.A.S., MS. F 446.

⁷² B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi. f. 162v.; *ibid.* Add. MS. 39346, f. 164; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 351.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Sompting 72.

⁷⁴ *Topographer*, iv (1791), 147.

⁷⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1859 and later edns.).

⁷⁶ *Worthing Parade*, i. 145.

⁷⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 448.

⁷⁸ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 54.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 181-2; C.P. 40/154 m. 194d.

⁸⁰ C 143/124 no. 17; *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 558.

⁸¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 75; *Suss. Fines, 1509-1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 201-2.

⁸² *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, vii, p. 146.

⁸³ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 75; *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1485-1649 (S.R.S. xiv), pp. 104-5; *Wiston Archives*, facing p. xiv.

⁸⁴ *Visit. Suss.* (Harl. Soc. liii), 46; G.E.C., *Baronetage*,

i. 194-5; *S.N.Q.* ix. 154; S.A.S., MS. S 478.

⁸⁵ e.g. S.A.S., MSS. RB 89-92; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16396; *Suss. Fines, 1509-1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 107-8.

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16397; S.A.S., MS. RB 93.

⁸⁷ S.A.S., MS. RB 99; W.S.R.O., PHA 3312, 3325.

⁸⁸ S.A.S., MS. ND 241; I.R. 29/35/243.

⁸⁹ *Complete Peerage*, vii. 505-6; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.).

⁹⁰ S.A.S., MS. PS 228.

⁹¹ *Worthing Parade*, i. 131; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1949).

⁹² I.R. 30/35/243.

⁹³ S.A.S., MS. PS 228.

⁹⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938); O.S. Map 6", TQ 10 SE. (1969 edn.).

⁹⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 106.

pasture for 200 sheep at Cokeham at its endowment c. 1278 by William de Bernehus.⁹⁶ That estate may be identical with the 1½ hide held there in 1086 by Ralph son of Tedric.⁹⁷ The lands may have had some connexion with Cokeham manor, for the advowson of the hospital was settled in 1324 on Ralph de Camoys,⁹⁸ son and heir of Margaret Paynel,⁹⁹ whose rights in Cokeham were challenged by Hardham priory at the same period.¹ After the priory was licensed to appropriate it in 1351² the hospital is not mentioned again,³ and its lands were presumably absorbed into Cokeham manor.

The reputed manor of *LYCHPOLE*, in the north of the parish, presumably derived from land in Sompting held by the Lychpole family in the 13th century. In 1279 William grandson of Alan de Lychpole held land there, and in 1281 Sir Thomas Peverel granted lands in Sompting to Andrew son of Andrew de Lychpole on his marriage to Sir Thomas's illegitimate daughter Joan. The land descended in the Lychpole family, and in 1350 Stephen de Lychpole, son of John and grandson of Andrew, quitclaimed all his lands at Lychpole to Sir Andrew Peverel, who in 1360 granted them for life to Ralph de Lychpole and his son Thomas. In 1359 however Ralph had apparently given all the lands he leased of Sir Andrew to Richard FitzAlan, earl of Arundel.⁴ Richard's son Richard, who held c. 60 a. there in 1386,⁵ was executed in 1397. His son Thomas was restored to his father's title and estates in 1400,⁶ and in 1405 gave Lychpole to Holy Trinity hospital, Arundel.⁷

After the Dissolution Lychpole was granted in 1546 to Sir Richard Lee, who in the same year sold it to Edward Cowper, a member of a Sompting yeoman family.⁸ In 1551 it passed to John Cowper, presumably Edward's son,⁹ who was succeeded at his death in 1592 by his son, also John¹⁰ (d. 1594). The younger John's heirs were his three daughters, Anne wife of Richard Duke, Joan wife of Ockendon Cooper, and Jane wife of Laurence Stanynoghe.¹¹ The estate was divided and Lychpole fell to Jane and Laurence, whose son Daniel sold it to Thomas, earl of Arundel in 1636.¹² The reputed manor thereafter descended with Sompting Abbots.

It seems likely that a house has long stood on the site of Lychpole Farm. A messuage there was mentioned in the 15th century¹³ and in 1592.¹⁴ A house stood on the present site in the mid 18th century;¹⁵ in 1978 that site was occupied by a 19th-century farm-house.

In the 18th and 19th centuries the vicars choral

of Chichester held c. 12 a. in Sompting near Dankton Barn.¹⁶

The reputed manor of Lyons, which lay partly in Sompting, is treated under Broadwater.

ECONOMIC HISTORY. In 1066 Sompting, including a detached part in Itchingfield, was assessed at 17 hides. By 1086 Ralph had 11½ hides there, enough for 5 plough-teams. There were 2 demesne plough-teams and 5 *servi*, and the 19 *villani* and 16 bordars had 9 teams. There was 30 a. of demesne meadow. One and a half hide of Ralph's land was held by a knight and worked by 2 *villani* and 4 bordars with one team, and there were 2 a. of meadow there. A further 2 hides, held by another Ralph, were worked by 4 *villani* and one bordar with ½ plough-team, although there was land enough for a whole team. That estate had 2 a. of meadow. Of the two estates at Cokeham in 1086, one had one demesne plough-team, 8 a. of meadow, and 5 bordars, the second half a demesne plough-team and half a villein team, 1 *villanus*, 3 bordars, and 2 a. of meadow. Woodland for one pig was also recorded. The Cokeham lands had maintained their 1066 value but that of the others had fallen slightly.¹⁷

In the late 13th and early 14th centuries the demesne of Sompting Peverel included 88 a. of arable, as well as 61 a. at 'le Wyke' and 46 a. in Coombes and at Lychpole. There were also 9 a. of meadow and several pasture, and the lord kept 200 sheep in the common pasture. In 1274 rents in money and in kind from free and customary tenants were recorded. In 1306, although the 20 free tenants paid only money rents, the 21 customary tenants owed services such as harrowing, hoeing, mowing, and reaping. Eight cottars also owed labour services, but those tasks may have been commuted.¹⁸ By the early 16th century Sompting Peverel's demesne was leased, and with it Loose and Halewick farms, the latter comprising 70 a.¹⁹ In 1379 Sompting Abbots's demesne included 80 a. of arable, 4 a. of meadow, and several pasture, as well as common for 300 sheep. Some land was leased; both free tenants and neifs paid money rents and services were commuted.²⁰ In the 15th century the demesne was usually farmed by the lord's bailiff.²¹ In the early 14th century the rectory estate included 60 a. of arable, and pasture for 8 oxen and 100 sheep in Sompting and for 100 sheep at Cokeham.²² The rectory farm, known as the

⁹⁶ *Chich. Chartulary*, (S.R.S. xlvii), pp. 170-1.

⁹⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 449.

⁹⁸ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 53.

⁹⁹ Cf. Broadwater, Manors.

¹ *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, 584; *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 53.

² *Cal. Pat.* 1350-4, 64.

³ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 106.

⁴ W.S.R.O., W. Dean MSS. 3207, 3222-3, 3225-6; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 100; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 210.

⁵ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 220.

⁶ Cf. *Complete Peerage*, i. 242-6.

⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, 115; 1452-61, 203; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 97-8.

⁸ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xxi (1), p. 570; (2), p. 245; Prob. 11/15 (P.C.C. 4 Adeane, will of Patrick Cooper).

⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1550-3, 200.

¹⁰ C 142/233 no. 37.

¹¹ *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 41.

¹² C 66/1756 no. 77; *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 277; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 101.

¹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, 115.

¹⁴ C 142/233 no. 37.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 177/7/9.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., Cap. III/4/1, f. 13; Cap. III/6/3; Cap. III/11/10.

¹⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 448-9.

¹⁸ C 133/4 no. 14; C 133/122 no. 7.

¹⁹ Prob. 11/21 (P.C.C. 23 Bodfelde, will of Wm. Hyde); W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 2251, rot. 7; 2252, rot. 6d.

²⁰ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 98.

²¹ e.g. S.C. 6/1036/10, 16; S.C. 6/1033/18; S.C. 6/1037/10, 15.

²² *S.A.C.* ix. 261.

Temple, was leased in the 16th century.²³ The Lychpole estate in the 14th century included c. 60 a. of arable and pasture.²⁴

In the 14th century wheat, barley, peas, and vetch were grown.²⁵ Sheep formed an important part of the economy, pasture for them being attached to each estate,²⁶ but in 1341 the tithe of sheaves was worth three times those of wool and lambs. Dairy cattle were also kept.²⁷ The arable land, in the centre of the parish, probably originally lay in two, and later three, large fields which were divided into named furlongs. The East and West fields occur in 1241, and Middle field in the 16th century. By then some land was described as being in Cokeham in the east, Lychpole in the north, and Upton in the west of the parish.²⁸ By the early 16th century some land was probably being exchanged to facilitate the inclosure of arable,²⁹ but estates were still much intermingled.

In 1296 the lords of Cokeham and Sompting Peverel manors were by far the wealthiest inhabitants of the parish. In 1332, after Cokeham had passed to Hardham priory, Alice Peverel was the wealthiest inhabitant, followed by Andrew de Lychpole.³⁰ In 1524 50 parishioners were assessed to the subsidy. Twenty-three paid on wages alone, and another 14 on £5 or less. The three wealthiest parishioners were Richard Burre, lessee of the rectory, William Hyde, lessee of Sompting Peverel, and Edward Cowper, member of a prominent yeoman family.³¹

Members of the Cowper family leased Cokeham manor demesne in the early 16th century and afterwards acquired Lychpole and other lands in Cokeham and Sompting.³² In the mid 17th century the combined Sompting Abbots and Lychpole estate comprised c. 800 a.³³ By the mid 18th century it had been divided into two large farms. Sompting Abbots or Lychpole farm had c. 330 a. of arable and 100 a. of pasture and meadow, all inclosed, and common of pasture for 1,000 sheep. Upton farm, with a farmstead west of the village, had 200 a. of inclosed land and pasture for 500 sheep.³⁴ In 1747 the latter was leased.³⁵ Sompting Peverel demesne was leased during the 17th century, and by 1689 it was let to Edward Burry.³⁶ By the late 18th century Cokeham manor demesne was farmed by Henry Burry.³⁷ The rectory estate was leased in the late 17th century and early 18th to members of the Penfold family.³⁸ In 1702 that estate included c. 160 a. of arable, 5 a. of meadow, and 100 a. of pasture.³⁹

Estates seem to have been consolidated in the later 17th century. In 1627 lands belonging to Sompting Abbots and Sompting Peverel were still intermingled, but by the mid 18th century Sompting Abbots's land formed two compact estates.⁴⁰ In the late 17th and early 18th centuries former grazing land such as Cradle Hill in the north-west of the parish was being taken into cultivation.⁴¹ In the 16th century⁴² barley seems to have been the commonest crop, followed by wheat, but wheat was predominant by the 18th century. Peas and oats were also grown in a three-course rotation which by the 18th century sometimes included clover. Flax was also grown on small plots from c. 1720.⁴³ Sheep remained of great importance, even farms of under 20 a. having pasture rights for 200 sheep.⁴⁴ The regulation of common sheep-pasture formed an important part of the manor court's business.⁴⁵ In the late 16th and 17th centuries many yeomen farmers had flocks of over 200 sheep, and most kept some dairy cattle as well. Sompting Peverel demesne farm in 1630 had c. 700 sheep, and in the early 18th century c. 470. The dairy herds produced large amounts of butter and cheese, and the flocks much wool. In 1636 one farmer had both wool and linen wheels in his home.

In the 1830s,⁴⁶ despite some ploughing up of old grassland, the land-use pattern of the parish had changed little. In the south-west were the Brooks and the Leys, and in the south-east Cokeham Ham, meadows watered by tributaries of the Teville stream. The rest of the southern part of the parish was arable, as was the land north and north-east of the village. The northernmost parts of the parish were still mostly sheep pasture. In 1840 there were c. 1,620 a. of arable, 330 a. of pasture, and 857 a. of downland.

Much of the land was then divided between 7 major farms, most of which stretched the length of the parish, to include downland, arable, and low-lying pasture. At the western edge of the parish was Lyons farm which had c. 212 a. in Sompting besides land in Broadwater. Next to Lyons was Upton farm of 364 a., part of the Crofts estate. From 1859 to 1938 it was leased, and in 1978 it was farmed as part of Titch Hill farm.⁴⁷ East of Upton lay Church farm, comprising the former Sompting Peverel demesne and Loose farm,⁴⁸ also part of the Crofts estate. Comprising c. 540 a., Church farm was farmed between the 1890s and 1978 by members

²³ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 149; S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/2402 m. 17d.

²⁴ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 220.

²⁵ *S.A.C.* ix. 261.

²⁶ e.g. *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, pp. 46-7; *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlv), pp. 170-1.

²⁷ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 351.

²⁸ Cf. B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 160v.; S.A.S., MS. RB 196, f. 1v.; K.A.O., U 269/M 112, mm. 5v., 8v.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2251, rot. 8.

³⁰ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 62, 162, 276.

³¹ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 78-9; *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 149; Prob. 11/21 (P.C.C. 23 Bodfelde, will of Wm. Hyde).

³² C 1/480 no. 36; *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 30; cf. above, Manors.

³³ Prob. 11/300 (P.C.C. 201 Nabbs, will of Hen. Alderton).

³⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 102.

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 177/7/6.

³⁶ Ibid. Add. MS. 4172; *ibid.* Ep. 1/29 Sompting 14;

ibid. W. Dean MSS. 484, 486.

³⁷ *Danny Archives*, ed. Wooldridge, p. 104; *Deps. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), p. 17.

³⁸ B.L. Add. Ch. 15874; *ibid.* Add. MS. 28243, ff. 172v.-173; E 134/2 Geo. I Mich./4.

³⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39346, f. 164.

⁴⁰ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 99; W.S.R.O., Par. 177/7/9.

⁴¹ E 134/2 Geo. I Mich./4.

⁴² Except where otherwise stated the following is based on W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29 Sompting.

⁴³ E 134/7 & 8 Geo. I Trin./11; E.S.R.O., QDH/EW 1, ff. 8, 53, 67.

⁴⁴ e.g. Req. 2/21/86.

⁴⁵ e.g. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2251, rot. 7d.; S.A.S., MS. RB 196, ff. 6-7, 9v., 14v.-15; B.L. Harl. Roll AA. 11.

⁴⁶ In the following paras. details of the par. in 1840 are based on I.R. 18/10471; I.R. 29 and 30/25/243.

⁴⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); ex inf. Messrs. Strutt and Parker.

⁴⁸ Cf. W.S.R.O., Par. 177/7/9.

of the Phillips family.⁴⁹ Lychpole farm, east of Church farm, also comprised c. 540 a. in 1840, stretching from the northern to the southern parish boundary, broken only by the grounds of Sompting Abbots. It was perhaps usually kept in hand by the Crofts family in the 19th and 20th centuries, since farmers occur only sporadically. By 1978 it had been broken up, part being farmed with Upton as Titch Hill farm and the rest from Lychpole.⁵⁰ Yew Tree farm, farmed in 1840 from the house on West Street, comprised c. 375 a. mostly north of the village. By the 20th century it was part of the Tristram estate,⁵¹ and in 1978 the house had ceased to be a farm-house. Cokeham Manor and Halewick farms together comprised c. 455 a. in 1840 when they were farmed by John and James Penfold from the 17th-century Halewick Farm, north of Upper Cokeham, and from the Manor Farm in Lower Cokeham. Intermingled with that land was Cokeham Ham farm of c. 105 a., which was later incorporated in the Cokeham estate. John Penfold was followed after 1859 by his sisters Clara and Jane who farmed at Cokeham until the 1890s. In 1922 the Manor farm comprised c. 436 a. and Halewick c. 200 a.⁵² They were divided in the 1930s between F. E. Sparkes's two sons. Halewick continued as a dairy and sheep farm and the Manor farm became a nursery.⁵³ By 1972 Cokeham Ham house had been demolished;⁵⁴ in 1978 a late-17th-century cottage known as Manor Cottage stood near its site. Most of the farm had been built over. Halewick farm, of over 240 a., then belonged to A. G. Linfield (Sompting) Ltd.⁵⁵

The pattern of farming changed little during the later 19th century: in 1876 the proportions of arable, pasture, and downland were similar to those of 1840, and there were approximately the same numbers of cattle, sheep, and pigs in 1875 as in 1801.⁵⁶ In the 1930s an unidentified Sompting farm still grew wheat and oats on a four-course rotation, and kept some dairy cattle on the brookland and sheep on the downs. Much poultry and a few pigs were also kept.⁵⁷ During the Second World War, however, the area of arable on the downs was greatly extended, and after 1945 hardly any sheep were kept in Sompting. An increasing number of beef cattle were kept on the meadows in the southern half of the parish.⁵⁸ In the 1960s barley and wheat were the main crops.⁵⁹ In the 1970s the acreages of arable and grazing land were roughly equal. Most farms produced corn and beef cattle, and Upton farm included a large dairy unit.⁶⁰

In the 1830s nearly three-quarters of the adult male population was employed in agriculture and work was available for them all. Women and children found occasional summer employment on the farms or on the market-gardens which were becoming increasingly important in the parish's economy.⁶¹ By 1814 there had been many orchards and gardens supplying local markets, especially Worthing, and by 1838 47 a. were occupied by market-gardens, for which special tithing arrangements were made.⁶² By 1859 there were 8 market-gardeners in Sompting, including John Pullen at Rectory House. He built up a large nursery business, growing grapes, peaches, melons, strawberries, and vegetables, as well as tobacco to make his own insecticide. The nurseries remained in his family, eventually becoming H. and A. Pullen-Burry Ltd., in 1951 the largest employers in Sompting. In 1913 the firm had 400 a. under cultivation and in that year Mr. Pullen-Burry perfected a system of movable greenhouses with heating, ventilating, and watering systems combined.⁶³ By 1875 the parish had 73 a. of market-gardens and 27 a. of orchards.⁶⁴ The industry continued to expand until the early 20th century, and although in 1906 it was said to be declining through foreign competition there were 10 market-gardeners and nurserymen in Sompting in 1911, and 13 in 1930.⁶⁵ By 1913 currants and gooseberries were the largest fruit crops, followed by raspberries and strawberries, and the orchards produced apples, plums, and pears.⁶⁶ In 1922 31 a. east of Halewick Farm were market-gardens, and there were nurseries there and at Cokeham Manor, then called Abbey Nurseries.⁶⁷ In 1940 A. G. Linfield Ltd. bought Hill Barn Nursery in Halewick Lane. From 1973 they also had c. 6 a. of glass-houses in West Street. Their main greenhouse crops were then mushrooms and peppers.⁶⁸

Employment other than in agriculture was rare in Sompting before the mid 20th century. In 1378 there were two fishermen.⁶⁹ In 1640 three seamen were recorded, and in the early 19th century there was some smuggling. In 1831 some women found employment such as washing at Worthing.⁷⁰ Despite the growth of population agriculture and associated rural crafts were still the principal local employers in the early 1950s.⁷¹ By the 1970s, however, the industrial estates in Worthing and Lancing had begun to spread into Sompting, providing alternative employment.⁷²

There were 8 salterns in Sompting in 1086,

⁴⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1973); ex inf. Strutt and Parker.

⁵⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); ex inf. Strutt and Parker.

⁵¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1891 and later edns.); *Worthing Herald*, 16 Dec. 1949.

⁵² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1938 and later edns.); S.A.S., MS. PS 228.

⁵³ Ex inf. Mrs. Joan Hamilton.

⁵⁴ *Worthing Herald*, 19 May 1972.

⁵⁵ Ex inf. A. G. Linfield (Holdings) Ltd.

⁵⁶ *O.S. Area Book* (1876); E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, f. 49v.; M.A.F. 68/433.

⁵⁷ *Land of Britain, Suss.* (1942), 547.

⁵⁸ *Worthing Parade*, i. 100-1, 153.

⁵⁹ 2nd Land Use Surv. Map, field surv. sheet 76.

⁶⁰ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975; ex inf. Strutt and Parker.

⁶¹ *Census*, 1831; *Rep. Com. Poor Laws* [44], p. 526a, H.C. (1834), xxx.

⁶² Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 122-3; I.R. 18/10471; I.R. 29/35/243.

⁶³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1859 and later edns.); R. Webber, *Mkt.-Gardening, the Hist. of Commercial Flower, Fruit, and Veg. Growing* (1972), 80; *Worthing Parade*, i. 154; *The Times*, 4 Apr. 1913.

⁶⁴ M.A.F. 68/433.

⁶⁵ *Rep. on Decline of Agric. Pop. 1881-1906* [Cd. 3273], p. 102, H.C. (1906), xcvi; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.).

⁶⁶ M.A.F. 68/2599.

⁶⁷ S.A.S., MS. PS 228; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

⁶⁸ Ex inf. A. G. Linfield (Holdings) Ltd.; Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.* 94; *Worthing Herald*, 22 July 1977; see below, pl. facing p. 113.

⁶⁹ E 179/189/42.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/55/20; *Rep. H.L. Cttee. on Poor Law*, H.C. 227, p. 88 (1831), viii.

⁷¹ Pike, *Sompting Guide* [c. 1953].

⁷² *Lancing and Sompting Guide* (1971), 28.

evidently on the estuary of the Broadwater or Sompting brook.⁷³ A mill was also recorded at that date, and there were three mills in the late 12th century.⁷⁴ There was a windmill on the Peverel estate in 1274, 1306, and 1538.⁷⁵ Millfield occurs north-east of Upper Cokeham in the 19th century⁷⁶ and there was a windmill south of the west end of the village in 1896.⁷⁷

A fair was held in Sompting from at least the early 19th century, on 5 July. It was still held c. 1950.⁷⁸

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Half the tithing of Sompting belonged in the 13th century to the abbot of Fécamp, and in 1248 the abbot had a prison there.⁷⁹ Court rolls survive for the Fécamp manor, later Sompting Abbots, for 1437, 1474–5, 1495–8, 1502–7, and 1572.⁸⁰ The court then dealt with pleas of debt and trespass, and with breaches of the assize of bread and of ale, as well as with tenurial business, the repair of tenements, and the regulation of agriculture. An ale-taster was recorded in 1503, a beadle in 1505, and a headborough in 1572. In the early 18th century heriots were charged on land held of Sompting Abbots, but courts had not been held within living memory.⁸¹

Court rolls and books of Sompting Peverel manor survive for 1553, 1566–81, 1599–1604, sporadically for 1626–77, and for 1707–1856.⁸² That court also heard pleas of trespass, dealt with tenurial matters and the regulation of agriculture, and supervised the maintenance of highways. The copyhold land of the manor was heriotable. A constable was recorded in 1538,⁸³ and in 1570 two tellers of livestock were elected for the part of the manor in Cokeham. By the 17th century the court was concerned almost solely with tenurial matters. The custom of borough English pertained.⁸⁴

Court records for the manor of Cokeham survive for 1645, 1678–1726, sporadically for 1737–70, and for 1795–1816, and 1839–73.⁸⁵ From the late 17th century courts were concerned entirely with tenurial matters. They were then held once a year, but more irregularly from the early 18th century, and in the 19th century only once every 3 or 4 years, with additional special courts. In the mid 19th century they were held at Petworth House. A reeve occurs in 1743.⁸⁶ The custom of borough English pertained⁸⁷ and heriots were payable.

Two churchwardens were recorded for Sompting

from 1560.⁸⁸ No other record of parochial officers has been found.

Between 1776 and 1803 poor-law expenditure increased by more than five times, and in the next decade it nearly doubled. During the next two decades it fluctuated greatly. The number of adults receiving permanent relief doubled between 1803 and 1815.⁸⁹ In 1831 money was given to working men for the support of their families, and some work was provided on the roads.⁹⁰ In 1834 34 people were receiving outside relief.⁹¹

From 1835 Sompting formed part of Steyning union,⁹² afterwards Steyning rural district. After 1894 it was in Steyning West rural district.⁹³ In 1933 it was transferred to Worthing rural district,⁹⁴ and in 1974 to Adur district.

CHURCHES. Architectural evidence shows that there was a church at Sompting in the early 11th century, and one was recorded there in 1086.⁹⁵ In 1154 William de Braose granted Sompting church to the Knights Templar, reserving the life interests of two priests there.⁹⁶ A vicarage was ordained at the end of the 12th century, the Templars agreeing to build two rooms for the vicar and pay him 2 marks a year. He was also to have all offerings, all small tithes, mill tithes, and a garden and 2 a. of land.⁹⁷

The advowson of the vicarage passed with the rectory from the Templars to the Knights Hospitaller who held it in the 15th century.⁹⁸ In 1544 it was granted with the rectory to John Caryll and descended in his family with that estate,⁹⁹ although the patron in 1585 was Henry Shelley of Patcham and in 1707 Sir John Shelley, Bt.¹ Edward Barker acquired the advowson with the rectory in the 1720s and it descended in his family until the 19th century.² In 1837 Henry Botting of Lancing presented for one turn, and in 1855 C. M. Griffith presented, probably as trustee. The advowson thereafter descended in the Crofts family, passing with the rectory to the Tristram family.³ In 1963 Maj. Guy Tristram gave the advowson to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.⁴

In the late 12th century the Templars gave up to the canons of Steyning half the tithes from Fécamp abbey's lands, later Sompting Abbots, and the canons renounced their right to burials in Sompting.⁵ In the 18th century part of the Sompting Abbots demesne still paid no tithe to the rector of

1816–21, 174; 1822–4, 212; 1825–9, 201; 1830–4, 195.

⁹⁰ *Rep. H.L. Cttee. on Poor Law*, H.C. 227, p. 87 (1831), viii.

⁹¹ *Rep. Com. Poor Laws* [44], p. 526b, H.C. (1834), xxxi; *ibid.* [44], p. 526c, H.C. (1834), xxxii.

⁹² *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 14.

⁹³ W.S.R.O., OC/CC 6/1, ff. 87–9.

⁹⁴ *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii).

⁹⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 448.

⁹⁶ *Rec. of Templars in Eng.* ed. Lees, pp. 232, 235.

⁹⁷ *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), pp. 188–9.

⁹⁸ See above, Manors; *Reg. Praty* (S.R.S. iv), 110–11, 130 1.

⁹⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xix (2), p. 474.

¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39346, ff. 152, 156.

² *Ibid.* 156–7; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 16; cf. above, Manors.

³ B.L. Add. MS. 39346, ff. 158–9; *Kelly's Dir. Suss* (1859 and later edns.).

⁴ *S.N.Q.* xvi. 167.

⁵ *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), pp. 190–1.

⁷³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 448.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*; *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlv), p. 289.

⁷⁵ C 133/4 no. 15; C 133/122 no. 7; Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, m. 2.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., PHA 3312.

⁷⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SE. (1899 edn.).

⁷⁸ Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 428; S.C.M. xxiii. 226.

⁷⁹ J.I. 1/909A rot. 23d.; J.I. 1/924 rot. 60.

⁸⁰ K.A.O., U 269/M 110–12; S.C. 2/206/45 rot. iv.; Arundel Cast. MS. M 724.

⁸¹ E 134/2 Geo. I Mich./4.

⁸² B.L. Harl. Roll AA. 11; S.A.S., MSS. RB 196–200.

⁸³ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, m. 2.

⁸⁴ S.A.C. vi. 186–7.

⁸⁵ Preston man., Brighton, misc. bk. of Sir Geo. Goring, ff. 10–11; S.A.S., MSS. RB 88–93, 97, 99; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 16396–7; PHA 804–7.

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19579, f. 5.

⁸⁷ S.A.C. vi. 180–1.

⁸⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 120–5.

⁸⁹ W.R.L., Sompting overseers' accts.; *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 516–17; 1818, 456–7; *Poor Rate Returns*,

Sompting.⁶ In 1635 the vicar had, besides small tithes, the great tithes of garden plots and of small parcels of land called holibreads.⁷ In 1840 the vicarial tithes were commuted for a rent-charge of c. £190 and the rector of Broadwater was awarded a rent-charge of £33 for the small tithes of that part of Lyons farm which lay within Sompting.⁸

In 1291 the vicarage of Sompting was worth £10;⁹ in the mid 15th century it was valued at less than 12 marks, and it was classed as an impoverished benefice in 1513.¹⁰ In 1535 it was worth £8 7s.¹¹ In the early 19th century, when it was worth £98, the living was still called poor.¹² By c. 1830 its value had risen to c. £150, and by 1851 to c. £230.¹³ In 1878 it was valued at £209.¹⁴ On her death c. 1882 Mrs. E. Williams left £3,000 stock to augment the living, and in 1884 the vicarage's gross income was £325.¹⁵ It fell thereafter, to c. £200 in 1903 when the vicar complained that he had to augment his income by bee- and poultry-keeping and the sale of garden produce.¹⁶

In the early 17th century and in 1724 the vicarial glebe comprised c. 8 a. of land, and the vicar still received corn and money payments from the rectory estate and had a horse lease on the common of Sompting Abbots manor.¹⁷ By 1838 3 a. of glebe had been sold, 2 a. had been lost, and the remaining 3 a. were still occupied by the vicar.¹⁸ By 1887 only 2 a. were recorded;¹⁹ that land seems to have been sold in 1937.²⁰

A vicarage house south of the church, perhaps on the same site where the Templars were to build two houses in the 12th century, was in decay in 1573. In 1615 it had a garden and an orchard.²¹ In 1665 it had four hearths,²² and in 1706 at least nine rooms.²³ By 1724 it had been almost entirely rebuilt by the incumbent, and in 1791 it was temporarily occupied by the rector while a new rectory house was built.²⁴ In 1814 it was uninhabited, and it had been largely rebuilt by 1828.²⁵ It remained the vicar's residence until 1937. A new brick vicarage house was built east of the church in 1938, the old vicarage, renamed Sompting Peverel, becoming a private house.²⁶

Shortly after the Templars acquired Sompting church they were also granted the chapel of St. Peter at Cokeham, with one yardland there, by Nicholas de Bernehus.²⁷ After disputes in the early

13th century between William de Bernehus and the Templars, it was agreed in 1228 that the Templars would provide a chaplain to perform daily services at Cokeham, and William agreed to endow the chapel with 6 marks, 4 a. of land, and pasture for 100 sheep.²⁸ In 1241 the Templars gave the 4 a., with 5s. 4d. and 2 qr. each of wheat and barley a year, to the vicar of Sompting to perform services at Cokeham.²⁹ The two pensions were still being received by the vicar in the early 14th century.³⁰ About 1240 the vicar had refused to hear confessions in the chapel at Cokeham, but it was established that all services and sacraments could be held at Cokeham except burials and most processions.³¹ The chapel does not occur after the 14th century.³² It had presumably stood in Chapel croft, between Cokeham Road and Cokeham Lane, where the remains of a wall stood in 1830.³³

Two priests were recorded at Sompting in 1154, and another c. 1180.³⁴ In the late 12th century Ellis FitzBernard acknowledged that the chapel in his house, probably Sompting Peverel, was subordinate to the church of Sompting, and the Templars agreed to provide full divine service for him and his family in Sompting.³⁵

An assistant curate was recorded in 1516.³⁶ In 1555 the vicar of Sompting was licensed to hold Wiston as well.³⁷ Thomas Sowton, vicar in 1563, was resident, but apparently unpopular: in 1571 he was accused of not preaching quarterly sermons and in 1573 of frequenting alehouses.³⁸ By 1584, however, he diligently kept the injunctions, preached, and catechised.³⁹ John Simson, vicar in 1605, was able to preach but was not licensed.⁴⁰ In 1640 the vicar was described as honest and sober. He preached each Sunday and administered communion five times a year.⁴¹ His successor, also sequestrator of Lancing, in 1662 preached every Sunday.⁴² Charles Smith was deprived of Sompting and Coombes in 1689.⁴³ William Brownsword also held Coombes, but served Sompting himself in 1724, when there were weekly sermons and quarterly sacraments with c. 35 communicants.⁴⁴ Between 1771 and 1815 the cure was held by three successive William Groomes who employed curates at Sompting.⁴⁵

In the early 19th century Sompting was often held with Lancing as both were poor livings and in

⁶ E 134/2 Geo. I Mich./4.

⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/3 (1635); I.R. 18/10471.

⁸ I.R. 18/10471; I.R. 29/35/243.

⁹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

¹⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39346, f. 146.

¹¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 389.

¹² W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/63/10.

¹³ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282-3; H.O. 129/86/1/12.

¹⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/1 (1878).

¹⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1927); W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/2 (1884).

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/2 (1903).

¹⁷ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/25/3 (1615, 1635); Ep. 1/26/3, ff. 16-17.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/22/2 (1838).

¹⁹ *Glebe Lands Return*, H.C. 307, p. 31 (1887), lxiv.

²⁰ Ex inf. the vicar, the Revd. D. Wisken.

²¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/3, f. 7v.; Ep. 1/25/3 (1615).

²² E 170/258/17 f. 7v.

²³ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29 Sompting 71.

²⁴ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/26/3, f. 16; *Topographer*, iv (1791), 147.

²⁵ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 123; B.L. Add. MS. 39460, f. 85.

²⁶ Ex inf. the vicar.

²⁷ *Rec. of Templars in Eng.* ed. Lees, pp. 238-9; *S.A.C.* ix. 259.

²⁸ *S.A.C.* ix. 259; B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, ff. 158, 160.

²⁹ B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, ff. 160v.-161.

³⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, 469, 493.

³¹ *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), pp. 259-60.

³² B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 162v.; Add. MS. 39346, f. 161; *Cal. Pat.* 1569-72, p. 401.

³³ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 102.

³⁴ *Rec. of Templars in Eng.* ed. Lees, p. 235; *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 266.

³⁵ *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), pp. 189-90.

³⁶ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 148.

³⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39346, f. 151.

³⁸ B.L. Harl. MS. 594, f. 110v.; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/1, f. 67; Ep. 1/23/4, f. 8.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1584).

⁴⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39346, f. 152v.

⁴¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1640); Ep. 1/26/2, f. 33v.

⁴² *Ibid.* Ep. 1/22/1 (1662); B.L. Add. MS. 39346, f. 153v.

⁴³ *Eng. Cath. Nonjurors of 1715*, ed. Estcourt and Payne, 266-7.

⁴⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39346, f. 156; Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 350; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, f. 17.

⁴⁵ Res. 1780, res. 1794, d. 1815; B.L. Add. MSS. 39346, f. 157; 39362, f. 123v.

1814 alternate Sunday morning and afternoon services were held at each.⁴⁶ The Groomes' successor also held Kingston by Sea, but served Sompting himself.⁴⁷ In 1838 there were 2 Sunday services and 6 communions a year, and by 1844 communion was celebrated every 6 weeks and on feast days. The children were regularly catechised at school.⁴⁸ In 1851 c. 100 adults attended the morning and 150 the afternoon services. There were also c. 50 Sunday school children.⁴⁹ By 1865 the average congregation was c. 350 and monthly communions were attended by c. 35 communicants. By 1884 there were communion services 2 or 3 times a month, and by 1903, when services were well attended, once a week.⁵⁰

In 1966 a brick-built hall in Bowness Avenue was dedicated as St. Peter's, Cokeham. In 1978 it was used as a church hall on weekdays and for worship on Sundays. It was served from the parish church.⁵¹

The church of *ST. MARY*, so called in 1442,⁵² consists of a continuous chancel and nave, a north transept with an east aisle, a south transept with a projecting east chapel and south porch, and a west tower with a short helm spire. It is faced with flint, with Caen stone dressings, and the facing of the tower includes some Roman bricks. The tower is built in two distinct structural phases both of which have pilaster decoration and are earlier than the mid 11th century, as is the tower arch, set to the south of the tower wall, perhaps to allow for an altar against the east wall of the tower. Some fragments of 11th-century carving have been retained elsewhere in the church. The nave and chancel were rebuilt after the church was acquired by the Templars in 1154, probably on the same lines as the earlier nave and perhaps incorporating parts of its walls.⁵³ The transepts were also built in the 12th century. That on the north with its vaulted aisle housed two altars. The present south transept is below the level of the rest of the church and was probably built as the nave of a private chapel for the Templars. It was originally connected to the main church by only a door between the chancel of the church and the small vestry which lies between it and the barrel-vaulted sanctuary. In the 14th century, after the church had passed to the Hospitallers, a south porch was added to the south transept, an arch was cut between it and the nave, the west end of the nave was rebuilt, and a chapel for the Hospitallers was built

north of the tower with openings into the tower and nave. That chapel had fallen into disuse by the 15th century when new windows were put into the nave and chancel, and the west doorway was rebuilt; in 1405 money was left towards building work at Sompting church.⁵⁴

The chancel was repaired in the 1720s⁵⁵ and the tower roof in 1762,⁵⁶ but by 1791 the whole church needed extensive repairs and two cracked bells were sold to pay for them.⁵⁷ In 1828 the church was repewed;⁵⁸ by 1853 further work was necessary, particularly on the roof and the tower.⁵⁹ The stone shingles on the tower were replaced with oak ones, all the roofs were renewed and the vault of the south transept chapel was rebuilt, as was the north transept aisle, whose southern end was opened to the chancel. Most of the internal stonework was scraped, and other repairs were carried out, all under the direction of R. C. Carpenter.⁶⁰ In 1969 12th-century windows were re-opened in the west walls of both transepts.⁶¹ In 1971 the ruined north chapel, known as St. John's chapel, was rebuilt as the Hospitallers room, used for services and meetings.⁶²

The plain, circular, 12th-century font stands in the south transept. Some fragments of a 15th-century rood-screen survived in the mid 19th century.⁶³ At the north side of the chancel is a canopied tomb, probably that of Richard Burre (d. c. 1528).⁶⁴ There are monuments to Terry Sturgeon (d. 1716) and to John Crofts (d. 1776) and other members of the Crofts family.

In 1640 it was noted that the church bells had been taken down and sold,⁶⁵ but four bells had been acquired by 1724.⁶⁶ In 1791 two were sold⁶⁷ and two remained in the early 19th century.⁶⁸ By 1864 there was one bell dated 1795.⁶⁹ In the mid 17th century the church had a silver cup and cover, and a pewter flagon.⁷⁰ By c. 1895 there was a silver chalice dated 1612, a flagon given by Terry Sturgeon in 1713, a silver paten of c. 1700 given by H. P. Crofts in 1884, and a chalice and paten given by Edward Barker in 1825.⁷¹ The register of baptisms begins in 1547, the others in 1558; they are virtually complete.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM. The church of St. Paulinus was opened in Cokeham Road in 1935. In 1973 the congregation moved to Lancing; the church was sold and the site built over.⁷²

⁴⁶ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 27-8.

⁴⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39460, f. 85.

⁴⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/2 (1838); Ep. I/22A/2 (1844).

⁴⁹ H.O. 129/86/1/12.

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1865, 1884, 1903).

⁵¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 177/7/7 (par. mag., Mar. 1966); ex inf. the vicar.

⁵² *S.A.C.* ix. 234, 258.

⁵³ *Arch. Jnl.* cxvi. 245-6.

⁵⁴ Hist. MSS. Com. 8, 9th Rep. i, p. 48; see above, pl. facing p. 48.

⁵⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 16.

⁵⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 107; *S.A.C.* xli. 13. The tradition that the spire was then shortened by c. 25 ft. seems to be without foundation. The surviving framework of the spire may date from the 11th cent.: *A.-S. Eng.* ed. P. Clemoes, vii. 214-26. The representation of the spire in a drawing of 1789 seems to be inaccurate: B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 53.

⁵⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/40/28.

⁵⁸ Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Eng. Architects*, 283; Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1831).

⁵⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39364, f. 279; W.S.R.O., PD 2013 (4).

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 177/4/8; B.L. Add. MS. 39365, f. 32; *Arch. Jnl.* cxvi. 245-6.

⁶¹ *Brighton Evening Argus*, 27 Feb. 1969.

⁶² Church guide; *S.A.S. Newsletter*, v, p. [3].

⁶³ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 342.

⁶⁴ *S.A.C.* xix. 180 4.

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, f. 16.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* Ep. I/40/28.

⁶⁸ Flints. R.O., Glynne ch. notes.

⁶⁹ *S.A.C.* xvi. 224.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1640, 1662).

⁷¹ *Ibid.* Par. 177/4/3.

⁷² *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1973); *Arundel and Brighton Cath. Dir.* (1970), s.v. Lancing; G.R.O., *Worship Reg.* no. 59658; ex inf. the vicar of Sompting.

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. In 1811 and 1822 rooms in Sompting were licensed for protestant worship,⁷³ and in 1878 Primitive Methodist meetings were held in a cottage.⁷⁴ A Wesleyan Methodist mission chapel was registered in 1887. It was in use in 1901 and 1940, but the registration was cancelled in 1954.⁷⁵ The small chapel, near the west end of the village, was disused in 1978.

A Congregational church was founded in Sompting in 1936 with 15 members. The brick-built church in Cokeham Road, registered from 1938, was still used as the United Reformed church in 1978.⁷⁶

In 1938 a Salvation Army hall was recorded in West Street. It was still open in 1973,⁷⁷ but had disappeared by 1978.

EDUCATION. In 1818 there was a Sunday school in Sompting supported by the lay rector, with c. 90 children.⁷⁸ By 1833 there were separate Sunday schools for girls and boys, supported by the rector and the vicar respectively, besides two day-schools started in 1829 and 1831 which taught 28 children at their parents' expense.⁷⁹ In 1838 a new school was being built; it received a building grant in the following year.⁸⁰ In 1844 it was a National infant school supervised by the vicar. By 1847 it taught c. 60 children, with c. 15 more on Sundays, in two schoolrooms. It was supported by subscriptions and school pence as well as by the National Society grant.⁸¹ In 1855 and 1871 c. 60 children attended.⁸² In 1872 a new junior and infants' school was built at the north end of Loose Lane, together with a teacher's house. Attendance at that date was c. 100 and the building was also used for night and Sunday schools.⁸³

In 1883 the school was enlarged by public subscription to accommodate 125 children including 50 infants.⁸⁴ Average attendance rose from 113 in 1893 to 135 in 1899.⁸⁵ It then fell to c. 90 in 1922 before rising again to 120 in 1932.⁸⁶ In 1911 the headmistress Miss Harriet Finlay-Johnston published an influential book, *The Dramatic Method of Teaching*, based on pioneering work she had done at the school. Under her direction the pupils often performed at the Theatre Royal, Worthing.⁸⁷

Post-war housing development in the parish necessitated a reorganisation of the school. In 1966 a new county primary school was opened, initially

in the same buildings, for c. 240 children.⁸⁸ In 1968 three new classrooms were opened in White Styles Road south-west of the old school.⁸⁹ The new school was gradually extended and by 1973 all the children had been transferred there. In that year it was reorganised into first and middle schools.⁹⁰

In 1960 Boundstone secondary school was opened just within Sompting to serve Sompting and Lancing. By 1973 increasing numbers had led to major extensions there. From that year it became a comprehensive school taking children aged between 12 and 18.⁹¹

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR.⁹² An unknown benefactor granted or devised £10 to the poor of Sompting at some date before 1724. The income was apparently being received then, but the charity does not occur later.⁹³

By will proved 1849 John S. Crofts left £1,000 stock, the interest to be distributed to the poor. It was usually given in coal, and in 1859 c. 400 people benefitted. In 1882 the income was c. £35, and in 1964 between £25 and £50 was still usually given in coal.⁹⁴ By will proved 1882 Mrs. Emily Williams left £1,000 stock, the income to be distributed in fuel, blankets, and clothing. It was usually distributed with Crofts Bounty.⁹⁵

Honnywill's Blanket Fund was founded in 1886 with a stock of c. £100. In 1894 c. £3 3s. was distributed in blankets. By will proved 1889 Edward T. Upperton left £50 stock, the income to be distributed in bread. In 1894 the income was c. £1 10s., and in 1963 under £5.⁹⁶ In 1905 all four charities seem to have been distributed together. Their joint income was then c. £75.⁹⁷

In 1876 two alms-houses for the aged and infirm were built on the corner of West Street and Busticle Lane by Clara and Jane Penfold, in memory of their brother John.⁹⁸ By will proved 1895 Clara Penfold left funds for the inmates and for repairs. The alms-houses survived in 1978, and under a scheme of 1954 any surplus income was used for poor people over 60 living in the ancient parish.⁹⁹

By will proved 1913 Miss Mary Bone founded a charity for the poor of Sompting. The income was under £5 in 1964.

In 1978 the Crofts, Williams, and Penfold charities were usually distributed together, c. £7 being given to each of 50 persons at Christmas.¹

⁷³ G.R.O., Worship Returns, Chich. archdeac. nos. 37, 110.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1878).

⁷⁵ G.R.O., Worship Reg. no. 30420; *Returns of Accommodation in Wesleyan Methodist Chapels* (1901), 9; *Methodist Ch. Bldg. Return* (1940).

⁷⁶ *Cong. Yr. Bk.* (1937); *Worthing Gaz.* 17 Nov. 1937; G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 57951.

⁷⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1938, 1973).

⁷⁸ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 970.

⁷⁹ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 981.

⁸⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/2 (1838); *Mins. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1849-50* [1215], p. ccxlv, H.C. (1850), xliii.

⁸¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1844); *Church School Inquiry*, 1846-7, 14-15.

⁸² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/47/4; *Returns Relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 396-7 (1871), lv.

⁸³ *Ed.* 7/123.

⁸⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1891); W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1884).

⁸⁵ *Return of Schs. 1893* [C. 7529], p. 604, H.C. (1894),

lxv; 1899 [Cd. 315], p. 826, H.C. (1900), lxv (2).

⁸⁶ *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1922* (H.M.S.O.), 343; *ibid.* 1932, 388.

⁸⁷ *Worthing Surv.* 13; *Worthing Parade*, i. 149.

⁸⁸ W.R.L., Sompting cuttings file.

⁸⁹ *Worthing Gaz.* 25 June 1969.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 28 Feb. 1973.

⁹¹ *Worthing Herald*, 14 Sept. 1973; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 256.

⁹² Except where otherwise stated the following is based on Char. Com. files.

⁹³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, ff. 16-17; *Returns of Char. Donations, 1786-8*, H.C. 511, pp. 1262-3 (1816), xvi.

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 177/24/1, 2, 8.

⁹⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 177/24/1.

⁹⁶ *Char. Digest Suss.* H.C. 77, pp. 30-1 (1897), lxiii.

⁹⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* (1891); *inscr. on bldg.*

⁹⁹ *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1972-3).

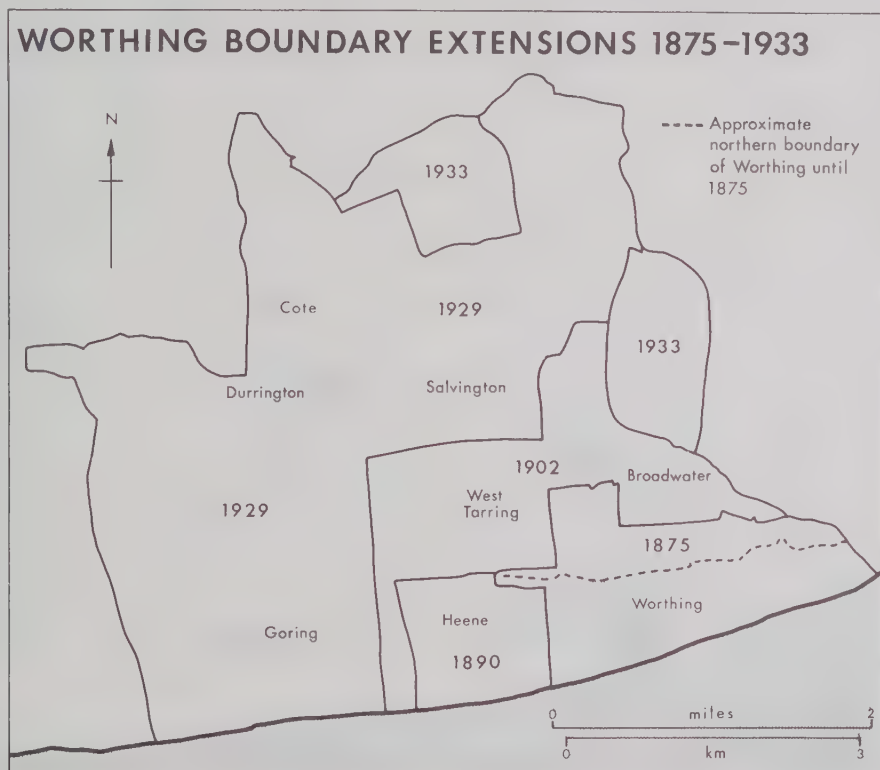
¹ Ex inf. the vicar.

WORTHING AND ASSOCIATED PARISHES

WORTHING, a municipal borough from 1890 to 1974, the second largest town in Sussex, and one of the principal seaside resorts in England and Wales, lies on the south coast roughly mid-way between the estuaries of the rivers Arun and Adur. The town is known nationally for its large number of elderly residents, and as the centre of what was formerly one of the chief market-gardening districts in the country.

The modern borough, since 1974 the district, of Worthing comprises five former parishes and parts of two more. The hamlet of Worthing lay in

for by land reclamation. In 1902 parts of Broadwater and West Tarring parishes were added to it to make 2,639 a., and in 1929 Durrington parish, of 2,453 a., including most of the residue of Broadwater and West Tarring parishes, and Goring parish, of 2,135 a., were added, nearly trebling the area, which thereafter was 7,227 a. In 1933 the borough was further enlarged by portions of Findon and Sompting parishes, of 379 a. and 419 a. respectively, to make 8,025 a. In 1971 the area was given as 8,060 a. (3,262 ha.), the increase being again presumably made up by reclamation.⁷



Broadwater parish, which in 1875 contained 2,735 a. including Worthing.² When an improvement commission for the growing town was established in 1803,³ it was given jurisdiction over the southern part of Broadwater parish, the northern boundary of the area being defined by the Teville stream and field boundaries.⁴ That area roughly corresponded to the area of the manor, and perhaps also to the area of the medieval chapelry, of Worthing. In 1871 Worthing township contained 584 a.,⁵ increased to 979 a. in 1875, the new northern boundary being drawn just south of Broadwater village.⁶ At its incorporation in 1890 Worthing absorbed Heene civil parish to the west, of 426 a., making a total of 1,425 a., the extra 20 a. presumably being accounted

The present account begins by treating the history of Broadwater, excluding Worthing hamlet, up to c. 1900; then the histories of the civil parishes of Durrington and Heene are treated severally, up to the same date. The history of West Tarring before c. 1900 is treated below, under Tarring hundred. The history of Worthing hamlet and town follows that of Heene, and includes the 20th-century history of the four parishes mentioned. Goring parish, which lay in Arundel rape historically, is reserved for treatment elsewhere, except for its modern history as part of Worthing borough, which is included here, together with the modern history of the parts of Findon and Sompting transferred to Worthing in 1933.

² O.S. *Area Bk.* (1876).

³ Worthing Town and Market Act, 43 Geo. III, c. 59 (Local and Personal).

⁴ MPL 21 (2); cf. Smail, *Map Story*, 53, 75. The boundary was not shown in O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁵ *Census*, 1871.

⁶ L.G.B. Prov. Orders Conf. Act, 1875, 38 & 39 Vic. c. 175 (Local); *Census*, 1881; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SW. (1899 edn.).

⁷ *Census*, 1891-1971.

BROADWATER

THE ANCIENT parish of Broadwater⁸ contained the formerly separate settlements of Broadwater, Offington, and Worthing. After the late 18th century it was increasingly dominated, and finally engulfed, by the growth of Worthing. The area of the ancient parish in 1875 was 2,735 a.⁹ In 1894 that part within Worthing borough became a separate civil parish,¹⁰ and in 1902 the rest of Broadwater civil parish was divided between Worthing borough and Durrington and Sompting parishes.¹¹ The present account deals with the history of the ancient parish, excluding Worthing hamlet and town, up to c. 1900. It also excludes the history of a detached part of the parish called Little Broadwater, c. 17 miles to the north near Horsham,¹² which contained 205 a. in 1875,¹³ including Sedgewick Castle, and was amalgamated with Nuthurst parish in 1877.¹⁴ Certain topics, however, including the history of institutions originating before c. 1900, are treated here up to 1977.

Broadwater parish lay on the southern slope of the South Downs and on the fertile coastal plain.¹⁵ Nearly 4 miles long, less than 1 mile wide at its northern end, and 2 miles wide on the coast, it had an elongated and irregular shape. In the north the land reaches 600 ft., and includes a steep-sided coombe running up the south side of Cissbury Hill. The southern part is relatively flat. Part of the northern boundary ran round the northern side of Cissbury Ring,¹⁶ and part followed presumably ancient banks or tracks. The western boundary followed roads and lanes in its central part. On the east a drove way, later Charmandean Lane, formed the boundary north of the Chichester-Brighton road; south of that road the Broadwater or Sompting brook carried the parish boundary south-east towards the sea.¹⁷ The Teville stream runs from west to east, between the ancient settlements of Broadwater and Worthing, through ground which is in places below sea level, and is joined by the Broadwater or Sompting brook a short distance before reaching the sea.¹⁸

The low-lying lands near the Broadwater or Sompting brook and the Teville stream were evidently once tidal inlets,¹⁹ and the name of the

village is presumably derived from its position at the head of a short but wide expanse of water.²⁰ There was some inning in the Middle Ages, but the water level apparently rose during the 15th century, for marshland worth 10d. in the early 15th century was under water by 1493.²¹ The land in the south-east of the parish remained marshy in the late 18th century,²² and a decoy pond was recorded south-east of Broadwater village from the 18th century.²³ In 1820 the sea broke through the beach east of Worthing and briefly re-created the former tidal inlets along the Teville stream and the Broadwater or Sompting brook and its subsidiary brooks, apparently almost reaching Broadwater village.²⁴ From 1826 land along the two streams paid a special rate for protection against flooding by the sea.²⁵ Some land round the Broadwater or Sompting brook remained liable to floods in 1875.²⁶

The parish lay on chalk, partly overlain by a narrow belt of clay running north-west between the ancient settlements of Worthing and Broadwater.²⁷ On Cissbury Hill and elsewhere there are patches of clay-with-flints. Overlying the lower part of the parish is a raised sea beach, which in turn is covered by Coombe rock washed off the downs. Near the coast the Coombe rock passes into or is overlain by brickearth. Alluvium covers the low-lying land round the Broadwater or Sompting brook and the Teville stream in the south-east part of the parish.²⁸

The higher ground in the north has been used for feeding both sheep and cattle,²⁹ and for raising crops. Cultivation terraces on the southern slope of Cissbury Hill were said in the 19th century to represent former vineyards³⁰ and the area is known as Vineyard Hill,³¹ though no evidence has been found to connect it with the vines recorded at Broadwater in 1300.³² By the mid 19th century there was more arable land than pasture in the north part of the parish;³³ the amount of arable there continued to increase up to 1875³⁴ but declined thereafter.

The alluvial soil along the Teville stream and the Broadwater or Sompting brook has been used as pasture and meadow, apparently from at least the 1580s.³⁵ There was further inning of land in the

⁸ This article was written in 1976-7.

⁹ O.S. *Area Bk.* (1876).

¹⁰ *Census*, 1891-1901.

¹¹ L.G.B. Prov. Orders Conf. Act, 1902, 2 Edw. VII, c. 209 (Local).

¹² e.g. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635, 1663); *ibid.* Par. 29/13/1.

¹³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.); cf. W.R.L., Little Broadwater cuttings file.

¹⁴ *Census*, 1881.

¹⁵ e.g. Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.* 26.

¹⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

¹⁷ W.R.L., Broadwater man. boundaries, 1786; the man. and par. boundaries were the same in that area: *ibid.* Biddulph v. Newland, brief for plaintiff, f. 87.

¹⁸ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.); *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 147, 150.

¹⁹ e.g. Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 59-60; F. Dixon, *Geol. of Suss.* (1850), 38.

²⁰ P. N. Suss. (E.P.N.S.), i. 192-3.

²¹ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, ff. 8v., 32v.; cf. *S.N.Q.* v. 241 n.; xiii. 153-6.

²² Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 92.

²³ W.R.L., map of Broadwater man., c. 1725; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

²⁴ Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 59-61; W.R.L., notes from Newland diary, 1816-20.

²⁵ Worthing and Lancing Rd. Act, 7 Geo. IV, c. 10 (Local and Personal); W.S.R.O., QDP/W 58.

²⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

²⁷ F. H. Edmunds, *Wealden Dist.* (H.M.S.O. 1954), 44; R. W. Gallois, *Wealden Dist.* (H.M.S.O. 1965), facing p. 1.

²⁸ White, *Geol. of Brighton and Worthing*, 2-4, 73-8, 80-91; *Worthing Surv.* 92-3; *Geol. Surv. Map 1"*, drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.); 333 (1924 edn.).

²⁹ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072; 5469, f. 25; C 2/Eliz. I/H 21/49; C 2/Eliz. I/S 19/57; C 54/7135 nos. 3-4.

³⁰ *Archaeologia*, xlii. 38, 46, 56.

³¹ O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 10 (1958 edn.).

³² Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

³³ I.R. 29 and 30/35/46.

³⁴ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXIV. 2, 3, 6, 10 (1875 edn.); O.S. *Area Bk.* (1876).

³⁵ e.g. Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072; 5469, f. 25; B.L. Add. Ch. 18897; C 2/Eliz. I/H 21/49; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2304.

south-east of the parish in the 17th century.³⁶ With the growth of Worthing building has covered the area along the upper part of the Teville stream, which has been piped underground. Along the lower part of the stream c. 45 a. were drained to form Brooklands park, with a boating lake opened in 1958 acting as a tidal reservoir for surface water from the streams.³⁷ Further north Worthing's rubbish tips formed a prominent flat-topped mound in 1977, and north-west of those drainage and reclamation of the low-lying land continued, providing sites for trading estates and houses. Large-scale production of fruit and flowers under glass started on the fertile brickearth in the southern part of the parish in the late 19th century, and Worthing became a national centre for glass-house produce. Nurseries and glass-houses were also established in other parts of the parish, but had almost entirely disappeared by 1977.³⁸ Broadwater and Offington had each had its own open fields. Offington's were inclosed apparently in the 16th or early 17th century, and Broadwater's under an Act of 1805.

There was a network of old roads and tracks before the 19th century over the higher ground in the north of the parish.³⁹ The Roman road from Chichester to Brighton crossed the parish north of Broadwater village, following a more northerly course than the modern road, through what were later the grounds of Charmandean House.⁴⁰ The modern line of road, however, existed by 1616.⁴¹ In the Middle Ages Broadwater village had road communications in all directions, including roads to Sompting, Offington, and Findon recorded in the 14th and 15th centuries.⁴² In 1445 salt fish was brought to Offington from London evidently over land.⁴³ The Broadwater–Littlehampton road apparently existed in 1419.⁴⁴ Brook Street, apparently South Farm Road, was recorded in the early 16th century,⁴⁵ and the north end of Broadwater Road, the road on the south side of Broadwater green, and the north part of Ham Lane, later Dominion Road, in the early 17th century.⁴⁶ In 1800 two roads from London, via Sompting and via Findon and Steyning, converged in Broadwater and ran south to Worthing.⁴⁷ Under an Act of 1802 a turnpike road from Worthing through Broadwater, Findon, and Washington was opened. The part south of Offington corner was disturnpiked in 1823, that to the north in 1878.⁴⁸

Thirty-seven inhabitants were recorded in Broadwater in 1086.⁴⁹ The parish had 33 people assessed to the subsidy in 1296, 11 being in Offington township, and 160 paid the poll-tax, including 50 in Offington, in 1378.⁵⁰ In 1524 69 were assessed to the subsidy including 35 in Offington, and in the 1660s there were c. 42 households there.⁵¹ There were 200 inhabitants over 16 in 1676, and c. 60 families in 1724, both totals evidently including Worthing residents.⁵² In 1831 the population of the parish, excluding Worthing, was c. 560, and in 1841, when it may have included some holiday visitors, 643.⁵³ It rose from 600 in 1851 to 1,228 in 1871, but as a result of the northward extension of Worthing's boundary in 1875 had dropped to 841 by 1881. By 1901 it had increased to 1,187.⁵⁴

The parish is overlooked by Cissbury Hill, the Saxon name of which, meaning 'the last stronghold', has been modified to suggest an association with the Saxon king Cissa.⁵⁵ Flint mines on the west side of the hill, worked from Neolithic times until the Bronze Age, were among the most important in the country.⁵⁶ Between c. 400 and 250 B.C. a hill-fort was built on the summit and across the flint-mining area. It was occupied until c. 50 B.C. Most of the area was cultivated during the Roman period, but the defences were renewed and strengthened in the 4th century or later.⁵⁷ There was a Saxon mint on Cissbury Hill,⁵⁸ and two beacons were placed there in 1587 as part of the defences against the Spanish Armada.⁵⁹

The former village of Broadwater lies across the 25-ft. contour at the head of the shallow valley of the Broadwater or Sompting brook, in an area where there are many wells and springs. In shape it was long and narrow, extending first south-east from Broadwater green and then east, forking $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of the church into the modern Sompting and Dominion roads.⁶⁰ The church lay centrally in the village, and also centrally between the settlements of Worthing, Offington, and Little Broadwater, and its size suggests that it was meant to serve a relatively large population.⁶¹ The village had a very shabby appearance in the late 18th and early 19th centuries,⁶² but had improved by 1811, apparently as a result of Worthing's prosperity. Several houses had then been built or rebuilt, including the rectory and manor-house. Some 18th- and early-19th-century houses remained north of the church in 1977.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2304.

³⁷ *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1977–8).

³⁸ See Worthing, Econ. Hist.

³⁹ e.g. W.R.L., Broadwater man. boundaries, 1786; *Archaeologia*, xlii. 46 and pl. facing 33.

⁴⁰ *S.N.Q.* xi. 142–5, 161–7; I. Margary, *Rom. Rds. in Brit.* (1973), 76.

⁴¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1616); MPL 21 (1).

⁴² B.L. Add. Ch. 8823; 8837; *Cal. Pat.* 1422–9, 261; cf. Worthing.

⁴³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2250.

⁴⁴ B.L. Harl. Roll AA. 3; *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 197; cf. W. Tarring, Introduction.

⁴⁵ B.L. Harl. Rolls AA. 7, 9, 10.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1616, 1635); MPL 21 (1); C.P. 43/911 rot. 36d.

⁴⁷ *Smith's Surv. of Rds. from Lond. to Brighton* (1800), 12–14, 23–4.

⁴⁸ Worthing Rd. Act, 42 Geo. III, c. 62 (Local and Personal); Worthing Rd. Amendment Act, 4 Geo. IV, c. 27 (Local and Personal); Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1874, 37 & 38 Vic. c. 95. ⁴⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447.

⁵⁰ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 62–3; E 179/189/42.

⁵¹ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524–5* (S.R.S. lvi), 74–6; E 179/258/14 ff. 17–18v.

⁵² *S.A.C.* xlv. 146; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 12.

⁵³ The 1841 census was taken on 6–7 June.

⁵⁴ *Census, 1801–1901*.

⁵⁵ *S.N.Q.* iv. 18; xv. 134; *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 197; *P.N. Devon* (E.P.N.S.), i, pp. liv–lv.

⁵⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 313–16, 329; *Antiq. Jnl.* xi. 14–15; Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 48.

⁵⁷ *Antiq. Jnl.* xi. 15–16, 32–3; B. Cunliffe, *The Regni* (1973), 101–2, 126–9.

⁵⁸ J. J. North, *Eng. Hammered Coinage*, i (1963), 106, 114, 123, 175; *S.N.Q.* xv. 134–5.

⁵⁹ *Armada Surv.* ed. Lower.

⁶⁰ *Archaeologia*, xlii. 46; O.S. Maps 6", *Suss. LXIV* (1973 edn.); 1/25,000, TQ 10 (1958 edn.); Smail, *Map Story*, 10, 43–5, 122.

⁶¹ Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 61–2; for Little Broadwater see below.

⁶² *Topographer*, iv (1791), 149; 'G.', *Tour to Worthing* (1805), 67–9.

Although buildings extended over most of the land to either side of the village street in the 1720s,⁶³ by 1780 those in the central part had disappeared.⁶⁴ The gap remained throughout the early 19th century,⁶⁵ but building had started there by 1875, and the gap was filled by 1909.⁶⁶

Charmandean, a plain double-fronted house, was built west of Charmandean Lane after 1806 by John Penfold.⁶⁷ A south porch was added c. 1842 and later large east and west wings, a verandah and balconies, and a chapel. Elaborate gardens and an observation tower were recorded in the late 19th century.⁶⁸ The house, which from c. 1915 had had been used as a school, was demolished in 1963.⁶⁹ In the 19th century the existence of several such large houses near the village with small landed estates attached to them limited the extent of building beyond the village closes; large-scale building development was not possible until those estates were split up in the 20th century.⁷⁰ By 1896 some terraced cottages and semi-detached houses had been built at the east end of the village,⁷¹ but land north of the village evidently sold for building in 1884⁷² remained undeveloped.⁷³ Although part of the area between the village and Worthing was increasingly filled by houses and glass-houses after 1850, the village remained separate from the town until the 20th century.⁷⁴ The later topographical history of Broadwater is treated under Worthing. Broadwater Road and Broadwater Street West had been widened by 1940,⁷⁵ and by the 1970s the old village had become a suburban shopping centre.

There was an inn at Broadwater in 1690.⁷⁶ The Maltsters' Arms in the village street is recorded from 1796,⁷⁷ and may have been called the Millwrights' Arms in the 1820s and 1830s.⁷⁸ The Brewers' Arms, with a brewery, was recorded at the SE. corner of the green from c. 1850 to 1872.⁷⁹ By 1878 it had become the Cricketers' Arms,⁸⁰ and in the 1970s it was the headquarters of Broadwater cricket club.⁸¹ The Engineers' Arms, also near the SE. corner of the green, was recorded in 1897,⁸² but had closed by 1928.⁸³ In 1890 a reading room was built by subscription near the SE. corner of

the green, but in 1898 it was little used.⁸⁴ By 1900 it was run by the parish council and it continued as a parish room and reading room.⁸⁵

There was apparently a small settlement in the Middle Ages called Little Broadwater⁸⁶ on the boundary between Broadwater and Sompting parishes, which was quite distinct from the settlement of the same name that formed the detached part of the parish in the north of the county.⁸⁷ It was recorded between the 13th century⁸⁸ and the 15th.⁸⁹

Offington, north-west of Broadwater village, formed a separate township which may have been larger or more important than Broadwater in 1282.⁹⁰ Offington House was recorded from 1357,⁹¹ and its park, recorded in the mid 15th century,⁹² may have been enlarged in the 16th,⁹³ and was later noted for its beautiful trees.⁹⁴ The settlement there, presumably connected with the house, probably lay along Brook Street,⁹⁵ later South Farm Road.⁹⁶ That road led to lands of Offington manor along the Teville stream,⁹⁷ and South Farm may have marked the southern end of the settlement. Offington had its own pound in the late 15th century and early 16th.⁹⁸ By 1524 most of the people assessed to the subsidy in Offington were household servants of the lord of Offington,⁹⁹ and by the 1660s only Offington House and South Farm were recorded there.¹

Broadwater green of c. 9 a.,² a right-angled triangle, lies between Broadwater village and the former Offington park,³ and its outline is recorded from the 1720s.⁴ In 1805, and presumably earlier, it belonged as waste land or common to Broadwater manor.⁵ The area was reduced by the allotment of a stone and gravel pit near the north corner at inclosure in 1810,⁶ the building of a blacksmith's shop at the SE. corner by 1838,⁷ and the building of a short new road, cutting off the SE. corner, the site of the future National school, in 1864.⁸ In 1865 the ladies of the manor gave the rest to the Worthing local board as a recreation ground, which it has remained. The gravel pit, which the parish sold contemporaneously to the local board,⁹ had

⁶³ W.R.L., map of Broadwater man., c. 1725.

⁶⁴ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); MPL 21 (1).

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 29/13/1; I.R. 30/35/46.

⁶⁶ O.S. Maps 6", *Suss. LXIV* (1879 edn.); 1/2,500, *Suss. LXIV*, 11 (1898, 1912 edns.).

⁶⁷ B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 92; Greenwood, *Suss. Map* (1825); Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 77-104.

⁶⁸ W.S.R.O., SP 268; B.L. Maps 137. b. 10 (23).

⁶⁹ Ex inf. Worthing Borough Secretary.

⁷⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852 and later edns.); O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LXIV* (1879 edn.); see below, Econ. Hist.

⁷¹ O.S. Maps 1/2,500, *Suss. LXIV*, 10, 11 (1898 edn.).

⁷² W.R.L., sale cats. 1880-4, no. 62.

⁷³ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LXIV*, SE. (1899 edn.).

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* *LXIV* (1879 and later edns.); see above, pl. facing p. 0000.

⁷⁵ *The Times*, 18 Mar. 1930; *Munic. Yr. Bk.* (1939), 1141; Min. of Health Prov. Orders Conf. (Cardiff, etc.) Act, 1930, 20 & 21 Geo. V, c. 156 (Local).

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29 Broadwater 103.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* Add. MSS. 4238, 4246-7; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

⁷⁸ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1826-7 and later edns.).

⁷⁹ W.R.L., sale cats. 1856-79, no. 18; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855-67).

⁸⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1878).

⁸¹ *Worthing Herald*, 8 Feb. 1974.

⁸² Abstract of title *penes* Messrs. Paine, Manwaring & Lephard Ltd., Broadwater.

⁸³ *Worthing Gaz.* 8 Feb. 1928.

⁸⁴ C 54/19435 mm. 14-18; Char. Com. files; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1890).

⁸⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900 and later edns.).

⁸⁶ B.L. Add. Rolls 31307-8.

⁸⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, f. 12.

⁸⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 25-7; *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 82.

⁸⁹ B.L. Add. Ch. 8823, 8878, 30837.

⁹⁰ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 126; J. W. Warter, *Parochial Fragments* (1853), 344.

⁹¹ B.L. Harl. Ch. 80. H. 8; cf. below, Manors.

⁹² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2250.

⁹³ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 408.

⁹⁴ *Worthing Handbk.* 47.

⁹⁵ B.L. Harl. Rolls AA. 7, 9, 10.

⁹⁶ W.R.L., map of Broadwater man., c. 1725.

⁹⁷ B.L. Harl. Rolls AA. 2, 3; Harl. Ch. 75 D. 48.

⁹⁸ B.L. Harl. Rolls AA. 5-7, 9.

⁹⁹ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 74-5.

¹ E 179/258/14 f. 18v.; E 179/258/17 f. 5v.

² *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1974-5).

³ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LXIV* (1879 edn.).

⁴ W.R.L., map of Broadwater man., c. 1725.

⁵ Broadwater Incl. Act, 45 Geo. III, c. 70 (Local and Personal, not printed).

⁶ C.P. 43/911 rot. 20.

⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 29/13/1.

⁸ C 54/17225 m. 40.

⁹ Deed, 19 Apr. 1865, *penes* Mr. W. Page, Broadwater; Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 70.

become a pond by the late 19th century¹⁰ and was later filled in. The blacksmith's shop, rebuilt in 1885, and the National school of 1873 beside it were prominent features of the green until demolished in 1937 for road widening.¹¹ The green was further curtailed at the north-east edge after 1959.¹² There was a ducking stool by a pond on the green in the late 18th century and early 19th.¹³ Cricket was played on the green by the early 1720s and Broadwater cricket club, founded in 1771, continued to play there in 1977.¹⁴ The Worthing cricket club, formed in 1855,¹⁵ at first played on the green.¹⁶ In the late 19th century fishing nets were dried round the edge of the green.¹⁷ Fairs were held there in the 19th century and early 20th,¹⁸ and were revived in 1975.¹⁹

In the early 19th century on May day there was dancing in the ring in Broadwater, and children carried garlands from house to house.²⁰

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. The estate that became the manor of *BROADWATER* was held of King Edward the Confessor in 1066 by Wigot of Wallingford as 29 hides. Nine hides which lay at Aldrington later became part of Lewes rape; the remaining 20 were held by William de Braose in 1086,²¹ and thereafter descended with the honor of Bramber.²²

In 1086 William held 2 hides in demesne and the rest of Broadwater was held by Robert, evidently Robert le Savage, from whom a knight held 1 hide.²³ Robert was possibly the great-great-grandfather of Robert le Savage²⁴ who held 4 knight's fees in Broadwater, Sedgewick, and Goringlee in 1242.²⁵ Between 1242 and 1256 the manor was in dispute between Robert and Sir John de Gatesden, finally passing in the latter year to Sir John and his wife Hawise,²⁶ who was not, as is generally stated, Robert's daughter.²⁷ In 1259 Robert's widow

apparently recovered her dower against them.²⁸ John died in 1262²⁹ and Hawise held the manor afterwards, compounding in 1268 for castle-ward and murage at Bramber castle due from Broadwater and other manors.³⁰ At her death in 1269³¹ the manor passed to Sir John de Camoys and his wife Margaret, the daughter or granddaughter and heir of Sir John de Gatesden.³² They held the manor in 1275,³³ and in 1279 when their claim to free warren was vindicated;³⁴ in the latter year Richard de Pevensy and his wife Isabel, perhaps representatives of the Savage family, released to them all their rights in the manor.³⁵

At some time after 1277,³⁶ perhaps in 1285,³⁷ Margaret left her husband to live with Sir William Paynel, to whom Sir John had leased her inheritance before 1285,³⁸ and to whom he conveyed Broadwater and other manors in 1288.³⁹ Sir John de Camoys died in 1298,⁴⁰ and before 1300 Margaret married Sir William Paynel (d. 1317),⁴¹ with whom she apparently held the manor in 1304.⁴² She died in 1310 or 1311, and her son and heir Sir Ralph de Camoys⁴³ held the manor by 1312.⁴⁴ In 1336 he was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas,⁴⁵ who held the manor in 1361.⁴⁶ Sir Thomas (d. 1372)⁴⁷ was succeeded by his nephew, also Sir Thomas de Camoys,⁴⁸ who held the manor by 1375.⁴⁹ He died in 1421, his heir being his grandson Hugh de Camoys,⁵⁰ who died a minor in 1426 when his heirs were his sisters, Margaret wife of Ralph Radmyld and Eleanor wife of Roger Lewknor.⁵¹ In 1433 Sir Roger de Camoys, a younger son of Sir Thomas (d. 1421)⁵² quitclaimed his interest in the manor to Roger and Eleanor.⁵³ Margaret Radmyld died before her husband who held half the manor at his death in 1443, being succeeded by his son Robert, a minor.⁵⁴ Before 1457 a partition of the Camoys inheritance between Robert Radmyld and Roger Lewknor allotted Broadwater to Robert, who died in 1457 leaving a son and heir William, a minor.⁵⁵

¹⁰ *Suss. Daily News*, 27 June 1894.

¹¹ Ed. 7/123; *Worthing Herald*, 15 Jan. 1960; 27 June 1975; Smail, op. cit. 66–70.

¹² Borough of Worthing (Part of Broadwater Green) Appropriation Order, 1959, ex inf. Mr. D. R. Elleray.

¹³ *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* i. 73–4; W. Andrews, *Old Time Punishments* (1890), 15–16; *S.C.M.* xv. 108.

¹⁴ H. F. and A. P. Squire, *Henfield Cricket* (1949), 249; J. Marshall, *Suss. Cricket* (1959), 3, 10–11; *Suss. Life*, Sept. 1971, p. 5; Elleray, *Worthing*, pls. 136–7.

¹⁵ Marshall, *Suss. Cricket*, 87.

¹⁶ *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 42; *Royal Guide*, 51.

¹⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, MP 1401, f. 2.

¹⁸ e.g. Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 63–5, 70; ex inf. Mrs. D. R. Soper.

¹⁹ *Worthing Herald*, 20 June, 4 July 1975.

²⁰ *Worthing Handbk.* 47.

²¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 439, 447.

²² e.g. *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 688–9; *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 62–3; C 142/471 no. 73; but cf. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, pp. 223–4; *Close R.* 1268–72, 35–6; *Cal. Fine R.* 1437–45, 269–70.

²³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447.

²⁴ *S.A.C.* viii. 34–5; cv. 80–1, which contains some errors. For the Savage fam. see e.g. *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 3–5, 8, 11, 48, 81, 83.

²⁵ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689.

²⁶ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 119; *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), pp. 121–2; ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 25, 62–3; *Close R.* 1251–3, 450; 1253–4, 274.

²⁷ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 22; *S.A.C.* viii. 34; cv. 81–3; *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447; vii. 81. She was the daughter of Sir Rob. de Courtenay of Okehampton (Devon): *Complete Peerage*, ix. 481; *S.A.C.* lix. 18.

²⁸ K.B. 26/162 rot. 28d.; cf. J.I. 1/912A rot. 43; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 264; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, pp. 77, 107.

²⁹ *Complete Peerage*, ix. 481; *Cal. Pat.* 1258–66, 216, 220.

³⁰ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 62–3.

³¹ *Complete Peerage*, ix. 482.

³² *Foss, Judges of Eng.* ii. 347–8; *S.A.C.* lix. 24; *V.C.H. Suss.* iv. 8, 34; vii. 81; cf. *Complete Peerage*, x. 329 n.

³³ *S.A.C.* lxxxii. 26; cf. *Complete Peerage*, x. 329–30.

³⁴ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 755.

³⁵ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 112–13.

³⁶ *Complete Peerage*, x. 328.

³⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* iv. 34.

³⁸ *S.A.C.* lv. 31.

³⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39489, f. 143; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 217; cf. J.I. 1/924 rot. 60.

⁴⁰ *Complete Peerage*, ii. 506.

⁴¹ *Rot. Parl.* i. 146; *Complete Peerage*, x. 328, 330.

⁴² *Cal. Pat.* 1301–7, 287; cf. *Rot. Parl.* ii. 90.

⁴³ *Cal. Fine R.* 1307–19, 81.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300–26, 194; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 236.

⁴⁵ *Complete Peerage*, ii. 507.

⁴⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* xiii, pp. 150–1.

⁴⁸ *Complete Peerage*, ii. 507–8; *V.C.H. Suss.* iv. 35; *D.N.B.*

⁴⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1341–1417, 230, 289, 317; *Feud. Aids*, v. 521.

⁵⁰ C 138/57 no. 29.

⁵¹ *Complete Peerage*, ii. 508, 510; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* iv. 35; vii. 81.

⁵² *Complete Peerage*, ii. 511.

⁵³ B.L. Add. Ch. 20055.

⁵⁴ C 139/109 no. 34; *Cal. Fine R.* 1437–45, 269–70.

⁵⁵ C 139/163 no. 15.

William died in 1499 without issue,⁵⁶ and the manor had passed to Sir Reynold Bray by 1501,⁵⁷ possibly under a settlement of 1497.⁵⁸

Sir Reynold died in 1503⁵⁹ and under his will his nephew Edmund and his niece Margery were successive remaindermen to the manor.⁶⁰ Disputes between them were resolved in 1510 by an award of the manor to Margery and her husband Sir William Sandys of the Vyne (Hants),⁶¹ who was created Lord Sandys in 1523. Margery died in 1539 and William in 1540, when the manor apparently passed to their son Thomas, who died in 1559. His heir was his grandson William Sandys, Lord Sandys,⁶² but Broadwater was granted to his mother Elizabeth as part of her jointure,⁶³ and she held the manor, at first with her third husband Ralph Scrope (d. 1572),⁶⁴ until 1601.⁶⁵ In 1594 William sold the reversion to Miles Sandys of Latimer (Bucks.), whose son Sir Edwin married William's daughter Elizabeth in 1586.⁶⁶ Miles was succeeded in 1601 by Sir Edwin,⁶⁷ who in 1605 quitclaimed the manor to John Shirley.⁶⁸ John died in 1616 leaving a son and heir John, a minor, who died in 1631 leaving a son and heir, also John, who died under age in 1637 leaving as heir his sister Frances.⁶⁹

By 1660 the manor was held by Sir Robert Houghton of Shelton (Norf.) in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Isaac Sedley, Bt. After Sir Robert's death Elizabeth married Sir George Pretymann of Lodington (Leics.) in 1661,⁷⁰ and in 1672 they quitclaimed the manor to Sir Edward Hungerford, M.P., who had acquired an interest in it by 1670,⁷¹ possibly as a creditor of Sir George.⁷² Sir Edward mortgaged the manor several times, and in pursuance of a decree of 1707 he and his mortgagees sold it in 1709 to Fisher Tench and Samuel Thayer, trustees for Henry Travies,⁷³ a minor. He died between 1730 and 1734, when Tench and his wife Elizabeth and Thomas Thayer, Samuel's eldest son, and his wife Ann sold it to James Butler of Warminghurst.⁷⁴ Thereafter the descent followed that of Rowdell in Washington until 1793 when Patty Clough sold it to John Newland, apparently the tenant of Broadwater

farm.⁷⁵ John (d. 1806) devised the manor to his eldest surviving son John⁷⁶ (d. 1848),⁷⁷ who appears to have been succeeded in his lifetime⁷⁸ by his brother Harry⁷⁹ (d. 1857). Harry was succeeded by his widow Ann (d. 1870) as life-tenant,⁸⁰ and she by the younger John's daughters Harriet (d. 1893), Frances (d. 1888), and Emily (d. 1892)⁸¹ who in 1880 settled it on W. F. Tribe (d. 1887). His daughter Fanny held the manor c. 1895 and in 1905, having married G. H. P. Livesay in 1898. In 1911 W. F. Tribe's trustees sold it to the Misses Annie and Edith Nicholls. Edith died in 1928 and in 1929 Annie sold the manor-house with c. 11 a. to the Seaview Estates Development Co.⁸² In 1930 it was bought by M. D. M. Neligan⁸³ who converted it into a boys' preparatory school,⁸⁴ which survived in 1977.

A manor-house was recorded in 1256 when there was a private chapel there.⁸⁵ The house, standing south of the church, had 7 hearths in 1664.⁸⁶ The present building is of several dates. The oldest part is the north wing which has rubble walls and a late-medieval roof. Its southern end abuts the north-east corner of the main house which is probably part of a longer 17th-century timber-framed range extending both east and west. A south wing had been added to the east end of that range by c. 1720,⁸⁷ and in the early 19th century a new block was built in the angle between that wing and the main range. More recent alterations and additions have included new building north of the main house and the rebuilding of much of the 17th-century range.

OFFINGTON was held by Earl Godwin (d. 1053), but by 1086 William son of Norman held it of William de Braose.⁸⁸ Thereafter it descended with the rape.⁸⁹ William son of Norman also held Coombes and Applesham manors in Coombes,⁹⁰ and the mesne lordship descended with those manors until 1450.⁹¹

In 1328 the undertenant of the manor was William de Lychpole,⁹² whose ancestors had apparently held all or part of it since at least 1253, when Andrew de Lychpole was dealing with land in Offington.⁹³ In 1254 Michael of Coombes

⁵⁶ *S.N.Q.* vi. 73; *V.C.H. Oxon.* vii. 123.

⁵⁷ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4023.

⁵⁸ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 293; *Cal. Close*, 1485-1500, p. 294.

⁵⁹ *D.N.B.*

⁶⁰ Prob. 11/13 (P.C.C. 26 Blamyr).

⁶¹ C 54/378 m. 14.

⁶² *Complete Peerage*, xi. 44-5; *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 11.

⁶³ *Cal. Pat.* 1558-60, 329-30.

⁶⁴ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558-83 (S.R.S. iii), p. 51; *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), pp. 9-10; *Complete Peerage*, xi. 445.

⁶⁵ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558-83 (S.R.S. iii), p. 154; C 2/Eliz. I/S 19/57; B.L. Add. Ch. 18880; Prob. 11/13 (P.C.C. 76 Woodhall).

⁶⁶ *Complete Peerage*, xi. 445-7; B.L. Add. MS. 39384, f. 370.

⁶⁷ C 142/271 no. 161.

⁶⁸ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 66.

⁶⁹ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1485-1649 (S.R.S. xiv), pp. 206-208.

⁷⁰ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 66; G.E.C. *Baronetage*, iii. 328; cf. W.S.R.O., Clough and Butler MS. 185, f. [2v.].

⁷¹ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 67-8.

⁷² Pretymann Estate Act, 22 Chas. II, c. 10 (Priv. Act); W.S.R.O., Clough and Butler MS. 185, f. [2]; *D.N.B.*

⁷³ C 78/1408 no. 2; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13445, ff. 1-8; for Tench see G.E.C. *Baronetage*, v. 29.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13445, ff. 13, 22-4; *Hist. Parl.*,

Commons, 1715-54, i. 510.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13445, ff. 64-8; W.R.L., valuation of Broadwater estate, 1792.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13445, f. 72.

⁷⁷ *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past*, 124, giving dates of death of other members of the Newland fam.

⁷⁸ e.g. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 25; *Deps. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), 106, 123, 131.

⁷⁹ C.P. 43/911 rot. 12; W.R.L., sale cats. 1856-79, no. 46.

⁸⁰ e.g. deed, 1865, between Ann Newland and others and Worthing local bd., *penes* Mr. W. Page, Broadwater.

⁸¹ e.g. C 54/17225 m. 40.

⁸² Abstract of title to Broadwater man.-ho., and sale particulars, 1929, *penes* Mr. V. P. Sams, Broadwater Man.; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895, 1905, 1930-8).

⁸³ Conveyance, 1930, from Seaview Estates to M. D. M. Neligan, *penes* Mr. Sams.

⁸⁴ Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 73.

⁸⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39489, f. 138.

⁸⁶ E 179/258/14 f. 14v.

⁸⁷ Cf. Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 50.

⁸⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

⁸⁹ e.g. *Feud. Aids*, v. 134; *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 467, 562; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, pp. 140-4.

⁹⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 379, 446.

⁹¹ e.g. *Close R.* 1251-3, 506; C.P. 40/274 rot. 11; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xvi, p. 147; C 138/19 no. 10; C 139/142 no. 6.

⁹² C.P. 40/274 rot. 11.

⁹³ *Close R.* 1251-3, 506.

recognized Andrew's rights in one plough-land there. Ralph le Uncle and his wife Maud and Geoffrey de Walcote and his wife Joan put in their claim,⁹⁴ and in 1255 Andrew acquired their interest in five hides in Offington,⁹⁵ where Michael of Coombes granted him 40 a. in the same year.⁹⁶ By 1285 Andrew had been succeeded by his son and heir William,⁹⁷ who with his wife Joan was sued in 1288 by Isabel, widow of Thomas de Offington, for her dower in 88 a.⁹⁸ William was dead by 1299⁹⁹ and had apparently been succeeded by his son William by c. 1314.¹ William the younger (fl. c. 1341)² was succeeded by his daughters Joan³ and Alice who, with their husbands John Piper and Luke de Vienne, quitclaimed the manor to Sir Andrew Peverel in 1355,⁴ Luke and Alice possibly continuing to occupy the manor-house until 1357.⁵ Sir Andrew (d. 1375) was succeeded by his two great-nephews Sir Edmund FitzHerbert and John Brocas as coheirs.⁶ John died in 1378 when his share passed to Sir Edmund⁷ (d. 1387), who was succeeded by his sister Alice (d. 1395), widow of Sir Thomas West.⁸

Offington descended from her son Sir Thomas West (d. 1405)⁹ to his son, also Sir Thomas (d. 1417), and to Thomas's brother Reynold, later Lord de la Warr,¹⁰ (d. 1450). It then descended with the title¹¹ to Reynold's son Richard (d. 1476) and Richard's son Thomas West, Lord de la Warr (d. 1525), who in 1485 received from Henry VII a large part of the Sussex estates of the attainted duke of Norfolk.¹² Apparently he lived mainly at Offington,¹³ and he was buried in Broadwater church.¹⁴ His son Thomas, Lord de la Warr, moved to Offington unwillingly after the king had, in effect, compelled him to exchange Halnaker (in Boxgrove) for other lands in 1540.¹⁵ He died there without issue in 1554,¹⁶ devising Offington to his

nephew William West for life.¹⁷ William, however, had been attainted for trying to poison his uncle,¹⁸ and in 1557 the Crown leased the manor and park for the support of William's wife Elizabeth and their children.¹⁹ William, restored in blood in 1563 and created Lord de la Warr in 1570,²⁰ held Offington in 1583²¹ and died seised of it in 1595. His son and heir Thomas²² apparently mortgaged it in 1598 or 1600 to Edward Barker of London,²³ who with Thomas and his son Thomas sold it in 1601 to the trustees of Edward Alford.²⁴

The Alford family thereafter adopted Offington as their main residence.²⁵ Edward, M.P. for Colchester 1604–25 and 1628–9²⁶ was an opponent of Stuart policies.²⁷ He died in 1631²⁸ and was succeeded by his son John, M.P. for Arundel in 1628, and for Shoreham in 1626 and 1640,²⁹ who was a leading neutral in the Civil War.³⁰ He died in 1649,³¹ having apparently conveyed the manor to his brother Sir Edward Alford.³² Sir Edward, M.P. for Arundel, supported the king. He died intestate in 1653,³³ his son John being a minor,³⁴ and his wife Anne was living at Offington in 1664.³⁵ John, who had succeeded by 1667,³⁶ was M.P. for Midhurst in 1679 and afterwards for Bramber. He died in 1691,³⁷ and in 1726 his second son John sold the manor to William Whitebread of Ashurst.³⁸ William (d. 1746) devised the manor to his wife Frances (d. 1754)³⁹ for life, with remainder to his nephew John Margesson,⁴⁰ whose eldest son William sold the manor in 1816 to J. T. Daubuz,⁴¹ a London merchant. He was succeeded in 1831 by his nephew J. B. Daubuz,⁴² who sold the manor in 1858 to Thomas Gaisford (d. 1898).⁴³ He was succeeded by his son J. C. Gaisford, who after c. 1910⁴⁴ sold it to Lady De Gex, widow of Sir J. P. De Gex, who lived there from c. 1914 to 1935.⁴⁵

A manor-house was apparently recorded in 1357.⁴⁶

⁹⁴ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 9; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 30; *ibid.* Eg. Ch. 532.

⁹⁵ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 24; B.L. Harl. Ch. 80. H. 11.

⁹⁶ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 11–12.

⁹⁷ B.L. Harl. Ch. 76. F. 54–5; *ibid.* Add. Ch. 17271.

⁹⁸ J.I. 1924 rot. 7.

⁹⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1296–1302, 305.

¹ C.P. 40/274 rot. 11.

² *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), pp. 100, 102.

³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* x, p. 361.

⁴ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 138; B.L. Harl. Ch. 80. A. 22–3; *ibid.* Add. MS. 5686, f. 30.

⁵ B.L. Harl. Ch. 80. H. 8.

⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xiv, p. 196; *Cal. Close*, 1374–7, 127–8.

⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xv, p. 4.

⁸ *Ibid.* xvi, pp. 145–7; C 136/89 no. 17.

⁹ *Complete Peerage*, xii (2), 520–1.

¹⁰ C 138/19 no. 10; *Complete Peerage*, iv. 152–3; xii (2), 521.

¹¹ C 139/142 no. 6; *Cal. Close*, 1447–54, p. 218; 1485–

1500, pp. 351–2; *Complete Peerage*, iv. 154–5.

¹² *Complete Peerage*, iv. 156.

¹³ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, i (1), p. 226; *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1485–1649 (S.R.S. xiv), p. 235; *Suss. Lay Subsidy*, 1524–5 (S.R.S. lvi), 74–5.

¹⁴ *Complete Peerage*, iv. 156.

¹⁵ *D.N.B.*; *V.C.H. Suss.* iv. 143; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), pp. 191–2.

¹⁶ *D.N.B.*; *Complete Peerage*, iv. 156–7.

¹⁷ C 142/104 nos. 73–4.

¹⁸ *D.N.B.*; *Complete Peerage*, iv. 158.

¹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1555–7, 258.

²⁰ *Complete Peerage*, iv. 158–9; *D.N.B.*

²¹ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558–83 (S.R.S. iii), p. 154.

²² *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 42; *Complete Peerage*, iv. 159–60.

²³ *S.A.C.* xlix. 172–3; C 2/Jas. I/S 26/26.

²⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39384, f. 339v.; C 2/Jas. I/S 26/26;

V.C.H. Berks. iv. 276; *Visit. Suss.* 1530, 1633–4 (Harl.

Soc. liii), 206.

²⁵ e.g. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1628–9, 204, 234, 250, 510; *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past.* 78–9, 83, 86; *Shiffner Archives*, ed. Steer, p. 13.

²⁶ *Names of Members Returned*, H.C. 69, p. 443 (1878), lxii (1); H.C. 69 (ii), p. xxxviii (1878), lxii (3); cf. W. Notestein, *Ho. of Commons*, 1604–10, 2.

²⁷ A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 232–3, 240.

²⁸ C 142/509 no. 17.

²⁹ Mary F. Keeler, *Long Parl.* 83; cf. *Suss. Fines*, 1509–1833, i (S.R.S. xix), p. 199.

³⁰ Fletcher, *County Community*, 286–91.

³¹ *S.A.C.* lxxii. 234.

³² *Ibid.* xvii. 81; *Cal. Cttee. for Money*, i. 332.

³³ Prob. 6/30/3 f. 231v.; Keeler, *Long Parl.* 82–3; *Cal. Cttee. for Compounding*, ii. 1009–10.

³⁴ *Hist. Parl. Commons*, 1660–90, forthcoming.

³⁵ E 179/258/14 f. 18v.

³⁶ C.P. 43/339 rot. 56.

³⁷ *Hist. Parl. Commons*, 1660–90, forthcoming; Prob.

11/404 (P.C.C. 75 Vere).

³⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 30;

S.N.Q. xii. 15; *Shiffner Archives*, ed. Steer, p. ix n.; cf.

Suss. Fines, 1509–1833, ii (S.R.S. xx), 328.

³⁹ *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past.* 79.

⁴⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39499, f. 145v.

⁴¹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 30;

Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 26–8, 37–9.

⁴² J. W. Warter, *Parochial Fragments* (1853), 345–8;

W.S.R.O., Ep. I/48/1d; *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past.* 75.

⁴³ C 54/17482 m. 39; *Suss. Historical, Biographical, and Pictorial* (publ. A. North, 1907), s.v. J. C. Gaisford;

The Times, 2 Mar. 1898.

⁴⁴ *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 132, 250.

⁴⁵ *D.N.B.*; Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*

43–5.

⁴⁶ B.L. Harl. Ch. 80. H. 8.

By the mid 15th century there was a large complex of buildings including at least one courtyard, a chapel, a guest-house, and a gate-house.⁴⁷ In 1524 there were c. 32 household servants there.⁴⁸ Thomas West, Lord de la Warr (d. 1554) seems to have made some alterations, and by the date of his death the house contained c. 68 rooms, including, besides the chapel, 15 storerooms, 2 halls, and 3 galleries.⁴⁹ Twenty-five hearths were recorded in 1664.⁵⁰ By 1780, and perhaps earlier,⁵¹ the house had been rebuilt on a much reduced scale,⁵² incorporating parts of the earlier building. At that date it was of stone, with two storeys, and two projecting wings on the E. front.⁵³ By 1824 a porch had been built on the E. front.⁵⁴ The house was repaired and enlarged in 1838⁵⁵ and in 1858 Thomas Gaisford added a new wing on the W. front, a library,⁵⁶ and a chapel⁵⁷ which between 1859 and 1862 was Worthing's chief place of Roman Catholic worship.⁵⁸ After 1935 the house was divided into flats, and it was demolished in 1963.⁵⁹ In 1975 there remained only the Old Brewhouse, largely timber-framed, which may have been a 17th-century farm-house,⁶⁰ the stables, some out-buildings, and a cottage.

The manor of *LITTLE BROADWATER* in Broadwater and Sompting,⁶¹ was perhaps identical with the $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee there held of Wiston manor by Ralph Vesk at the end of the 13th century.⁶² In 1359 Little Broadwater was held by John son and heir of John de Lyons and Alice at Dene, apparently his father's widow,⁶³ and in 1392 it was held by James Lucy and his wife Isabel.⁶⁴ In 1526 John Mill alias Cook held land in Little Broadwater of Wiston manor, and Roger Mill alias Cook (d. c. 1530) also held land of that manor there.⁶⁵ Alexander Mill quitclaimed Little Broadwater to Thomas Avery in 1551,⁶⁶ and Edward Jenny later acquired it from William Apsley (d. by 1583).⁶⁷

The manor of *LYONS*, also in Broadwater and Sompting, may be associated with the Lyons family, members of which are recorded in those places between 1288 and 1366.⁶⁸ In the late 15th century

it was held by Richard Grandford, who was succeeded by his granddaughter Parnel, wife of John Shirley of Isfield (d. 1527),⁶⁹ who held it in 1501.⁷⁰ In 1544 John's son Edward sold the reversion to Sir William Goring of Burton, nephew of John's second wife Margery,⁷¹ and he was dealing with it five years later.⁷²

In 1587 Edward Jenny granted Lyons and Little Broadwater together to Edward Apsley, perhaps his brother-in-law.⁷³ Sir John Caryll of Warnham held both in 1595,⁷⁴ and after his death in 1613 they descended with West Harting manor until at least 1680.⁷⁵ In that year Richard Penfold was apparently tenant.⁷⁶ Before his death in 1738 John Penfold had acquired the freehold, his heir being his son John.⁷⁷ Hugh Penfold apparently held the lands in 1770.⁷⁸ John Penfold (d. 1821)⁷⁹ held them in 1798⁸⁰ and 1810.⁸¹ By 1838 they were owned by Thomas Groome⁸² who was succeeded by his son Charles c. 1857,⁸³ when the estate included c. 300 a. in Broadwater and Sompting.⁸⁴ Charles owned Lyons in 1862;⁸⁵ by 1884 it was owned by H. P. Crofts (d. 1890) of Sompting Abbots, and his daughter Blanche Tristram held it in the 1920s.⁸⁶

In the 18th and 19th centuries Lyons farm-house stood on the boundary with Sompting.⁸⁷ Development round the house had begun in the 1920s, and by c. 1943 the house and a small area of land immediately south of it were surrounded by roads and houses.⁸⁸ Worthing corporation bought the land and the house in 1950. The house was demolished in 1952 and the land became the Lyons Farm recreation ground.⁸⁹ Much of the Lyons farm land north of the Sompting road was occupied in the 1940s and in 1978 by Lyons Farm nurseries.⁹⁰

Before 1285 Pynham priory held land in Offington,⁹¹ which in 1454 amounted to 11 a.⁹² In 1592 it was held by Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague.⁹³ In the late 13th or early 14th century William de Offington granted 5 a. of his demesne in Offington to Waverley abbey (Surr.).⁹⁴ Although in 1510 it was held by the lord of Offington, allegedly

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2250.

⁴⁸ *Suss. Lay Subsidy*, 1524-5 (S.R.S. lvi), 74.

⁴⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), pp. 191-2; B.L. Add. MS. 5702, ff. 61v.-68v.

⁵⁰ E 179/258/14 f. 18v.

⁵¹ Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 39.

⁵² *Brighton Evening Argus*, 23 Jan. 1964; *Worthing Herald*, 7 Feb. 1964; cf. *S.A.C.* ciii. 84; civ. 104-7.

⁵³ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 60; *Topographer*, i (1789), 107; iv (1791), 150; W.S.R.O., SP 227; *Stafford's Worthing*, 16-17; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 31.

⁵⁴ Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 68.

⁵⁵ *Suss. Agric. Express*, 14 July 1838.

⁵⁶ *D.N.B.*

⁵⁷ Smail, op. cit. 36, 43.

⁵⁸ *Breads's Dir. Worthing* (1865), 13; *Worthing Surv.* 229.

⁵⁹ Smail, op. cit. 43-5; *Worthing Gaz.* 13 Feb. 1963.

⁶⁰ *Worthing Jnl.* Apr. 1939; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 10 May 1956.

⁶¹ B.L. Add. Ch. 8878, 18865, 30837; *ibid.* Add. Roll 31307.

⁶² *S.A.C.* liii. 143, 149; cf. *liv.* 171-2.

⁶³ B.L. Add. Ch. 30837.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* Add. Roll 31307.

⁶⁵ *S.A.C.* liv. 171.

⁶⁶ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 288.

⁶⁷ B.L. Add. Ch. 18865; *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1485-1649 (S.R.S. xiv), p. 6.

⁶⁸ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 62; *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 202; B.L. Add. Ch. 8823, 8837; cf. *J.I.* 1/925 rot. 7.

⁶⁹ *Req.* 2/8/102; Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Lewes, 252.

⁷⁰ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), pp. 296-7.

⁷¹ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 288; Elwes &

Robinson, *W. Suss.*, facing p. 267.

⁷² B.L. Add. Ch. 18828; *ibid.* Add. MS. 5685, f. 178.

⁷³ B.L. Add. Ch. 18866.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 18879.

⁷⁵ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Horsham, 48-9; *V.C.H. Suss.* iv. 16; C 66/2535 no. 33; C 66/2564 no. 8; cf. *S.A.C.* lix. 119.

⁷⁶ B.L. Add. Ch. 15874.

⁷⁷ W.R.L., will of J. Penfold.

⁷⁸ *S.A.C.* lxxi. 24.

⁷⁹ *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past*, 131.

⁸⁰ W.R.L., Lindup v. Newland, brief for defendant.

⁸¹ C.P. 43/911 rot. 26d.

⁸² I.R. 18/10471.

⁸³ *Wiston Archives*, pp. 185-6.

⁸⁴ I.R. 29/35/46; I.R. 29/35/243.

⁸⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862).

⁸⁶ W.R.L., sale cats. 1880-4, no. 62; *S.A.C.* xli. 23; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6334.

⁸⁷ W.R.L., Broadwater man. boundaries, 1786; I.R. 30/35/243.

⁸⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6334; *Worthing Parade*, i. 124; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV. SE. (1931 and later edns.).

⁸⁹ Ex inf. Worthing Borough Secretary.

⁹⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1940 and later edns.).

⁹¹ *S.A.C.* xi. 100.

⁹² B.L. Harl. Roll AA. 12.

⁹³ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 80; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iv (1), pp. 848-9; *Cowdray Archives*, ed. Dibben, i, p. 19; *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 34.

⁹⁴ B.L. Harl. Ch. 79. E. 12; cf. *ibid.* 77. E. 43; *Surr. Arch. Coll.* viii. 166-9; *V.C.H. Surr.* ii. 79-80.

because it had been granted in mortmain without licence,⁹⁵ it once again formed part of the abbey's lands by the Dissolution.⁹⁶

ECONOMIC HISTORY. In 1086 Broadwater contained 20 hides and Offington two. There were three demesnes, two of 2 hides and one of c. 6 hides, of which one had 2 plough-teams with 3 *servi* and one had 1 team. In Broadwater 30 *villani* and 4 bordars had 10 teams. There were 60 a. of meadow. The woodland yielding 20 swine was probably the detached part of Broadwater near Horsham. The value of Broadwater had declined from £15 in 1066 to £14 in 1086; Offington at both dates was worth 26s.⁹⁷

In 1300 two free tenants of Broadwater manor held their land by *inter alia* boon-works and personal services, namely singing once at Christmas and providing a bed when ordered on the arrival of a member of the lord's family or a stranger. Their successors in the 15th century owed the same services. Four tenants of the manor held their land in 1300 and in the 15th century by rent and boon-works, and two free tenants owed a corn-rent called 'parkseycorn'.⁹⁸ Four tenements which had been free were customary by the early 15th century, and during that century the number of free tenants of the manor in Broadwater, excluding unspecified tenants and parceners, declined from 18 to 16, and their holdings from 25 to 18.⁹⁹ Thirty-five customary tenants were recorded in the early 15th century including one in Little Broadwater,¹ and 24 in 1493.² Throughout the 15th century only one customary tenant owed labour services, the rest paying rent.³ Customary lands were also recorded in the late 16th century,⁴ when the custom of borough English obtained.⁵ Between 1386 and 1388 two villein tenants were recorded at Offington.⁶ In 1418 or 1419 land there was let to 16 tenants mainly on 12-year leases; at least two tenants owed labour services, suggesting that some demesne was still in hand.⁷ Freehold and customary land was recorded there between 1494 and 1552. Much of it was heriotable, and in 1494, 1500, and 1502 some heriots were commuted for cash payments.⁸ In the late 14th century and early 15th customary heriotable land was held of Little Broadwater manor.⁹

There were two or three groups of open fields in the parish, excluding those at Worthing: for Broadwater, for Offington, and apparently for

Little Broadwater. Lark furlong, South furlong, North furlong, and the common field were recorded in 1300.¹⁰ Charmandean common field was recorded from the early 15th century,¹¹ and West field¹² and South field¹³ in the 16th. North, Middle North, South, the West Parsonage, and Charmandean or Upper North fields were recorded in the early 17th century, when some land at least had been inclosed. There were then also two common meadows or pastures, the Town mead and the Ham.¹⁴ By c. 1725 the common fields in the south part of Broadwater had attained approximately the shape and extent which they retained until inclosure,¹⁵ and by 1793 much of the northern part of the parish had ceased to be subject to common rights.¹⁶ At inclosure in 1810 515 a. were inclosed, including c. 6 a. in West Parsonage field, 31 a. in South field, 79 a. in North field, 57 a. in Charmandean, and 205 a. on Broadwater or tenants' hill, the former common sheep-pasture.¹⁷

In Offington the Corn Ham and the West Ham were recorded from 1285,¹⁸ South field in 1388,¹⁹ and East field in 1418–19.²⁰ Offington field, containing holdings of between 1 a. and 22 a., was recorded between 1494 and 1527. The short, long, middle, and withy hedges there may indicate subdivision into furlongs.²¹ In 1503 the manor court prohibited the pasturing of sheep and cattle on Offington field between Lady Day and All Saints Day.²² Mention of agistment in the brooks in 1387,²³ of the brook pasture in 1419,²⁴ and of Brook close, a customary holding of 40 a. of land and pasture on the south, or in the south part of, Offington field in 1515,²⁵ suggests that that field lay somewhere between the modern Broadwater–Littlehampton road and the watercourse forming the parish boundary with Heene.²⁶ Thomas West, Lord de la Warr, was licensed in 1540 to impark and inclose *inter alia* 70 a.²⁷ which may have included all or part of Offington field, and which may later have been incorporated in South farm, part of the Offington estate by 1559.²⁸ Tenants of Offington manor were, however, still recorded in 1553.²⁹ A small amount of land in Offington field disputed between the lord of Offington and the rector of Broadwater in the early 16th century³⁰ was still claimed by the rector in 1635.³¹

The field of Little Broadwater was recorded in the late 13th century.³²

Sagebrook and Swinebrook, the latter recorded from 1300,³³ comprising c. 100 a. of valuable

⁹⁵ B.L. Harl. Rolls AA. 8–10.

⁹⁶ V.C.H. Surr. ii. 88; *Cowdray Archives*, i, p. 91.

⁹⁷ V.C.H. Suss. i. 439, 446–7; cf. S.A.C. viii. 31–2; lxii. 201–3; lxvi. 83–6, 107–9; S.N.Q. xiii. 4–11; Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 70–9.

⁹⁸ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072; 5469, ff. 2v–4, 28–9.

⁹⁹ Ibid. 5469, ff. 1v–5, 27v–30v.

¹ Ibid. ff. 5v–9v.

² Ibid. ff. 31–32v.

³ Ibid. ff. 6v., 32.

⁴ C 2/Eliz. I/H 21/49; C 2/Eliz. I/S 19/57.

⁵ C 3/266/37.

⁶ B.L. Harl. Rolls AA. 1–2.

⁷ Ibid. AA. 3.

⁸ B.L. Harl. Rolls AA. 4–7, 9–11; *ibid.* Harl. Ch. 75.

⁹ D. 48.

¹⁰ Ibid. Add. Rolls 31307–8.

¹¹ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

¹² Ibid. 5469, ff. 9v., 32.

¹³ B.L. Add. Ch. 18880.

¹⁴ Ibid. Add. MS. 39384, f. 325.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/3 (1616, 1635).

¹⁵ W.R.L., map of Broadwater man., c. 1725; MPL 21 (1).

¹⁶ C 54/7135 nos. 3–4; MPL 21 (1); I.R. 29 and 30/35/46.

¹⁷ C.P. 43/911 rott. 9–79d.; MPL 21 (1–2); C 54/7135 no. 4; cf. W.R.L., valuation of Broadwater estate, 1792.

¹⁸ B.L. Harl. Ch. 76. F. 54–5; *ibid.* Harl. Rolls AA. 3, 7.

¹⁹ Ibid. Harl. Roll AA. 2.

²⁰ Ibid. AA. 3.

²¹ Ibid. AA. 4–10; *ibid.* Harl. Ch. 75. D. 48; 76. E. 51;

²² 80. A. 55.

²³ Ibid. Harl. Rolls AA. 7–8.

²⁴ Ibid. AA. 2.

²⁵ Ibid. AA. 3.

²⁶ B.L. Harl. Ch. 75. D. 48.

²⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

²⁸ L. & P. Hen. VIII, xv, p. 408.

²⁹ C 3/190/27.

³⁰ B.L. Harl. Roll AA. 11.

³¹ Ibid. 8–11.

³² W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/3 (1635); C 142/509 no. 17.

³³ B.L. Add. Ch. 47111.

³⁴ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072; 5469, f. 25.

meadow, formed part of Broadwater manor's demesne but were apparently let separately before the end of the 16th century.³⁴ In 1604 the lord of Broadwater granted them to Sir John Caryll of Warnham,³⁵ and they descended with Lyons farm until at least 1680. They can probably be identified with the East and West brooks comprising c. 80 a. in the south-east part of the parish which were let with Sompting rectory in 1638. The boundaries between the separate parcels of the brooks, which were apparently man-made watercourses, remained almost unchanged until at least 1875.³⁶

In 1341 the tithe of sheaves was c. £23 and the tithe of wool and lambs 30s. Other crops mentioned then included apples, flax, and hemp.³⁷ In 1300 Broadwater manor included 357 a. of arable, 135 a. of meadow, 39 a. of pasture, and 325 a. of downland pasture;³⁸ in 1493 there were c. 45 a. less arable and c. 20 a. more meadow.³⁹ Vines were recorded in 1300, when the downland pasture produced over 13 weys of cheese and 8s. worth of butter.⁴⁰ Between 1583 and 1587 it was claimed that the sheep-down of Broadwater manor would support at least 1,000 sheep. The demesne farm of c. 540 a. also yielded corn and dairy produce⁴¹ and the manor included a dairy farm, Pechwick, recorded from the late 13th century,⁴² which may have been south-east of the village.⁴³ In the 1720s the inclosed parts of the manor south of the village contained 149 a. of arable, 135 a. of meadow, and 68 a. of pasture.⁴⁴ At Offington manor in the late 14th century surplus demesne pasture was leased out.⁴⁵ The estate evidently did not produce enough to supply the house at Offington in 1444 since livestock and corn had to be bought elsewhere, but surplus animal hides were sold.⁴⁶ In 1554 Offington was the head of a large estate engaged in mixed farming.⁴⁷

Broadwater manor was presumably in hand in 1296.⁴⁸ In 1493 the demesne farm, containing c. 759 a., was leased, as were another four estates amounting to 113 a.⁴⁹ Considerable repairs to the farm buildings were carried out by Sir Reynold Bray in 1502.⁵⁰ Throughout the 16th century Broadwater manor was leased.⁵¹ In 1418 or 1419 at least 155 a. at Offington, mostly manorial demesne, were let to 16 tenants, and in 1419 or 1420 five more holdings there were let besides a dovecote

and a warren.⁵² There was still a warren at Offington in 1454,⁵³ and in the late 15th century rabbit-hunting caused disputes between the servants of Broadwater and Offington manors.⁵⁴ The former chantry lands were let as part of Broadwater manor by 1548,⁵⁵ and a house and c. 85 a. in Broadwater and other parishes called the Chantry, held with the manor in 1602, may be what was later Chantry farm.⁵⁶ The chantry lands were leased separately from the manor in 1621,⁵⁷ and Chantry farm was recorded in the 1720s.⁵⁸ It included 34 a. in Broadwater in the 1780s, but is not recorded thereafter.⁵⁹ Broadwater farm included 834 a. in the 1780s. It had always been the largest and most valuable estate in the parish, and remained so until 1793 when John Newland sold to William Margesson of Offington 471 a.,⁶⁰ being the north part of Broadwater farm including Cissbury Ring.⁶¹

In the 17th and 18th centuries wheat and barley were the chief crops, although oats and peas, and by the 1690s vetches and clover, were also grown, on a three-course rotation. Many sheep were kept; one farm had over 1,100 sheep and a large stock of wool in 1681, and there were c. 800 sheep at South farm in 1712. Most farmers also kept small dairy herds and produced cheese.⁶²

In the 1790s the lord of Broadwater claimed heriots from 160 copyhold and 112 freehold tenements, 97 of which were in Broadwater itself, but in 1798 it was alleged that only 40 freehold heriots, including c. 16 in Broadwater, were recoverable.⁶³

In 1810, at inclosure, 580 a. were allotted, including 65 a. of old inclosures; 214 a. of the total were copyhold. The lord of Broadwater received 70 a., including 17 a. for manorial rights, but the largest allotment, of 176 a., went to John Penfold, the owner of Lyons farm. There were a further 7 allotments of between 21 a. and 71 a.⁶⁴

By 1848 the Broadwater manorial estate contained 319 a., divided between 5 farms of between 10 a. and 145 a.⁶⁵ After c. 1850 it began to contract⁶⁶ and by 1911 the manor-house with 11 a. of land formed a pastoral small-holding, as it did in 1929.⁶⁷ Decoy farm, south-east of the village, was originally part of the manorial estate.⁶⁸ It was enlarged in the early 18th century, containing c. 83 a. in 1792, and John Newland (d. 1806) devised it to a younger son, Richard, who was allotted 71 a. at inclosure.⁶⁹ As a

³⁴ C 2/Eliz. I/H 21/49; C 66/2535 no. 33; B.L. Add. Ch. 18880.

³⁵ B.L. Add. Ch. 18897.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2304; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

³⁷ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

³⁸ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 5469, ff. 24-25v.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 4072.

⁴¹ C 2/Eliz. I/H 21/49; C 2/Eliz. I/S 19/57.

⁴² *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 62; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xiii, pp. 150-1; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 39; Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, ff. 9, 12, 25, 33.

⁴³ B.L. Add. Ch. 18880.

⁴⁴ W.R.L., map of Broadwater man., c. 1725.

⁴⁵ B.L. Harl. Rolls AA. 1-2.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2250.

⁴⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 5702, ff. 61v.-70.

⁴⁸ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 62.

⁴⁹ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, ff. 24-6.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 4023, ff. [1-4].

⁵¹ C 2/Eliz. I/H 21/49; C 2/Eliz. I/S 19/57; B.L. Add. MS. 39384, f. 364; *ibid.* Add. Ch. 18880.

⁵² B.L. Harl. Roll AA. 3.

⁵³ *Ibid.* AA. 12.

⁵⁴ Westm. Abbey Mun. 16033.

⁵⁵ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 51-2.

⁵⁶ C 142/271 no. 161.

⁵⁷ C 142/471 no. 73.

⁵⁸ W.R.L., map of Broadwater man., c. 1725.

⁵⁹ *Clough and Butler Archives*, ed. Booker, p. 39.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*; C 54/7135 nos. 3-4.

⁶¹ Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 28.

⁶² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Broadwater 37, 55, 73, 86-7, 108, 112, 117.

⁶³ W.R.L., Lindup v. Newland, case for Mr. Serjeant Sheppard; *ibid.* extracts from Broadwater man. ct. bk. 1720-4; *ibid.* acct. of freehold heriots due to Broadwater man., 1798.

⁶⁴ C.P. 43/911 rott. 9-79d.; MPL 21 (1-2).

⁶⁵ I.R. 29 and 30/35/46.

⁶⁶ e.g. I.R. 29/35/46 altered apportionments 2, 4; I.R. 18/10265; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁶⁷ Ex inf. Mrs. D. R. Soper; sale particulars of man.-ho., 1929, penes Mr. V. P. Sams.

⁶⁸ W.S.R.O., Clough and Butler MS. 259, ff. 5v.-19; *ibid.* Add. MS. 13445, f. 53; W.R.L., map of Broadwater man., c. 1725.

⁶⁹ W.R.L., valuation of Broadwater estate, 1792; W.S.R.O., Clough and Butler MS. 185, ff. 4v.-7; C.P. 43/911 rott. 12, 22d.-25.

dairy farm it provided most of Worthing's milk in the 1820s.⁷⁰ In 1848 it comprised 115 a.⁷¹ It remained a dairy farm later, but the farm-house had been demolished by 1909⁷² and the ownership of the land was increasingly subdivided.⁷³

In 1816 William Margesson occupied Offington House and c. 17 a. of land, but most of the remaining 872 a. of his estate were let.⁷⁴ Margesson's successor, J. T. Daubuz, also leased out most of his land, and in 1819 built Offington Warren farm-house for his tenant.⁷⁵ In 1848 J. B. Daubuz occupied Offington House and 195 a. himself; the remainder of his 965 a. was divided between two farms.⁷⁶ In 1858 the house was sold with 121 a., and in 1909 the estate included 85 a. of park-land and 23 a. of pasture.⁷⁷ South farm meanwhile had been sold from the Offington estate by 1816.⁷⁸ Comprising 95 a. in 1848 it was sold in 1854 to George Orme (d. by 1882), who in 1858 bought from J. B. Daubuz 61 a. north of the farm. Orme afterwards built Broadwater Hall south of the farm-house.⁷⁹ From c. 1908 South farm and the land around Broadwater Hall were increasingly divided and built over.⁸⁰ The Hall was used as a school in 1924. By 1952 the farm-house had been demolished and the Hall divided into flats; the Hall was demolished in 1972⁸¹ and the site built over in 1975.

Offington Warren farm, of c. 760 a. in 1861, belonged to Thomas Wisden the younger from 1865.⁸² A keen farmer who specialized in breeding prize-winning sheep and cattle, he had built The Warren house east of the Broadwater-Findon road by 1867.⁸³ The largest estate in Broadwater, Offington Warren farm was divided between 2 farms in 1895.⁸⁴ Wisden died in 1904, and in 1905 the farm-house and over 500 a. were leased to Worthing golf club. The estate of 807 a. was broken up in 1919 when Lower Warren farm comprised c. 190 a.⁸⁵ From 1930 The Warren house was used as a girls' school. In 1966 it was sold to the Excess Insurance Co., which demolished it in 1972.⁸⁶ By the 1930s Lower Warren farm had also become a golf course.⁸⁷

At some time in the 19th century oats were apparently grown on Cissbury Hill.⁸⁸ About 1848 413 a. of the higher ground of the parish were pasture and 571 a. were arable, including 86 a. in the north-east corner of the parish. Other arable land lay mainly north and west of the village, and other pasture to the south-east near the Broadwater or Sompting brook.⁸⁹ After c. 1874 the chief crops were wheat, barley, and oats,⁹⁰ and by 1875 a further 100 a. of the higher ground had been converted to arable.⁹¹ In the late 19th century and early 20th the amount of arable decreased, and there was a great increase in horticultural and nursery land, mainly for fruit-growing under glass,⁹² round the village itself, in the north-west corner of the parish, and especially along the railway line.⁹³

Watercress beds were recorded east of the village in the area of springs astride the boundary with Sompting from c. 1896.⁹⁴ The land formed part of the Broadwater trading estate by 1975. Chalk was dug throughout the 19th century both for dressing the fields and for building. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries gravel, flint, and marl were also dug in the parish.⁹⁵

Besides the usual non-agricultural occupations a chapman was recorded in 1481.⁹⁶ Shoemakers occurred in the early 18th century, as did a bricklayer, a mercer, and a surgeon;⁹⁷ there was a weaver in 1788⁹⁸ and a sawyer in 1813.⁹⁹ From the 1820s growing numbers of tradesmen and builders were recorded.¹ Knowles's bakery, founded in 1817, formed part of Rank Hovis McDougall Ltd. in 1975.² Paine, Manwaring & Lephard Ltd., founded by William Paine, a blacksmith, in 1725, continued in 1976 on the SE. corner of Broadwater green as general and heating engineers and ironmongers.³

There was a water-mill at Broadwater manor in 1086,⁴ and a water-mill and a windmill there in 1300.⁵ In 1341 Broadwater church received 14s. from mill-tithes.⁶ Cutmill water-mill and Greenfield windmill, belonging to Broadwater manor, had both been destroyed before 1493.⁷ References to Mill-pond meadow north of the decoy pond in

⁷⁰ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 135.

⁷¹ I.R. 29/35/46 f. 18.

⁷² W.R.L., sale cats. 1880-4, no. 62; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SE. (1899 and later edns.).

⁷³ e.g. I.R. 29/35/46 altered apportionments 14, 15, 19.

⁷⁴ Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 28.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/48/1d.

⁷⁶ I.R. 29 and 30/35/46.

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., SP 254, 268; C 54/17482 mm. 39-44.

⁷⁸ I.R. 29/35/46 ff. 7-8; Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 28.

⁷⁹ I.R. 29/35/46 f. 24; *Worthing Monthly Rec.* Aug. 1854; W.R.L., sale cats. 1880-4, nos. 28, 52; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874); *Worthing Herald*, 5 Nov. 1971.

⁸⁰ I.R. 29/35/46 altered apportionments 9, 11, 22, 27.

⁸¹ *Worthing Herald*, 9 Aug. 1974; Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 43; O.S. Maps 6", Suss. LXIV. SW. (1938 edn.); TQ 10 SW. (1962 edn.); ex inf. Messrs. Jordan and Cook, Worthing.

⁸² W.S.R.O., SP 270; abstract of title of H.P. Brazier to the Warren, *penes* Excess Insurance Group.

⁸³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.); *Archaeologia*, xlii. 46; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 435.

⁸⁴ Conveyance from T. F. Wisden to Worthing corp., 1895, *penes* Excess Insurance Group.

⁸⁵ W.S.R.O., SP 234; abstract of Brazier's title, *penes* Excess Insurance Group.

⁸⁶ Conveyances, 1930 and 1966, and continued abstract of title to the Warren, 1958, *penes* Excess Insurance Group; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930, 1938); ex inf. the secretary, Excess Insurance Group.

⁸⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. NW. (1932-3 and later edns.).

⁸⁸ H. Wyatt, *Fragments of Findon* (1926), 72.

⁸⁹ I.R. 29 and 30/35/46.

⁹⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.).

⁹¹ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXIV. 2, 3, 6, 10 (1875 edn.); O.S. *Area Bk.* (1876).

⁹² See Worthing, *Econ. Hist.*

⁹³ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXIV. 10, 11, 15 (1898 and later edns.); *ibid.* 6", Suss. LXIV. NW., SE. (1899 and later edns.); W.S.R.O., SP 234.

⁹⁴ O.S. Maps 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.); LXIV. SE. (1899 and later edns.); TQ 10 SE. (1962 edn.).

⁹⁵ C 54/7135 nos. 3-4; Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 43; W.S.R.O., SP 234; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 and later edns.).

⁹⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1485-1500, p. 169.

⁹⁷ *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 31, 93, 101, 110; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29 Broadwater 109, 114, 133.

⁹⁸ *Deps. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), 28.

⁹⁹ W.R.L., probate of Jos. Spicer's will, 1814.

¹ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1826-7), 727-8; *ibid.* (1828-9), 727-8; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882).

² Ex inf. genl. manager, Knowles & Son Ltd.

³ *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past*, 28; ex inf. Paine, Manwaring & Lephard Ltd.; cf. Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 66-8; *Worthing Herald*, 27 June 1975.

⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447.

⁵ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

⁶ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

⁷ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, f. 26.

the 1720s,⁸ and to Cutmill Lane in the same area in the early 17th century,⁹ may indicate the site of the water-mill. A windmill belonging to Offington manor was recorded c. 1418, and in 1455 when it was let.¹⁰ In 1554 the Offington mill was valued at 5s. 8d.¹¹ A windmill was recorded in 1601¹² and 1604,¹³ and by 1780 one stood east of the track leading from the Broadwater-Findon road to Cissbury Ring.¹⁴ It was leased in 1816.¹⁵ In the early 19th century it was apparently known as Offington mill,¹⁶ and later as Broadwater mill.¹⁷ It ceased to be used between c. 1901 and 1909 and was demolished c. 1914.¹⁸ The 'sea mill', perhaps a tide mill, occurred in 1576¹⁹ and in 1622, on the Broadwater-Lancing parish boundary,²⁰ where the Sea Mills bridge had been built by c. 1752.²¹

In 1245 Sir John de Gatesden was holding an unlicensed market in Broadwater.²² A payment for a stall there was mentioned in 1300,²³ and in 1312 Sir Ralph de Camoys was granted or confirmed in a weekly Monday market,²⁴ changed to a Saturday one in 1375, and back again in 1383.²⁵ In the early 15th century Broadwater manor had 14 stalls or shops in the market,²⁶ and in 1442, when it was held on Saturday again, it was alleged to be attracting business away from Steyning market.²⁷ The market had ceased by 1493,²⁸ but Broadwater was still recorded as a market town in 1637,²⁹ although the market's survival was then precarious.³⁰

In 1312 Sir Ralph de Camoys was also granted a fair on the eve, feast, and morrow of St. Barnabas (11 June).³¹ In 1390 Sir Thomas de Camoys was granted another 3-day fair at St. Luke's day (18 October).³² Both fairs were held in 1493 and 1502.³³ They were still held in the late 18th century and early 19th for horned cattle, sheep, and horses,³⁴ and by the 1860s were cattle and toy fairs.³⁵ A Good Friday fair was held in 1891;³⁶ the June fair was held annually on the green until c. 1922, and was revived in 1975.³⁷

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. In the mid 13th century the lord of Bramber rape agreed that the

lord of Broadwater should be quit of suit to the hundred court.³⁸ In 1275 the lord of Broadwater had view of frankpledge and right of wreck,³⁹ but both rights were later challenged by the lord of Bramber.⁴⁰ In 1493 view of frankpledge was held twice yearly, and a court baron every three weeks. Two officers with unspecified duties were elected for Broadwater tithing, and three for Worthing.⁴¹ Two court rolls survive for 1501, when the court baron had jurisdiction over *inter alia* land transactions, common rights, and the repair of roads and houses.⁴² In the late 16th century courts were being held twice a year.⁴³ Tenants of Worthing manor then owed certain payments to the lord of Broadwater, including 'millwork' silver.⁴⁴

Court records from 1640 onwards survived at the end of the 18th century,⁴⁵ but later disappeared. Throughout the 18th century the lord exercised right of wreck through his court baron,⁴⁶ and in 1749 arbitrators between the lords of Worthing and Broadwater decided that the latter was entitled to all wrecks thrown on the beach between Heene and Lancing. Broadwater's leet jurisdiction similarly apparently extended over Worthing.⁴⁷ In the late 18th and 19th centuries a constable or headborough was elected in rotation from Broadwater, Durrington, and Worthing for the three places together.⁴⁸ In 1803 Worthing was given its own local government machinery,⁴⁹ but the lord of Broadwater's right to appoint a headborough for Broadwater and Durrington tithings was preserved.⁵⁰

Court rolls for Offington manor survive for 1386-8, c. 1418-20, and 1552-3, and intermittently for 1494-1511. In the late 1380s the court was held three times a year. Its main business then concerned tenures and the regulation of agriculture; officers included an inspector of carcasses and overseers of the harvest. In 1388 two reeves were chosen. In the early 15th century courts were held in spring and autumn, and were mainly concerned with granting leases. In the late 15th century and early 16th the court heard pleas of trespass, and had jurisdiction over tenures, roads, ditches, and hedges, and the pasturing of animals.⁵¹

⁸ W.R.L., map of Broadwater man., c. 1725.

⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1616, 1635).

¹⁰ B.L. Harl. Rolls AA. 3, 12.

¹¹ B.L. Add. MS. 5720, ff. 64v., 68-9.

¹² C 2/Jas. I/S 26/26.

¹³ *Glynde Archives*, ed. Dell, p. 185.

¹⁴ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83).

¹⁵ Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 28.

¹⁶ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 61; *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* (1st ser.), xiii, 287.

¹⁷ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LXIV* (1879 and later edns.).

¹⁸ Smail, op. cit. 40; O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LXIV. NW.* (1913 edn.); W.S.R.O., SP 234.

¹⁹ W.R.L., *Biddulph v. Newland*, brief for plaintiff, f. 2v.

²⁰ W.S.R.O., PHA 3263.

²¹ W.R.L., *Biddulph v. Newland*, brief for plaintiff, f. 7.

²² *Close R.*, 1242-7, 327.

²³ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

²⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, 194.

²⁵ Ibid. 1341-1417, 230, 289.

²⁶ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, f. 9.

²⁷ C.P. 40/725 rott. 328, 444d.; cf. *Suss. Wills*, i (S.R.S. xli), 226.

²⁸ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, f. 26v.; Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, f. 5.

²⁹ *S.A.C.* xxxvi, 185.

³⁰ A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 9.

³¹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, 194.

³² Ibid. 1341-1417, 317.

³³ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, f. 26v.; 4623, f. [4].

³⁴ e.g. G. A. Walpole, *New Brit. Traveller* (1784), 51; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 580; Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 428-9.

³⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862, 1867).

³⁶ Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 63-5.

³⁷ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1903), 64; ex inf. Mrs. D. R. Soper; *Worthing Herald*, 20 June, 4 July 1975.

³⁸ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4029, copied in *ibid.* 5469, ff. 1, 27.

³⁹ *S.A.C.* lxxxii, 26-8, 34n.; cf. J.I. 1/924 rot. 60.

⁴⁰ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 755; *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, 287; *Cal. Close*, 1302-7, 221; *Rot. Parl.* ii, 90.

⁴¹ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, ff. 26v., 40.

⁴² Ibid. 4073-4.

⁴³ B.L. Add. Ch. 18880.

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 453, f. 8.

⁴⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 41; W.R.L., extracts from Broadwater man. ct. bk. 1720-4.

⁴⁶ W.R.L., *Biddulph v. Newland*, brief for defendant, ff. 4-7; *ibid.* *Newland v. Penfold*, brief for plaintiff, ff. 5-6.

⁴⁷ Ibid. *Newland v. Penfold*, brief for plaintiff, ff. 5-6. ⁴⁸ Ibid. *Newland v. Penfold*, brief for plaintiff, f. 3; *ibid.* *Broadwater man. cuttings file*; *S.A.C.* xxxviii, 158.

⁴⁹ See Worthing, Local Govt.

⁵⁰ Worthing Town Act, 1821, 1 & 2 Geo. IV, c. 59 (Local and Personal); cf. E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 3.

⁵¹ B.L. Harl. Rolls AA. 1-11.

Court rolls for the manor of Little Broadwater survive for 1392 and 1402-6. Courts were held irregularly, and were mainly concerned with customary land transactions and the repair of houses and fences.⁵²

Churchwardens are recorded intermittently from 1414 onwards.⁵³ In the late 17th century and the 18th there were usually separate churchwardens, and sometimes separate overseers, for Broadwater and Worthing.⁵⁴ In 1663 methods of relief used were the payment of weekly doles and of rent, and the provision of fuel and clothing.⁵⁵ In 1730 £6 12s. was spent on the poor of Worthing.⁵⁶

In 1799 Broadwater joined East Preston united parishes, formed in 1791.⁵⁷ Poor-relief expenditure rose from £211 in 1776 to £835 in 1802-3 when c. 80 people received permanent outside relief and four were maintained in the union workhouse.⁵⁸ After reaching a peak of £3,384 in 1817-18, expenditure declined to £1,642 by 1822 when a committee appointed in 1817 to assist the parish officers, evidently in contravention of Gilbert's Act,⁵⁹ made rules restricting entitlement to relief.⁶⁰ In 1878 the former detached part of the parish, Little Broadwater, was transferred to Horsham union.⁶¹ Between 1894 and 1902, when it ceased to exist, the main part of the parish, excluding Worthing, was in East Preston rural district.

In 1854 two overseers, an assistant overseer, a waywarden, and 10 constables were appointed for the parish,⁶² and in 1855 it joined with Worthing to employ a parish surgeon.⁶³ In 1859 there was a parish medical officer.⁶⁴

CHURCHES. There was a church at Broadwater in 1086,⁶⁵ and rectors are recorded from c. 1145.⁶⁶ The advowson of the rectory descended with the manor of Broadwater until 1734. In 1280 Sir John de Camoys apparently vindicated his right to the advowson against William son of Richard Hubbard,⁶⁷ and in 1285 Sir John and his wife Margaret granted the presentation to Sir William Paynel and Henry of Didling for one turn.⁶⁸ The advowson was dis-

puted in 1378 between Sir Thomas de Camoys and Adam de Hartingdon,⁶⁹ and in 1432 between the joint patrons Ralph Radmyld and Roger Lewknor. The claim of Lewknor's presentee was confirmed, but only Radmyld's presentee⁷⁰ was later recorded as rector.⁷¹ Roger Lewknor was patron in 1445⁷² and William Radmyld and Roger Freeland, possibly the chantry priest, in 1481.⁷³ William West, later Lord de la Warr,⁷⁴ presented for a turn in or before 1559,⁷⁵ and Sir Robert Chester of Royston (Herts.) in 1625.⁷⁶ John Thorpe presented for a turn in 1647⁷⁷ and John Porter in 1661.⁷⁸ The Crown presented on the grounds of simony in 1668⁷⁹ and 1670,⁸⁰ but in 1672 accepted as rector the lord of the manor's earlier presentee.⁸¹ The executors of Thomas Gibson of London presented his nephew Samuel Terrick in 1745.⁸²

In 1734 Thomas Thayer sold his moiety of the advowson to Sir Fisher Tench, who in 1736 conveyed the advowson, reserving one turn, to Dr. Richard Russell of South Malling⁸³ (d. 1759).⁸⁴ Russell's son William, as William Kempe, quit-claimed the advowson to Nathaniel Jefferys in 1773.⁸⁵ Jefferys sold it in 1774 to the Revd. Robert Wright,⁸⁶ whose trustees sold it in 1791 to Henry Wood of Henfield.⁸⁷ Wood's son Peter, rector from 1797,⁸⁸ devised it in 1853 to his great-nephew E. K. Elliott,⁸⁹ who in 1920, the year of his death, conveyed it to Mrs. F. M. Walter. She, reserving one turn, gave it before 1926 to the Martyrs Memorial and Church of England Trust, which remained the patron in 1975.⁹⁰

In 1291 the benefice with, apparently, Worthing chapel, was worth £46 13s. 4d.,⁹¹ one of the eight richest in the county.⁹² It was worth £36 in 1535⁹³ and rose in value from £602 c. 1830⁹⁴ to £650 c. 1888.⁹⁵ In the 12th century the tithes of 2 hides in Broadwater belonged to Sompting church.⁹⁶ In 1838 the rector of Broadwater claimed the great and small tithes from 69 a. of Lyons farm in Sompting; they were commuted in 1840 for a rent-charge of £32 15s.⁹⁷ About 42 a. in Little Broadwater and 128 a. in Broadwater and Worthing, including glebe, were exempt from tithes in 1847 when tithes from

⁵² Ibid. Add. Rolls 31307-8.

⁵³ *Reg. Chichele* (Cant. & York Soc.) iv, p. 10.

⁵⁴ Broadwater vestry bk. 1662-1836, *penes* Mr. W. Page, Broadwater.

⁵⁵ W.R.L., overseer's acct. 1662-3; cf. *S.N.Q.* vi. 194-7.

⁵⁶ Ibid. acct. of money spent on Worthing poor, 1730.

⁵⁷ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 32.

⁵⁸ *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 516-17.

⁵⁹ 22 Geo. III, c. 83.

⁶⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 38761, ff. 17-20. Different figures for poor-relief expenditure are given in *Poor Rate Returns*, 1816-21, 174; 1822-4, 212.

⁶¹ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 39.

⁶² *Worthing Monthly Rec.* Apr. 1854.

⁶³ Ibid. May 1855.

⁶⁴ *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 52-3.

⁶⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447.

⁶⁶ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 7; cf. *ibid.* p. 84; *Pipe R.* 1195 (P.R.S. N.S. vi), 242; *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), p. 189; *Surr. Arch. Coll.* viii. 166-9.

⁶⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39330, f. 200.

⁶⁸ C.P. 40/60 m. 41.

⁶⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39330, f. 202.

⁷⁰ *S.A.C.* lxxiv. 123.

⁷¹ e.g. *Reg. Praty* (S.R.S. iv), 127, 136-7; *Wiston Archives*, p. 390; *Cal. Close*, 1441-7, 435.

⁷² *Reg. Praty* (S.R.S. iv), 136-7.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., MP 1694, f. 93.

⁷⁴ *Complete Peerage*, iv. 158-9.

⁷⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39459, f. 211v.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., MP 1096, f. [278].

⁷⁷ *L.J.* viii. 647-9; B.L. Add. MS. 39330, f. 207v.

⁷⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39330, f. 210; W.S.R.O., MP 1097, f. [5].

⁷⁹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1667-8, 548; 1668-9, 39, 82.

⁸⁰ Ibid. 1670, 388, 407, 605.

⁸¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39330, f. 210; W.S.R.O., MP 1097, f. [18]; cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1671-2, 266.

⁸² B.L. Add. MS. 39330, f. 229; W.S.R.O., MP 1097, f. [96].

⁸³ B.L. Add. MS. 39388, ff. 96v-97, 101.

⁸⁴ E. W. Gilbert, *Brighton* (1954), 56-60.

⁸⁵ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 65.

⁸⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39330, f. 227.

⁸⁷ Ibid. ff. 215-16.

⁸⁸ W.S.R.O., MP 1098, f. [30].

⁸⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39330, f. 216.

⁹⁰ *The Times*, 20 Nov. 1920; *Crockford* (1920); ex inf. Martyrs Memorial Trust; *Worthing Herald*, 26 Sept. 1952.

⁹¹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134; *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlvii), p. 308.

⁹² *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 11-12.

⁹³ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 319.

⁹⁴ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 269.

⁹⁵ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1888).

⁹⁶ *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), pp. 189-90.

⁹⁷ I.R. 18/10471; I.R. 29/35/243.

the three places were commuted for £800, the apportionment being confirmed in 1851.⁹⁸ The glebe, recorded in 1300,⁹⁹ included several houses in the churchyard in 1341,¹ and one was still there between 1616 and 1663.² In 1507 the glebe was held at farm,³ and in the mid and late 16th century it was leased to the lord of Offington.⁴ It amounted to nearly 50 a. in 1616, excluding the part in Worthing hamlet, which in 1635 amounted to 4 a.,⁵ but at inclosure in 1810 the rector had only 13 a. in the open fields, which with his common rights were replaced by an allotment of 18 a.⁶ Of 46 a. of glebe in 1851, including that in Worthing,⁷ 13 a. had been sold by 1887⁸ and a further 26 a. by 1907.⁹ The small amount of remaining glebe, west of the rectory, was used as playing fields and tennis courts in the 1930s¹⁰ and in 1975.¹¹

A rectory house existed in 1554.¹² In 1662, when it was called the vicarage,¹³ it had 11 hearths and was perhaps the second largest house in the parish.¹⁴ By 1724 the incumbent had spent much on repairing both house and farm buildings, including a dovehouse.¹⁵ A new house, on the same site facing the west end of the church,¹⁶ had been built by 1804.¹⁷ It had been given up by the church by c. 1924,¹⁸ and thereafter incumbents lived in a house a short distance to the south.¹⁹ The former rectory, known as Muir House, was demolished in 1959 or 1960.²⁰ It was a two-storey house of white brick with short single-storey north and south wings. On the east front two bay windows flanked a central porch.²¹ An accompanying barn, nearly opposite the church, survived until 1927 or later.²² A chantry of St. Mary at Broadwater was recorded in 1289.²³ Its advowson descended with the manor.²⁴ By 1300 it had been endowed with land,²⁵ and in 1388 the chaplain had a house and c. 7 a. Seven chaplains were recorded between 1388 and 1485.²⁶

Sir William Sandys (d. 1540), soon after his acquisition of Broadwater manor between 1503 and 1510, dissolved the chantry, but although he himself took the rent of its land²⁷ the chantry was said to be worth 8s. in 1535.²⁸

A fraternity of St. Mary was recorded in 1442.²⁹ There were chaplains at Broadwater in the 13th and 14th centuries.³⁰ William le Savage, rector c. 1228, was probably the brother of the lord of the manor.³¹ John de Chishull, rector in 1259 and later bishop of London, was licensed to hold an additional benefice,³² and Walter Gest, rector in 1349 and treasurer of Chichester cathedral, was licensed to hold three benefices.³³ The rector in 1429 was also a Chancery clerk,³⁴ and two 15th-century incumbents were prebendaries of Chichester.³⁵ Thomas West, Lord de la Warr (d. 1525), lord of Offington, devised his garter robes to the church for two altar cloths, and his widow, Eleanor, in 1536 left an antiphoner, a pair of organs, and a chalice to her husband's altar in the chancel.³⁶ The rector was not resident in 1554.³⁷ A former monk of Boxgrove priory³⁸ had been recorded as curate from 1544 to 1547³⁹ and there were curates in the 1550s and 1560s⁴⁰ although the rector, who was also rector of Shermanbury,⁴¹ resided at Broadwater in 1563.⁴² Francis Heydon, rector 1575–1625,⁴³ appears to have neglected the parish⁴⁴ until his last years.⁴⁵ In 1579 the rood-beam was still in position. Heydon had then demised the benefice to the lord of Offington, but the incumbent of Sullington preached quarterly sermons, the curate recited the homilies, and the children were regularly catechized.⁴⁶ In 1584 the curate usually preached every Sunday.⁴⁷

The next rector, a prebendary of St. Paul's,⁴⁸ was resident in 1636 and in 1640 when he visited the sick diligently and held communion five times a year.⁴⁹ Edward Burton, rector 1646–61, was a

⁹⁸ I.R. 29/35/46 ff. 36v., 103.

⁹⁹ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

¹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

² W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/3 (1616, 1635, 1663).

³ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/10/1, f. 73.

⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 5720, f. 68; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/5, f. 51v.

⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/3 (1616, 1635).

⁶ C.P. 43/911 rott. 14d., 73–4; MPL 21 (1).

⁷ I.R. 29/35/46 f. 28.

⁸ *Return of Glebe Lands*, H.C. 307, p. 27 (1887), lxiv.

⁹ *Glebe Lands (Sales) Return*, H.C. 335, p. 16 (1907), lxi. The figures may include the sale of glebe in Worthing.

¹⁰ P. Barron & B. Mowll, *Par. and Ch. of Broadwater*, 25 (pamphlet *penes* the rector, the Revd. P. Marrow).

¹¹ *Ex inf.* the rector.

¹² B.L. Add. MS. 5720, f. 68.

¹³ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1662). In 1635 and 1663 the glebe also included a cottage called the vicarage SE. of the village: W.S.R.O. Ep. 1/25/3 (1635, 1663).

¹⁴ E 170/258/14 ff. 14v.–19; E 179/258/17 ff. 1v.–5v.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, f. 12.

¹⁶ W.R.L., map of Broadwater man., c. 1725; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

¹⁷ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 42; *Worthing Herald*, 7 Mar. 1958.

¹⁸ S.A.C. lxxv. 263.

¹⁹ *Ex inf.* the rector.

²⁰ *Worthing Herald*, 24 Apr. 1959; 20 May 1960.

²¹ *Ibid.* 7 Mar. 1958; 24 Apr. 1959; *Brighton Evening Argus*, 5 Mar. 1958.

²² *Worthing Herald*, 16 July 1948.

²³ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 217.

²⁴ e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1385–9, 134; C 138/57 no. 29; C 139/163 no. 15; *Cal. Pat.* 1494–1509, 304.

²⁵ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

²⁶ B.L. Harl. Roll Aa. 2; *ibid.* Add. MS. 39330, ff.

212–213v.; W.S.R.O., MP 1094, ff. 98–105; *Cal. Pat.* 1436–41, 237.

²⁷ E 321/5 no. 30; *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), pp. xxiii, 51.

²⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 319.

²⁹ *Suss. Wills*, i (S.R.S. xli), 226.

³⁰ *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlvi), pp. 376–7; S.A.C. v. 239; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* v, p. 38.

³¹ S.A.C. ix. 260; cv. 80–1; S.N.Q. xii. 166.

³² *Cal. Papal Reg.* i. 366; Le Neve, *Fasti*, 1066–1300, St. Paul's, 4, 7.

³³ *Cal. Papal Reg.* iii. 315–17, 332; Le Neve, *Fasti*, 1300–1541, Chichester, 10, 41.

³⁴ *Cal. Papal Reg.* viii. 133; S.A.C. lxxvi. 99.

³⁵ *Reg. Praty* (S.R.S. iv), 136–7; Emden, *Biog. Reg. Univ. Camb. to 1500*, 594–5; Le Neve, *Fasti*, 1300–1541, Chichester, 15, 43.

³⁶ *Suss. Wills*, i (S.R.S. xli), 220–1.

³⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 5720, f. 68.

³⁸ H. Drake, 'Careers of Dispossessed Religious' (TS. article *penes* T. J. McCann, W.S.R.O.).

³⁹ *Suss. Wills*, i (S.R.S. xli), 224.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 224–6; *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 142; B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 25; *Chich. Chapter Acts*, 1545–1642 (S.R.S. lviii), p. 67.

⁴¹ B.L. Add. MSS. 39330, f. 206; 39362, f. 25.

⁴² S.A.C. lxi. 112.

⁴³ W.S.R.O., MP 1096, f. 220; B.L. Add. MS. 39330, f. 206.

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/7, ff. 17, 32, 40; Ep. 1/26/1, f. 3.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/25/3 (1616); *Chwdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), 58, 76, 92.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/5, f. 51v.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/22/1 (1584).

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* MP 1096, f. [278]; Venn, *Alum. Cantab. to 1714*, i. 330; Le Neve, *Fasti*, 1541–1857, St. Pauls, 40.

⁴⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1636, 1640).

chaplain to the king and sent money to Charles II during his exile.⁵⁰ His successor held other livings, employing a curate in 1662,⁵¹ and the rectory house was leased in the 1660s.⁵² William Wade, rector 1669–1714⁵³ and probably related by marriage to the patron,⁵⁴ was resident,⁵⁵ as was Jeremiah Dodson, rector 1714–44⁵⁶ and rector of Hurstpierpoint,⁵⁷ who in 1724 preached two Sunday sermons in summer and one in winter.⁵⁸ In 1737 he was said to administer communion often enough.⁵⁹

From 1797 to 1905 there were only two rectors. Peter Wood, rector 1797–1853,⁶⁰ also rector of Rusper, and a prebendary of Chichester,⁶¹ was much liked in the parish.⁶² He lived at Broadwater,⁶³ and his curate, William Davison (d. 1852), who lived with him for many years, was the first chaplain of Worthing chapel of ease.⁶⁴ Between 1825 and 1831 Mrs. M. A. Daubuz presented gifts to the church but her nephew, J. B. Daubuz, lord of Offington, ceased to attend church in 1833 after a dispute with the rector, and ordered the family pew to be locked up.⁶⁵ In 1838 there were two Sunday services,⁶⁶ and in 1844 communion was administered seven times a year.⁶⁷ Assistant curates were recorded from 1845 to 1852,⁶⁸ and in 1851 c. 300 people attended church in the morning and c. 500 in the afternoon.⁶⁹

E. K. Elliott, rector 1853–1905,⁷⁰ also lived at Broadwater,⁷¹ where men and women still sat separately in church in 1854.⁷² In the 1850s he organized programmes of evening lectures.⁷³ Communion services increased in frequency from monthly between c. 1853 and c. 1884 to two or three times a month in 1903. The rector visited the sick regularly and was promoting temperance in 1884, and in the 1860s and 1880s church attendance fluctuated with the Worthing season.⁷⁴ A mission room was opened in Queen Street in 1899 or 1900,⁷⁵ and district visitors, a lay reader, and the holding of mothers' meetings and bible classes were recorded in 1903.⁷⁶ Elliott, one of the best known Evangelicals in southern England, presented his son E. J. Elliott on his resignation in 1905,⁷⁷ and the church remained markedly Evangelical thereafter.⁷⁸ In 1929 St. Stephen's Hall in Angola Road was opened, replacing temporary accommodation

used for bible classes for the parish's increasing population. It had been enlarged by 1938 when the whole parish had 500 Sunday school and bible class members.⁷⁹ In 1959 the hall was consecrated.⁸⁰ In 1975 there were two curates, one in charge of St. Stephen's church, and up to 400 people attended the parish church.⁸¹ A new church hall for St. Stephen's was opened in 1974.⁸²

The church of *ST. MARY*, so called by 1456,⁸³ is mostly built of flint rubble with dressings of Caen stone, sandstone, and Bath stone. It has a chancel, central tower with transepts and south vestry, and an aisled and clerestoried nave with north and west porches. It is one of the largest cruciform churches in the county.⁸⁴

The central tower is all that remains of the mid-12th-century church, whose chancel and nave were rebuilt, presumably on a larger scale, during the next hundred years. It is probable that there were no transepts at first, but that they were added in the late 12th century. Each transept appears to have had three apsidal chapels along its east side, which were possibly the sites of later altars to St. Symphorian,⁸⁵ St. Mary, and St. Nicholas.⁸⁶ It is possible that the south transept, and perhaps the north transept too, was originally two-storeyed. Their construction was the first stage of a building programme which included the heightening of the tower and the rebuilding of the chancel, which has four bays of quadripartite vaulting, and the building of a new aisled nave of four bays. By the mid 13th century the church was nearing its maximum size, and later work has consisted of minor alterations or repairs. In the 14th century the east window was enlarged,⁸⁷ the west wall was rebuilt with the addition of a porch, later destroyed, and a north porch was added. Some of the buttresses may also date from that period. Alterations made in the 15th century were mostly in the nave, where all but one of the original aisle and clerestory windows were replaced and the capitals and bases of the arcade piers were recut.

In the late 16th and early 17th centuries both nave and chancel were in bad condition⁸⁸ but they had been repaired by 1640.⁸⁹ The rector had re-roofed the chancel by 1724.⁹⁰ A gallery was built at the west end of the church in 1819.⁹¹ In 1826

⁵⁰ S.A.C. xi. 33 n.; lxxiv. 127–8; B.L. Add. MS. 39330, f. 207v.; *L.J.* viii. 647–9.

⁵¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662).

⁵² E 179/258/14 f. 14v.; E 179/258/17 f. 1v.

⁵³ B.L. Add. MS. 39330, f. 210.

⁵⁴ Cf. G.E.C. *Baronetage*, iii. 328; *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past*, 79.

⁵⁵ W.R.L., Biddulph v. Newland, brief for defendant, f. 3; Smail, *Map Story*, 5.

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., MP 1097, f. [67]; B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 185v.

⁵⁷ *Act Bks. of Abp. of Cant. 1663–1859* (Index Libr. Iv), 241.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 12.

⁵⁹ Ibid. Ep. I/22/1 (1737).

⁶⁰ Ibid. MP 1098, f. [30]; mon. in ch.

⁶¹ *Gent. Mag.* cxxxii. 559.

⁶² Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 113.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/2 (1838); Ep. I/41/64.

⁶⁴ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 113; mon. in ch.; Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 52.

⁶⁵ Inscr. in ch.; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/48/1d.

⁶⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/2 (1838).

⁶⁷ Ibid. Ep. I/22A/2 (1844).

⁶⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 29.

⁶⁹ H.O. 129/90/1/2/3.

⁷⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39330, f. 211; *The Times*, 2 Nov. 1920.

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1868); Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

⁷² B.L. Add. MS. 36629, ff. 250v.–252.

⁷³ W.R.L., Worthing ch. cuttings file.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1853, 1868); Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); Ep. I/22A/2 (1865, 1903).

⁷⁵ C 54/20482 mm. 9–12.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

⁷⁷ *The Times*, 2 Nov. 1920.

⁷⁸ Barron & Mowll, *Par. and Ch. of Broadwater*, 24.

⁷⁹ Ibid. 20–5; *Worthing Herald*, 16 July 1948; 26 Sept. 1952.

⁸⁰ Ex inf. Miss J. Duke, treasurer, St. Stephen's ch.

⁸¹ Ex inf. the rector.

⁸² *Worthing Herald*, 26 Sept., 11 Oct. 1974.

⁸³ *Suss. Wills*, i (S.R.S. xli), 220.

⁸⁴ Except where stated the acct. of the ch. is based on S.A.C. lxxiv. 98–130; see below pl. facing p. 209.

⁸⁵ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

⁸⁶ *Suss. Wills*, i (S.R.S. xli), 219.

⁸⁷ Cf. Flints. R.O., Glynne ch. notes, f. 32; B.L. Add. MS. 36629, f. 251.

⁸⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/7, f. 40; Ep. I/26/1, f. 3.

⁸⁹ Ibid. Ep. I/22/1 (1640); cf. *Chwdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), 110.

⁹⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 12.

⁹¹ Ibid. Ep. I/48/1d; Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 113.

the church was repaired; the south transept chapels were pulled down, the north transept chapels being apparently destroyed later,⁹² and a north doorway with a porch was opened into the north transept. Galleries were built over the aisles, and the short shingled spire⁹³ was taken down.⁹⁴ By c. 1830 the tower had been embattled⁹⁵ and a beacon turret built on the newel staircase at its south-west corner.⁹⁶ By 1855 the chancel walls had been straightened, the roof renewed, the four-light east window replaced by a new one of three lights, and new arcading installed in the sanctuary.⁹⁷ The church was closed from c. 1862 to 1864 for further restoration including renewal of the nave roof.⁹⁸ Then or in 1866 the two-light chancel windows were replaced by lancets, a new vestry was built partly on the site of the former south transept chapels, and the tower's turret was demolished.⁹⁹ In 1887 the west front was rebuilt and a new west porch added.¹ Restoration and repair between 1936 and 1939, which uncovered a Saxon doorway in the south wall of the chancel, was Worthing's memorial to King George V.² The church was again reroofed c. 1970.³

Monuments include a brass effigy, with inscription, of John Mapleton, rector (d. 1432), a brass inscription to John Corby, rector (d. 1416), and a brass Latin cross with an inscription, but no name, possibly for Richard Crowner, rector in 1445.⁴ The canopied altar tomb of Thomas West, Lord de la Warr (d. 1525), stands on the north side of the chancel.⁵ The altar tomb of Thomas West, Lord de la Warr (d. 1554)⁶ was in the south aisle until the 1820s,⁷ and had been resited in the south transept by 1854.⁸ There are also several monuments to members of the Alford family dating from the late 17th and 18th centuries. A tilting helmet, hung in front of the pulpit and used as a poor box in 1804,⁹ is thought to have belonged to Thomas West, Lord de la Warr (d. 1525).¹⁰ It was the object of controversy when it was sold in 1974.¹¹

Traces of the rood-loft remained on the western tower arch in 1975.¹² The 15th-century chancel screen, much restored and retaining six stalls, also survived then, as did the ancient altar slab of Sussex marble embedded in the chancel floor. The

pulpit of 1864¹³ replaced one probably of the early 17th century which, without its sounding-board and stairway, was first placed in St. George's and later in Holy Trinity, Worthing, where it remained in 1975.¹⁴ The church's first organ was installed in 1854,¹⁵ and a clock was placed in the church tower in 1903.¹⁶

Between 1442 and 1560 there were many bequests for repair of the bells,¹⁷ of which there were five in 1640.¹⁸ Six new bells by Samuel Knight were installed between 1712 and 1714, one being recast in 1874. In 1937 all six were recast and two new bells added.¹⁹

The plate is 19th-century and later.²⁰ The registers date from 1558, with gaps 1580–1601 and 1660–86,²¹ partly filled by bishop's transcripts.

NONCONFORMITY. Three catholic recusants were recorded in Broadwater in the late 16th century.²²

Part of a house was registered for protestant worship in 1820, a house in Broadwater street was registered in 1844, and a schoolroom there in 1845.²³ There was a Primitive Methodist cottage meeting in 1874, and in 1875 a stable was made into a Primitive Methodist preaching room which closed in 1888.²⁴ A preaching station of Worthing Congregational church, started in 1887, continued c. 1890,²⁵ and a meeting room opposite the NE. corner of Broadwater green, possibly Baptist, was recorded in 1888 and c. 1890.²⁶ Later nonconformist places of worship are described under Worthing.

EDUCATION. There was a school at Offington c. 1580.²⁷ In 1581 a schoolmaster was recorded in Broadwater,²⁸ where the curate of Findon was licensed to teach in 1613.²⁹

The rector and his wife had established a Sunday school for poor children by 1805.³⁰ In 1818 there were separate Sunday schools for boys and girls, whose master and mistress were paid by the rector. There was also an adult Sunday school and a school for men and boys in the winter, both of which may have been in Worthing.³¹

⁹² Flints. R.O., Glynne ch. notes, f. 32.

⁹³ Cf. B.L. Add. MSS. 5673, f. 60; 5677, f. 68; Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 59.

⁹⁴ S.A.C. lxxiv. 117–18; W.R.L., ch. bldg. acct. 1827; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/48/1d.

⁹⁵ *Ecclesiology* (Gent. Mag. Libr.), 170; *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past*, 67.

⁹⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 36.

⁹⁷ Cf. *Worthing Monthly Rec.* Nov. 1854; *Worthing Rec.* 3 Nov. 1855; *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 31; *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 43–4; S.A.C. lxxxiv. 142–4.

⁹⁸ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 29 May 1862; 16 June 1864; S.A.C. lxxiv. 118–19.

⁹⁹ S.A.C. lxxiv. 113–14, 118; lxxxiv. 143; inscr. in ch.

¹ S.A.C. lxxiv. 119; date on bldg.

² W.R.L., Broadwater ch. cuttings file.

³ Ex inf. the rector.

⁴ S.A.C. lxxvi. 97–101.

⁵ Ibid. lxxiv. 126.

⁶ *Arch. Jnl.* xxxvi. 80–2; S.A.C. lxxiv. 126–7.

⁷ B.L. Add. MSS. 5673, f. 61; 5698, f. 185; *Topog. Misc.* i (1792), [22]; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 38.

⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 36629, ff. 251v–252.

⁹ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 41.

¹⁰ *Arch. Jnl.* xxxvi. 78–87; *Complete Peerage*, iv. 156; cf. *Eng. Topog.* (Gent. Mag. Libr.), Surr. and Suss. 200.

¹¹ *The Times*, Feb. 1974, *passim*.

¹² Cf. S.A.C. lxxiv. 120.

¹³ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 16 June 1864.

¹⁴ S.A.C. lxxiv. 119–20; *Worthing Herald*, 14 May 1975.

¹⁵ *Worthing Monthly Rec.* Aug. 1854.

¹⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

¹⁷ *Suss. Wills*, i (S.R.S. xli), 220.

¹⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

¹⁹ S.A.C. xvi. 177, 192–4, 202–3; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, f. 12; notice in vestry.

²⁰ Ex inf. the rector; cf. S.A.C. liv. 218; notice in vestry of benefactions to par.

²¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 29/1/1–3, 5; the first reg. was *penes* the rector in 1977.

²² *Cath. Rec. Soc.* xxii. 81; liii. 5; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 51v.; B.L. Harl. MS. 703, f. 67.

²³ G.R.O. Worship Returns, Suss. 32, 71, 75.

²⁴ Ex inf. Worthing Methodist Circuit Archivist.

²⁵ *Cong. Yr. Bk.* (1890), 319.

²⁶ W.R.L., sale cats. 1885–9, no. 82; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1891).

²⁷ *D.N.B.* s.v. Sir Rob. Dudley.

²⁸ *S.N.Q.* xiv. 270–1.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., S.T.C. III/E, f. 244.

³⁰ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 42–3.

³¹ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 954, where some of the Broadwater and Worthing schs. are not distinguished.

An infants' school was established in 1817 which, with those in Worthing, was claimed to be among the earliest in England.³² In 1818 it had c. 40 boys and girls, and it was supported by the parish and by W. Davison, chaplain of the Worthing chapel of ease.³³ In 1826 the north transept of Broadwater church was converted for the use of the school.³⁴ The school was supported by subscriptions and school pence in 1833.³⁵ By will proved 1835 Lucy Hawes left a quarter of the income from £1,000 to the free schools of the parish, which was still received in 1974.³⁶ A building grant was received in 1840,³⁷ and by c. 1847 the school was united with the National Society. It then had 23 boys and 40 girls on the roll, with one paid mistress, and it was supported by subscriptions and payments.³⁸ About 1848 it occupied a building at the east end of the village,³⁹ and c. 1849 it moved to a converted barn north of the church.⁴⁰ A new school, for both infants and older children, was built in 1873 on the site at the SE. corner of the green given by the ladies of the manor. The average attendance was 92 in 1874.⁴¹ No fees were charged in 1893,⁴² and by 1903-4 it was divided into mixed and infant schools with attendances of c. 145 and 80 respectively.⁴³ In the late 1920s it was reorganized as a junior mixed and infant school and there was an average attendance of 159 c. 1932.⁴⁴ In 1937 a new

school was built in Rectory Gardens, the old one being demolished for road-widening.⁴⁵ In 1976 the school was a first and middle school with an average attendance of 388.⁴⁶

Other schools founded in Broadwater ancient parish are described under Worthing.

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR.⁴⁷ Dr. Chester's or the Poor's Ten Acres charity was founded by the rector, Grenado Chester,⁴⁸ who by will proved 1647 devised 10 a. in Worthing to the poor of Broadwater parish.⁴⁹ The income of £7 in 1662 had been reduced to £5 by 1676. In 1716 it was distributed among 10 people. In the early and mid 19th century the income of between £25 and £33 was distributed in coal.⁵⁰ The land, estimated as 9 a. in 1836 and let for £55 in 1903, was sold in 1919 to Worthing corporation for £4,000,⁵¹ the income of c. £220 being distributed in coal in 1969.

Elizabeth Pinchback by will proved 1842 gave £50 in trust to buy bread for the poor of Broadwater parish. The gift was invested in stock and the annual income in 1970 was c. £1.⁵²

Caroline Plumer by will proved 1869 left £700 stock to buy coal and clothes for the poor of Broadwater parish including the district of Christ Church, Worthing. In 1970 the annual income was £17 10s.⁵³

DURRINGTON

THE FORMER parish of Durrington,⁵⁴ now part of Worthing borough, lay partly on the south slope of the South Downs and partly on the coastal plain. Like Heene, it was a medieval chapelry of West Tarring; the layout of its boundaries in the 19th century shows that its area had been carved out of Tarring parish.⁵⁵ Though it remained part of West Tarring ecclesiastical parish until the 20th century, it was separate for civil purposes from the 16th. In 1881 it comprised 900 a. In 1902 it was augmented by parts of Broadwater and West Tarring, the latter including Salvington hamlet, and the enlarged parish was added to Worthing in 1929.⁵⁶ The present article deals with the history of the parish up to c. 1900, though certain topics, including the

history of institutions originating before that date, are treated here up to 1978.

The parish was some 2 miles long by $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, the eastern and western boundaries being nearly straight.⁵⁷ The boundaries do not seem to correspond, except perhaps in part, with those of the Saxon estate of Durrington recorded in 934.⁵⁸ The north half of the parish lay on the chalk, which rises quite steeply to 457 ft. at the north-west corner; and the south half on the Coombe deposits which overlie the chalk.⁵⁹ A spring which formerly broke out near the modern village centre formed a prominent pond there in the 18th and 19th centuries,⁶⁰ but both spring and pond had disappeared by 1978.

³² *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 21.

³³ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 954.

³⁴ *S.A.C.* lxxiv. 117-18; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 36.

³⁵ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 964.

³⁶ Char. Com. files.

³⁷ *Mins. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1849-50* [1215], p. ccxlii, H.C. (1850), xliii.

³⁸ *Church School Inquiry, 1846-7*, 4-5.

³⁹ I.R. 29 and 30/35/46.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*; Ed. 7/123; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.), showing the sch. in its pre-1873 position; W.S.R.O., MP 1401, f. 12.

⁴¹ C 54/17225 m. 40; Ed. 7/123; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SW. (1899 edn.).

⁴² *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 595, H.C. (1894), lxxv.

⁴³ *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], p. 643, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi.

⁴⁴ W.R.L., Broadwater ch. cuttings file, Broadwater par. mag. May 1929; *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1932* (H.M.S.O.), 389.

⁴⁵ Barron & Mowl, *Par. and Ch. of Broadwater*, 22-4.

⁴⁶ Ex inf. Southern Area Educ. Officer, W. Suss. C.C.

⁴⁷ See also Worthing.

⁴⁸ Venn, *Alum. Cantab. to 1714*, i. 330.

⁴⁹ Prob. 11/199 (P.C.C. 12 Fines). For the hist. of the char. see 30th Rep. Com. Char. 640-1; Broadwater vestry bk. 1662-1836, penes Mr. W. Page, Broadwater; Char. Com. files.

⁵⁰ *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 43; *Char. Digest Suss.* H.C. 433 (20), pp. 4-5 (1867-8), lii (2).

⁵¹ *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1972-3).

⁵² Char. Com. files; *Char. Digest Suss.* H.C. 77, pp. 12-13 (1894), lxiii; *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1972-3).

⁵³ Char. Com. files; *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past*, 73.

⁵⁴ This article was written in 1978.

⁵⁵ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁵⁶ *Census*, 1881-1931.

⁵⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁵⁸ *S.A.C.* lxxxvii. 154, 158-9; *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 195-6.

⁵⁹ Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

⁶⁰ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 5; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

Durrington village lay in the south half of the parish. In the late 18th century it had two separate parts.⁶¹ The northern one, containing the chapel, the manor-house, and Hebron south of the chapel, a house of the 18th century or earlier with a central chimney-stack, retained some of the character of a village in 1978. The southern part near the modern roundabout on the Broadwater–Littlehampton road, where there had also been medieval settlement,⁶² was of equal size in the late 18th century, but had shrunk by 1875 to three or four scattered houses. St. Mary's Farmhouse there, which was 18th-century perhaps with an earlier core, was in ruins in 1978. The parish also contained a hamlet, Cote or Walcote, to the north-west, recorded from the late 12th century.⁶³ In 1795 it apparently had at least 6 houses,⁶⁴ and in 1841 62 inhabitants.⁶⁵ Several pre-20th-century buildings survived there in 1978.

The parish remained rural until the end of the 19th century, when it began to be developed partly for building and partly for market-gardening and brickmaking.⁶⁶ Swandean house, built by 1875, was the only large house in the parish at that date apart from the manor-house; by 1896 it had become a hospital.⁶⁷

The Chichester–Brighton road, apparently of Roman origin,⁶⁸ traverses the centre of the parish, bypassing Durrington village, but touching the southern end of Cote hamlet. Part of it may have been called Patching Way in the Middle Ages.⁶⁹ The Broadwater–Littlehampton road, which formed the southern boundary of the parish, also seems to be old,⁷⁰ and Salvington Road, linking Durrington with Salvington, was in existence by 1768. Northwards communication with wealden pastures was provided by the roads leading north from Durrington and Cote which joined to form the downland track leading by way of Tolmare Farm, in Findon, and Storrington.⁷¹

Thirty-one persons were enumerated at Durrington in 1086.⁷² There were 25 taxpayers in 1296, 23 in 1327, and 26 in 1332.⁷³ Twenty-two persons were assessed to the subsidy in 1524.⁷⁴ Seventy-two adults were recorded there in 1676,⁷⁵ and three years later there were claimed to be only 3 farmers and c. 24 cottagers 'of a very mean and poor condition'.⁷⁶ The population increased from 140 in 1801 to 194 in 1821, but afterwards fell to 153 in 1891, rising sharply again in the next decade to 257 in 1901.⁷⁷

The Lamb inn at Durrington was recorded in

1809,⁷⁸ and the North Star, on the Broadwater–Littlehampton road south-east of the village, in 1869.⁷⁹ Both survived in 1978.

Durrington village received a main water supply before neighbouring rural parishes when the West Worthing Waterworks Company's reservoir was opened off the Chichester–Brighton road in 1894.⁸⁰

MANOR AND OTHER ESTATES. In 934 King Athelstan granted to his thegn Alfwald 12 hides at *DURRINGTON*. That estate presumably included what was later Durrington manor, but since it was much larger than the area of the later Durrington chapelry, it perhaps also included land in what became Clapham.⁸¹ In 1086 Robert, evidently Robert le Savage, lord of Broadwater, held two estates in Durrington of William de Braose. One, rated at 1 hide, had been held of Earl Harold in 1066 by Ulward, and the other, rated at 2 hides and 1 yardland, had been held at the same date by Edward.⁸² Durrington thereafter descended with Broadwater,⁸³ but no reference to it as a separate manor has been found after the mid 15th century, and it evidently came to be considered thereafter as a member of Broadwater. In 1814 the lord of Broadwater was owner of the soil of Durrington common pastures and wastes.⁸⁴

An estate called Durrington manor between the 17th and 20th centuries comprised freehold and copyhold tenements of Broadwater manor.⁸⁵ Sir William Whitmore and Laurence Alcock were dealing with it in 1685.⁸⁶ From James Butler of Warminghurst (d. 1775) it passed to Gabriel Eyre of Lewes (d. 1763), who devised it to the three Wheatley sisters of the same place. The youngest, Jane, evidently acquired her sisters' shares, for in 1768 her husband Henry Burtenshaw held 242 a. in Durrington.⁸⁷ About 1777 he sold the lands to Hannah Shelley, also of Lewes (d. 1781). Her nephew and heir Henry Shelley⁸⁸ was succeeded in 1805 by his son Henry, and the younger Henry in 1811 by his sisters Elizabeth, Cordelia, and Eleanor. Eleanor and her husband George Dalbiac⁸⁹ conveyed her third of the manor in 1824 to her two sisters,⁹⁰ who held the manor c. 1839.⁹¹ Cordelia survived Elizabeth, and at her death in 1854 left her property jointly to her nephews Henry and William Dalbiac.⁹² Henry Dalbiac held the manor in 1874,⁹³ being succeeded in 1889 by his son, another Henry (d. 1900).⁹⁴

⁶¹ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁶² *S.A.C.* ciii. 86; civ. 103, 106.

⁶³ *Ibid.* xl. 105; lix. 21–2; Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Durrington 3 (TS. cat.).

⁶⁴ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁶⁵ *Census*, 1841.

⁶⁶ *S.A.C.* xli. 78; *Census*, 1891, 1901.

⁶⁷ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.); LXIV. NW. (1899 edn.).

⁶⁸ *S.N.Q.* xi. 162, 164.

⁶⁹ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 14 n. 1.

⁷⁰ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.); cf. W. Tarring, *Introduction*.

⁷¹ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 5; W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 11.

⁷² *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 448.

⁷³ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 63, 161–2, 277.

⁷⁴ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524–5* (S.R.S. lvi), 77.

⁷⁵ *S.A.C.* xlv. 143.

⁷⁶ *S.N.Q.* xv. 227.

⁷⁷ *Census*, 1801–1901.

⁷⁸ S.A.S., MS. BR 40 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁹ *Worthing Arrival List and Fash. Wkly. Jnl.* 15 July 1869.

⁸⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895), s.v. Worthing.

⁸¹ *S.A.C.* lxxxvii. 154–5, 157–9.

⁸² *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 379, 448; cf. *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), p. 110.

⁸³ e.g. *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 62; C 139/109 no. 34.

⁸⁴ Durrington Incl. Act, 54 Geo. III, c. 159 (Local and Personal).

⁸⁵ E.S.R.O., Glynde MS. 3480.

⁸⁶ *Suss. Fines, 1509–1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 136.

⁸⁷ B.L. Add. MSS. 5685, f. 201; 39491, f. 185; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 74; Arundel Cast. MS. HC 5.

⁸⁸ E.S.R.O., Glynde MS. 3480; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 201.

⁸⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 76–7.

⁹⁰ *Suss. Fines, 1509–1833*, ii (S.R.S. xx), 433.

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 42.

⁹² Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 235.

⁹³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

⁹⁴ *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past*, 26.

Durrington manor-house, which lies east of the chapel and replaces an earlier building, is of the 18th century externally, with a façade of 3 bays and 2 storeys.⁹⁵

The dean and chapter of Chichester held 6 a. in the open fields of Durrington by 1570.⁹⁶ At inclosure in 1818 they were allotted 4½ a.,⁹⁷ which was sold to the duke of Norfolk in 1872.⁹⁸

ECONOMIC HISTORY. In 1086 there was land at Durrington for 8 ploughs. Eleven *villani* and 14 bordars had 7½ teams on the two manors, and the demesne land of one of them was worked by 1 team and 4 *servi*. Two bordars worked 1½ hide which a Frenchman held of the other manor.⁹⁹ In later centuries tenants of Durrington manor were virtually tenants of Broadwater, of which Durrington was a member.¹ At the end of the 15th century there were c. 90 free and copyhold tenements, varying in size between ½ a. and 2 yardlands. Three copyholders still owed a few labour services.² In 1892 it was said that nearly all the land in the parish had until recently been held of Broadwater manor.³ The largest estate in 1768 was the reputed manor,⁴ comprising both free and copyhold land held of Broadwater,⁵ and containing 242 a. Four other estates of between 60 and 110 a. included Ham farm,⁶ recorded from 1569, when it was said to be held of Goring manor.⁷ Successive owners of the reputed manor continued to engross land after 1768.⁸

Durrington village and Cote hamlet were each ringed by open fields,⁹ those of Durrington including Swandean mentioned in 1326.¹⁰ The South Ham and West Ham mentioned in 1257 apparently lay in the south-east corner of the parish,¹¹ but few of the other open-field names listed in 1257 were preserved later. Names mentioned in 1768 include Upper Cricklade and Easter Mills. By that date, though some former furlongs had become several closes, 257 a., especially in the east, still lay in open fields, mostly in strips less than 1 a. in area.¹² There was presumably always common downland pasture in Durrington;¹³ c. 1777, for instance, the reputed manor had 900 sheep leases there.¹⁴ Along the stream south-west of the modern village there was common meadow land, which in 1768 comprised

14 a. divided into 40 strips.¹⁵ In addition, the manor had formerly had detached pasture land in the Weald, presumably represented by the woodland for 14 swine mentioned in 1086;¹⁶ various pasture places were listed in 934,¹⁷ presumably including Drungewick, in Wisborough Green, whose name indicates an outlying dairy-farm belonging to Durrington.¹⁸ By 1768 some downland had already been inclosed¹⁹ and in 1777 60 a. of downland was said to have been recently converted to tillage.²⁰

Crops mentioned in Durrington in the Middle Ages were wheat, barley, oats, vetch, and beans in 1324,²¹ and apples in 1349.²² Wheat, barley, oats, and peas were mentioned in 1796, when one inhabitant had a flock of 92 sheep.²³ In 1818 the remaining open fields and wastes of the parish, comprising 540 a., or more than half its area, were inclosed under an Act of 1814. The lord of Broadwater manor received 19 a. as lord of the soil, and 26 landowners received allotments; most were of less than 15 a., but those of the owners of the reputed manor and of Ham farm were 158 a. and 66 a. respectively, while a farmer at Cote received 120 a. A small area west of High Salvington mill was granted to the parish as cottagers' allotments.²⁴

About 1839 there were four large farms in the parish, all leased: the reputed manor farm of 258 a., Ham farm of 125 a., and two farms at Cote of 131 a. and 211 a.;²⁵ 692 a. were arable, and 161 a. meadow or pasture.²⁶ Wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and mangold-wurzels were the chief crops in 1874. There were five farmers in 1852, and two in 1899.²⁷ Meanwhile market-gardening and the glass-house industry had become important. There were two 'gardeners' in 1852, and one in 1882.²⁸ By 1896 a large area south of the village had become market-gardens,²⁹ and the industry remained important in the parish well into the 20th century, being only gradually displaced by building development.

The windmill mentioned at Durrington manor in 1300³⁰ may have been at High Salvington, which unlike Salvington hamlet lay in Durrington parish. The present mill there, called Durrington mill in 1808,³¹ was built c. 1700,³² and ceased working in 1897.³³ In the early 20th century it was used as a tea-house,³⁴ and in 1954 it was bought by Worthing corporation.³⁵

A brick-works was recorded at Durrington in

⁹⁵ *S.A.C.* lxiii. 234.

⁹⁶ *Chich. Chapter Acts, 1545-1642* (S.R.S. lviii), pp. 74, 172, 185.

⁹⁷ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 11.

⁹⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. D 3281.

⁹⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 448.

¹ e.g. Westm. Abbey Mun. 4074; Arundel Cast. MS. M 318.

² Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, ff. 33 sqq.; 5469A, ff. 16v.-22.

³ *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 158.

⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 5.

⁵ E.S.R.O., Glynde MS. 3480.

⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 5.

⁷ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558-83 (S.R.S. iii), pp. 66-7; Bugden, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁸ e.g. E.S.R.O., Langridge MS. 75.

⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 5.

¹⁰ B.L. Harl. Ch. 79. C. 10.

¹¹ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Durrington 5 (TS. cat.); cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 42.

¹² Arundel Cast. MS. HC 5.

¹³ W.S.R.O., Holmes-Campbell MSS. 738-56 (TS. cat.); Arundel Cast. MS. HC 5.

¹⁴ E.S.R.O., Glynde MS. 3480.

¹⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 5.

¹⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 448.

¹⁷ *S.A.C.* lxxxvii. 154.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 115; Ekwall, *Oxf. Dict. Eng. P.N.s.* 492.

¹⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 5.

²⁰ E.S.R.O., Glynde MS. 3480.

²¹ Dugdale, *Mon.* iv. 670.

²² *S.A.C.* lxxii. 172.

²³ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29 Durrington 2.

²⁴ *Ibid.* QDD/6/W 11; cf. *ibid.* TD/W 42.

²⁵ *Ibid.* TD/W 42.

²⁶ I.R. 18/10312.

²⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852 and later edns.).

²⁸ *Ibid.* (1852, 1882).

²⁹ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV. SW. (1899 edn.); *S.A.C.* xli. 78.

³⁰ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

³¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5162.

³² *Suss. Ind. Arch.* 19; Bugden, *Suss. Map* (1724); Arundel Cast. MS. HC 5.

³³ P. Hemming, *Windmills in Suss.* (n.d.), 44.

³⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1914-15 and later edns.); *S.C.M.* iii. 709; xvii. 23.

³⁵ *Worthing Herald*, 17 Sept. 1976.

1768,³⁶ and there was another in 1896.³⁷ There was also a forge in the village in 1768,³⁸ which by c. 1839 belonged to the Overington family;³⁹ in 1978 a descendant had an ironmongery business on the same site. In the 19th century there were at different times a grocer, a beer retailer, and a wheelwright in the village.⁴⁰

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. As a member of Broadwater, Durrington came under the jurisdiction of that manor's court baron and view of frankpledge.⁴¹ Officers were sometimes appointed for Durrington separately, for instance an ale-taster in 1501.⁴²

Two churchwardens, or chapelwardens, are recorded at Durrington for most years between 1544 and 1642. On three occasions between 1676 and 1683 the parishioners failed to elect a warden until ordered to do so by the Tarring deanery court, and they may have elected none after the chapel went out of use in the mid 17th century. From 1684 there was apparently always one warden. The office never seems to have been held with that of churchwarden for West Tarring or Heene.⁴³

From 1677 or earlier there were also one or two separate overseers for Durrington.⁴⁴ At some time before 1680 the church bell was sold and the proceeds applied to poor relief.⁴⁵ In the 18th and early 19th centuries a separate poor-rate was levied. Methods of poor-relief used included the provision of clothes and material, food, fuel, bedding, and domestic utensils, repairs to houses, the payment of rent, and medical care. Weekly payments were also made, and pauper children apprenticed; one parishioner who refused an apprentice was fined £10. From 1780 the overseers were paid a salary of £5 a year each. The alms-house where one pauper was put was perhaps the same as the 'parish house' at Cote, where parish meetings were held, and which survived c. 1839.⁴⁶ In the late 18th and early 19th centuries the parish surveyor received £6 a year salary, his duties including the maintenance of the parish house.

In 1803 Durrington was added to East Preston united parishes, later East Preston union.⁴⁷ From 1894 it was in East Preston rural district.⁴⁸

CHURCHES. There was a church at Durrington in 1086,⁴⁹ which was presumably then as later a chapel of West Tarring. No separate incumbents

are recorded before 1914, when Durrington was made a parish with its own vicar.⁵⁰ The advowson was then vested in the bishop of Chichester,⁵¹ who still held it in 1978.

In the Middle Ages and later the revenues of Durrington belonged to West Tarring rectory and vicarage, except for a share of tithes, later defined as half the great tithes of most of the parish, which belonged to Sele priory and later to Magdalen College, Oxford.⁵² In the late 12th century it was agreed to build a barn in the churchyard in which to store both the priory's and the rector's shares.⁵³ In 1918 the new benefice was said to be worth £150 a year.⁵⁴ A vicarage house was built in 1951–2.⁵⁵

In the Middle Ages Durrington chapel was presumably served by chaplains, as stipulated in the ordination of West Tarring vicarage in 1287.⁵⁶ Burials at least were performed there, since a graveyard was mentioned c. 1180.⁵⁷

In the early 16th century services were still held at Durrington,⁵⁸ but testators there were buried at West Tarring.⁵⁹ In 1563 and later the chapel was served by curates.⁶⁰ In return for the modus for which the small tithes of Durrington were commuted in 1617, the then vicar undertook to celebrate communion there three times a year, read evening prayer every Sunday at one o'clock, preach at his discretion, and baptise and marry as required.⁶¹ His successor carried out at least the first two heads of the agreement either by himself or through curates, but the next incumbent, William Stanley, served only intermittently at Durrington, and moreover sometimes read the services unintelligibly. The inhabitants for their part withheld their payments in lieu of tithe, and on one occasion Stanley refused to hold a communion service at Durrington as announced until he had received his dues. In 1652, after he had left the parish, Stanley sued the inhabitants of Durrington for dues unpaid.⁶² Meanwhile the chapel was severely damaged during the Civil War and never repaired afterwards. In 1680 in response to a petition the inhabitants were excused rebuilding it and given leave to attend West Tarring church instead.⁶³ By 1777,⁶⁴ and perhaps long before, the chapel lay in ruins.

In 1890 an iron mission room was built at the expense of the rector of West Tarring next to the east wall of the old chapel. Services were held there at first every Sunday afternoon, with communion once a month,⁶⁵ and in the following year the building was also being used for evening services, mothers' meetings, and night school in winter.⁶⁶ In

³⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 5.

³⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SW. (1899 edn.).

³⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 5.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 42.

⁴⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852 and later edns.).

⁴¹ e.g. Westm. Abbey Mun. 4074; 5469, ff. 26v., 40; W.R.L., extracts from Broadwater man. ct. bk. 1720–4; Arundel Cast. MS. M 318; cf. Broadwater, Local Govt.

⁴² Westm. Abbey Mun. 4074.

⁴³ B.L. Add. MSS. 39363, ff. 116v.–122; 39461, f. 113; *S.N.Q.* xv. 226–7; cf. below, Church.

⁴⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39363, f. 118v.; W.S.R.O., MP 946; N. Evans, *Ch. and Par. of Durrington* (1977), 11–18, on which the rest of this para. is based, except where stated.

⁴⁵ *S.N.Q.* xv. 226–7.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., TD/W 42.

⁴⁷ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 32, 46.

⁴⁸ *Census*, 1911.

⁴⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 448.

⁵⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* 17 July 1914, p. 5540.

⁵¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1918).

⁵² e.g. W.S.R.O., TD/W 42.

⁵³ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 14.

⁵⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1918).

⁵⁵ Evans, *Durrington*, 49.

⁵⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39348, f. 68.

⁵⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 14.

⁵⁸ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 216.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 206 8; cf. C 2/Jas. I/C 26/46.

⁶⁰ *S.A.C.* lxi. 113; B.L. Add. MS. 39363, ff. 117v.–118.

⁶¹ *S.A.C.* xli. 74.

⁶² *Ibid.* xxxviii. 154–8.

⁶³ *S.N.Q.* xv. 224–8; W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/2/20, f. 25.

⁶⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 192v.

⁶⁵ *S.A.C.* xli. 76; Evans, *Durrington*, 42.

⁶⁶ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1891), 154.

1900 communion was celebrated monthly in the summer. In 1915 there were four services every Sunday.⁶⁷

The old chapel at Durrington, originally it seems dedicated to St. Nicholas, and from c. 1260 to St. Thomas Becket,⁶⁸ comprised a nave and chancel apparently of the mid 13th century.⁶⁹ A steeple and bells were mentioned in the 16th and 17th centuries.⁷⁰ Parts of the walls of the chapel, which survived up to c. 12 ft. high, were incorporated in the church of *ST. SYMPHORIAN*, of flint and stone, which was built in 1915–16. A chancel was added in 1941.⁷¹ The silver communion cup belonging to the old chapel, dated 1568, survives.⁷²

A daughter church of *ST. PETER*, High Salvington, of corrugated iron, was built in 1928 at the expense of the vicar, and was sold to the parish by his executors in 1951. Services were held fortnightly at first, but later more often; in 1967 congregations averaged 33.⁷³

There are registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials for Durrington from 1626 to 1752, but burials throughout that period, and after the mid 17th century baptisms and marriages too, were evidently performed at West Tarring.⁷⁴ In the late 18th and early 19th centuries Durrington entries were sometimes listed separately in the West

Tarring registers.⁷⁵ Separate registers began again in 1914.⁷⁶

NONCONFORMITY. One protestant nonconformist was recorded at Durrington in 1676.⁷⁷ A room was licensed for an unnamed sect in 1840,⁷⁸ and between 1876 and 1880 there was a preaching station of Worthing Congregational church.⁷⁹

EDUCATION. In 1818⁸⁰ and perhaps earlier the children of Durrington attended the West Tarring parish school. A day school was founded in 1819, at which 4 boys and 6 girls were educated at their parents' expense in 1833.⁸¹ Margaret Bushby by will proved 1840 left a bequest for the educational benefit of the children of Goring and Durrington, which produced a gross income of £73 6s. 8d. in 1894, and £67 in 1964.⁸² There was a dame school from 1860,⁸³ and a private school attended by 8 boys and girls on the return day in 1871.⁸⁴ Other children then and later, however, attended schools in Goring and West Tarring.⁸⁵

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. None known.

HEENE

THE FORMER civil parish of Heene,⁸⁶ now part of Worthing borough, lay on the sea coast 1 mile west of Worthing hamlet. Like Durrington, it was a medieval chapelry of West Tarring; the layout of its boundaries in the 19th century shows that its area had been carved out of Tarring parish.⁸⁷ Though it remained part of West Tarring ecclesiastical parish until the 19th century, it was separate for civil purposes from the 16th. In 1881 it contained 426 a. excluding foreshore and including the district or township of West Worthing of c. 300 a.⁸⁸ In 1890 the whole parish was included in Worthing borough at its incorporation.⁸⁹ The present article deals with the history of the parish up to c. 1900, though certain topics, including the history of institutions originating before that date, are treated here up to 1978.

The parish was almost square in shape, the entire northern and western boundaries being formed by the Teville stream and by roads, the modern Tarring Road, Elm Grove, and Wallace Avenue,

formerly Sea Lane.⁹⁰ Most of the parish lay on the brickearth, with a small area of Coombe deposits in the north-east corner.⁹¹ A low east-west ridge provided the site for the village, and earlier for a Roman villa to the west,⁹² the land sloping gently northwards to the Teville stream and southwards to the sea.

The coastline of Heene has fluctuated greatly in historic times. Arable land worth 6s. 8d. a year was destroyed by the sea between 1291 and 1341,⁹³ and the Domesday assessment of Heene at 5 hides may indicate that the parish had been larger still in the late 11th century.⁹⁴ By the late 16th century on the other hand a shingle beach had grown up off shore, forming enclosed lagoons between it and the mainland.⁹⁵ Erosion had begun again by c. 1700. A watch-house was built on the coast near the boundary between Heene and Tarring manors about that date, but by 1724 its site was covered by beach.⁹⁶ In 1755 a local man remembered the sea at Heene having once been much further away than it then

⁶⁷ Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1900, 1914–15).

⁶⁸ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Durrington 15 (1) (TS. cat.).

⁶⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 338, 373; *S.A.C.* xli. 76; B.L. Add. MS. 5677, f. 69.

⁷⁰ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 216; W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/4/3.

⁷¹ Elleray, *Worthing*, pls. 171–2; Evans, *Durrington*, 45.

⁷² *S.A.C.* xli. 77; liv. 224.

⁷³ Evans, *Durrington*, 63–4; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 15 Nov. 1973.

⁷⁴ *Misc. Gen. et Heraldica*, 5th ser. iii. 23–30, 96–104.

⁷⁵ Baptism and burial reg. 1743–1804 and baptism reg. 1805–12 at West Tarring ch.

⁷⁶ *S.N.Q.* x. 57.

⁷⁷ *S.A.C.* xlv. 143.

⁷⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/2/28, f. 125.

⁷⁹ *Cong. Yr. Bk.* (1876), 204; (1880), 184.

⁸⁰ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 956.

⁸¹ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 968.

⁸² Char. Com. files; *Char. Digest Suss.* 1893–4, H.C. 77, p. 18 (1894), lxiii.

⁸³ Evans, *Durrington*, 31.

⁸⁴ *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 398–9 (1871), lv.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.*; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1895); Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1900, 1905).

⁸⁶ This article was written in 1978.

⁸⁷ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁸⁸ *Census*, 1881.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 1891.

⁹⁰ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁹¹ Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheets 318 (1938 edn.); 333 (1924 edn.).

⁹² *Worthing Surv.* 16. ⁹³ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 368.

⁹⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447–8. ⁹⁵ *Armada Surv.* ed. Lower.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 109, ff. 107–8.

was.⁹⁷ Six perches of land were estimated to have been lost during the 18th century,⁹⁸ and the sea is thought to have encroached 55 yards between c. 1780 and 1875.⁹⁹ In the early 19th century the land along the coast, called Heene common, was rough pasture, intersected by watercourses, and covered with gorse.¹ Some groynes had been built by 1805,² and more were apparently added after 1865.³ A signal post was built by 1805 as part of the chain between Beachy Head and Portsmouth; in 1814 it also served to telegraph to ships at sea.⁴

In 1616 the lords of the two manors of the parish were alleged by the vicar of West Tarring to be systematically depopulating the village by imposing heavy fines on succession to tenements and by omitting to hold courts so that heirs were prevented from establishing their right to their property. About 30 of the village's 60 houses were said to have been pulled down and their gardens grubbed up during the previous 6 years.⁵ Twenty houses were listed in 1664,⁶ and in the 1670s mention was made of East, High, and West streets,⁷ High Street presumably being the modern Heene Road. Whatever the truth of the allegations of 1616, for which the defendants alleged ulterior motives, the village had certainly declined by 1795, when it contained only a few houses, chiefly along the modern Heene Road.⁸ Some of those houses apparently survived in 1978.

During the first 20 years of the 19th century, however, there was much building development, inspired by the growth of Worthing. Between 1801 and 1811 the number of houses in the parish trebled, though at the latter date a third of the total were unoccupied.⁹ Some new buildings at least were lodging-houses, and with one bathing-machine in 1805, and more by 1814, Heene became a small resort, like South Lancing at the same period.¹⁰ There were two areas of development. A small settlement called Little Heene comprised a row of c. 15 houses in Brunswick Road in the south-east part of the parish.¹¹ Heene Road, which by c. 1800 had declined virtually to a farm track,¹² meanwhile acquired several villas and terraced houses on its east side.¹³ In 1835 Heene was said to be to Worthing what Rottingdean was to Brighton.¹⁴ It continued to be a place for residence or retirement, 4 'gentry'

being listed among the inhabitants in 1852, and 8 in 1862.¹⁵ There was an inn called the King and Queen at Little Heene by c. 1839;¹⁶ by 1874 it had become the Brunswick hotel,¹⁷ which it remained in 1978.

In 1863 most of the parish was bought by the Heene Estate Land Co., which in the following year sold the south part to the West Worthing Investment Co.¹⁸ for development as what was intended to be a first-class watering-place.¹⁹ The original promoters were chiefly Londoners, but some of them later moved to West Worthing.²⁰ In 1865 the property of the two companies became the district or township of West Worthing, with its own improvement commissioners.²¹ Sea defences and an esplanade were under construction in 1864, and by 1865²² Heene Terrace, comprising 18 four-storeyed houses of yellow brick with stucco dressings, had been built together with the adjacent Heene (later West Worthing, afterwards Burlington) hotel.²³ By 1866 there were Venetian Gothic swimming baths with an assembly room north of Heene Terrace, and by the following year another terrace east of the hotel. The baths and assembly room were demolished in 1973. Some detached and semi-detached houses were also built in Heene Road before 1875.²⁴ By 1874 the resort was being patronized by winter as well as summer visitors.²⁵ A roller-skating rink next to the baths was opened in 1875,²⁶ and by 1881 there were pleasure grounds and a tennis lawn in front,²⁷ but a pier planned in 1882 was not built.²⁸

Meanwhile West Worthing was also promoted as a residential area,²⁹ and by 1870 had begun to acquire the character of a fashionable suburb.³⁰ The number of houses in the parish increased from 40 in 1861 to 100 in 1871, though one third were then uninhabited, and after a slower increase in the 1870s, again at least doubled in each of the last two decades of the century.³¹ The area within the township, however, failed to develop as fast as was hoped, partly because the West Worthing Waterworks Co. could only supply water during the daytime, in the absence of a reservoir.³² A number of roads, including the wide, tree-lined Grand Avenue, had been laid out west of Heene Road by 1867, and land along them sold or let on building

⁹⁷ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii(2), 20.

⁹⁸ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 581.

⁹⁹ *S.A.C.* liii. 25; J. W. Warter, *Parochial Fragments* (1853), 270.

¹ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); W.R.L., map of Heene fm., 1806; W.S.R.O., TD/W 66; Warter, *Parochial Fragments*, 262-4.

² Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 27.

³ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.); cf. below, Local Govt.

⁴ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 27, 115; *ibid.* (1814), ii. 4-5; W.R.L., map of Heene fm., 1806.

⁵ Sta. Cha. 8/285/18, cited uncritically by M. Beresford, *Lost Villages of Eng.* (1954), 315-16.

⁶ E 179/258/14 f. 19.

⁷ W.S.R.O., Cap. II/66/1, ff. 2-3.

⁸ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁹ *Census*, 1801-21.

¹⁰ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 115; *ibid.* (1814), i. 188.

¹¹ Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 91; W.S.R.O., TD/W 66.

¹² Warter, *Parochial Fragments*, 263-4.

¹³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 66.

¹⁴ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 192.

¹⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852, 1862).

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., TD/W 66.

¹⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

¹⁸ Smail, *Map Story*, 156.

¹⁹ H.L.R.O., H.C. Evidence, vol. 62, W. Worthing Improvement Bill, pp. 6-7.

²⁰ B.T. 31/9/18/1114c; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874, 1878).

²¹ West Worthing Improvement Act, 28 & 29 Vic. c. 27 (Local and Personal).

²² H.L.R.O., H.C. Evidence, vol. 62, W. Worthing Improvement Bill, pp. 9-13; W.S.R.O., QDP/W 148; Smail, *Map Story*, 156.

²³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867, 1874, 1895 edns.); see below, pl. facing p. 97.

²⁴ *Builder*, 1 Sept. 1866, 643-4; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.); Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 38; W. Tarring Mus., map from sale cat., 1867.

²⁵ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 5 Nov. 1874.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 18 Mar. 1875.

²⁷ W.R.L., sale cats. 1880-4, no. 20.

²⁸ Pier and Harbour Orders Confirm. (No. 1) Act, 1882, 45 & 46 Vic. c. 168.

²⁹ W.R.L., sale cats. 1856-79, no. 7.

³⁰ Lower, *Hist. Suss.* i. 227.

³¹ *Census*, 1861-1901.

³² H.L.R.O., H.L. Evidence on Opposed Bills W & Y, 1884, W. Worthing Water and Baths Bill, pp. 50-1, 65-6, 80-1, 90, 95; cf. below, Local Govt.

leases,³³ but virtually no houses had appeared there by 1875.³⁴ In 1896 those roads still remained almost entirely unbuilt on, much of the surrounding area being occupied by market-gardens.³⁵ Meanwhile a proposed square east of Little Heene was never built, its site being developed piecemeal instead over a number of years.³⁶ The slow development of those two areas for building is expressed in their patchwork architectural appearance with houses of many different dates. On the other hand land east of Heene Road comprising the former East field, which lay outside the area of the township, was largely built over within c. 12 years of its sale in 1884, forming a western extension to the select Gratwicke estate in Worthing, and with the same mixture of large detached and semi-detached houses.³⁷ A new impulse to residential development was given by the opening of West Worthing station in West Tarring parish in 1889, a club-house near by being built by 1890³⁸ and a hotel by 1895.³⁹ By 1896 several roads had been laid out north and west of Heene church.⁴⁰ In 1894 West Worthing was described as chiefly a good class residential area,⁴¹ with much the same relation to Worthing as that of Hove to Brighton.⁴²

Meanwhile the resort facilities of West Worthing had developed little during the 1880s, though by 1890 there were c. 25 apartment-houses, lodging-houses and boarding-houses.⁴³ The opening of the railway station prompted an abortive attempt to develop the resort, with new plans for a pier in 1895,⁴⁴ and the commencement by 1900 of a large hotel at the south end of Grand Avenue,⁴⁵ which remained a shell until 1922 when it was completed for use as residential flats.⁴⁶

Fourteen persons were enumerated at Heene in 1086,⁴⁷ and the same number were assessed to the subsidy in 1296.⁴⁸ Thirty inhabitants were assessed in 1524,⁴⁹ and 42 years later there were reckoned to be 32 households.⁵⁰ In 1676 21 adults were listed.⁵¹ Between 1801 and 1821 the population increased from 101 to 178. All 185 inhabitants in 1841 were natives of the county. Thereafter, apart from a drop during the 1850s, the population increased steadily to 427 in 1871, 845 in 1881, 1,691 in 1891, and 3,019 in 1901. The population of West Worthing township was 276 in 1871, and 689 in 1881. During the second half of the century, as single female residents and female servants grew in

numbers, the proportion of women to men in the parish rose sharply. There were nearly equal numbers of women and men in 1851; in 1881 the proportion was 3 to 2, in 1891 nearly 2 to 1, and in 1901 over 2 to 1.⁵²

The modern Worthing–Goring road follows the general line of the former footpath through the parish,⁵³ with a diversion north of Heene village; a plan for a turnpike road along the same line made between 1830 and 1834 was not carried out.⁵⁴ A coast road planned at the same period also remained unbuilt;⁵⁵ the east part of the modern coast road was constructed c. 1865–7, and extended westwards as the land was developed for building.⁵⁶

West Worthing was affected by the second outbreak of typhoid fever in Worthing in 1893, with 58 recorded cases and 15 deaths.⁵⁷

MANORS. An estate at Heene which was held of Earl Godwin (d. 1053) by Levret as 2½ hides was held of William de Braose in 1086 by one Ralph. Another estate, also comprising 2½ hides, was retained in 1086 by its pre-Conquest owner Alward, though it too was held at the later date of William de Braose.⁵⁸ Those two estates were perhaps identical with the two later manors in the parish, which may be described from the names of their late-13th-century owners as the Falconer and the Bavent manors. The Bavent manor was always held of Bramber honor,⁵⁹ but the Falconer manor, though so held at first,⁶⁰ was described in the 16th century as held in chief.⁶¹

Robert Falconer was dealing with *HEENE FALCONER* in the 1190s,⁶² and it descended thereafter until the early 14th century with Michelgrove in Clapham.⁶³ In 1248 Godfrey Falconer granted it to his father Robert's widow Sabina and her husband Robert de Beaumes as her dower.⁶⁴ In 1303 John Falconer sold it to William de la Felde.⁶⁵ In 1329 or 1330 it was settled for life on William's daughter Rose with remainder to Henry Romyn,⁶⁶ who died in 1349 seised of lands in Heene held as ¾ fee.⁶⁷ In 1360 Henry son of Henry de la Felde quitclaimed the manor to William of Singleton and his wife Elizabeth.⁶⁸ After c. 1380 the manor was part of the FitzAlan estate in Sussex, having been acquired presumably by Richard FitzAlan, earl of Arundel (d. 1376), or possibly by his son Richard.

³³ W. Tarring Mus., map from sale cat., 1867.

³⁴ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

³⁵ Ibid. LXIV. SW. (1899 edn.); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 467.

³⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.); LXIV. SW. (1899 edn.); W.R.L., sale cats. 1880–4, no. 35; 1885–9, no. 113.

³⁷ *Suss. Coast Mercury*, 3 Jan. 1885; W.R.L., sale cats. 1880–4, no. 64; 1885–9, no. 118; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SW. (1899 edn.).

³⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1890).

³⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 467.

⁴⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SW. (1899 edn.); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 467.

⁴¹ Thomson, *Rep. Epidemic*, 49.

⁴² *Worthing*, ed. Pike, 21–2.

⁴³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1890).

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 467.

⁴⁵ W.R.L., sale cats. 1897–1900, no. 84.

⁴⁶ Clunn, *S. Coast Resorts*, 353, 361; Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 70; Smail, *Map Story*, 60.

⁴⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447–8.

⁴⁸ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 63.

⁴⁹ *Suss. Lay Subsidy*, 1524–5 (S.R.S. lvi), 75.

⁵⁰ S.P. 12/39 no. 11 f. 29.

⁵¹ S.A.C. xlv. 143.

⁵² *Census*, 1801–1901.

⁵³ W.R.L., map of Heene fm., 1806; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 214.

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., QDP/W 63, 67.

⁵⁵ Ibid. 54, 63.

⁵⁶ *Builder*, 22 June 1867, p. 450; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 and later edns.).

⁵⁷ Kelly, *Rep. Epidemic*, 11, 38–40.

⁵⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447–8.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii, pp. 56–7; C 142/307 no. 32.

⁶⁰ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 63.

⁶¹ W.R.L., conveyance of man. 1557; *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558–83 (S.R.S. iii), p. 91.

⁶² *Pipe R.* 1193 (P.R.S. N.S. iii), 152; 1195 (P.R.S. N.S. vi), 240.

⁶³ e.g. *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, p. 182.

⁶⁴ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 123.

⁶⁵ Ibid. ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 177.

⁶⁶ C 260/70 no. 18; *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 69.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, p. 147.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1360–4, 138.

On the latter's execution in 1397,⁶⁹ it was resumed by the Crown, and granted to John Holand, duke of Exeter,⁷⁰ who was beheaded in 1400, when Richard FitzAlan's son Thomas, earl of Arundel (d. 1415) was restored to his father's titles and estates.⁷¹ He granted the manor to Holy Trinity hospital, Arundel,⁷² which held it until the Dissolution.⁷³ In 1546 it was granted by the Crown to Sir Richard Lee, who in the same year was licensed to alienate it to Sir Thomas Palmer.⁷⁴ Sir Thomas quitclaimed the manor in 1557 to Thomas and John Cooke,⁷⁵ members of whose family had been tenants of the hospital.⁷⁶ Thomas died in 1573, leaving as his heir his infant grandson William Cooke.⁷⁷ William died in 1598, his infant son of the same forename⁷⁸ becoming a ward of the Crown. In 1618 or 1619 he took possession,⁷⁹ and in 1643 apparently still held the manor.⁸⁰ It later passed successively to his son Edward,⁸¹ and Edward's son Edward (d. 1672). The younger Edward's widow Elizabeth, who had married Richard Creswell, and his surviving sister Anne, who had married John Arnold,⁸² in 1676 mortgaged, and in 1683 sold, the estate to James Butler.⁸³

HEENE BAVENT descended with Wiston between the mid 12th century and 1602.⁸⁴ Adam de Bavent (d. by 1292) was confirmed in free warren there in 1279 and 1285, but his claim to right of wreck was refused.⁸⁵ After his death Gervasia, widow of William of Wiston, held Heene in dower.⁸⁶ Roger de Bavent was apparently taking wreck illegally in the manor in 1304 and 1333, but in 1357 the Crown granted right of wreck to Peter de Braose.⁸⁷ John de Braose (d. 1426) had both right of wreck and free warren there.⁸⁸ In 1602 Sir Thomas Shirley sold Heene Bavent, with free chase and right of wreck, to the tenant James Graves.⁸⁹ He was succeeded in 1608 by his son John (d. 1612), whose brother and heir James died in 1626. James's son Sackville⁹⁰ was dealing with it in 1659,⁹¹ and after his death in 1686 his son James⁹² sold it in 1688 to James Butler.⁹³

The combined manor of Heene thereafter descended with Rowdell in Washington until Patty

Clough sold it in 1789 or 1790 to Thomas Richardson.⁹⁴ Thomas was succeeded between 1795 and 1797 by his widow Frances,⁹⁵ (d. after 1806),⁹⁶ and in 1824 their son William Westbrook Richardson apparently held the manor jointly with Thomas and John Richardson.⁹⁷ By that date it comprised more than three-quarters of the parish.⁹⁸ By 1830 William held it alone,⁹⁹ and in 1863 he sold it to the Heene Estate Land Co.¹

A manor-house of Heene Bavent was recorded in 1357 and 1427,² and one of Heene Falconer in 1279, 1397, and 1616.³ Heene Farmhouse near the chapel, apparently the same as or a successor to one of them, was demolished in 1973.⁴

ECONOMIC HISTORY. In 1086 the demesne of Ralph's manor at Heene was worked by one team, and one *servus* was recorded there; meanwhile 3 *villani* and 2 bordars had another team. One team worked the demesne of the 2½ hides which Alward held, and 3 *villani* and 5 bordars had another there.⁵ In 1279 Heene Falconer had a demesne farm comprising 115 a. of arable land, 9 a. of meadow, and pasture worth 4s., and the fixed rents of tenants were worth 7s. 3d.⁶ At the same period there were 5 free tenants of Heene Bavent, owing money rents, 3 tenants apparently free who held 1 a. each and owed occasional labour services besides paying money rents, and 11 customary tenants who held either 1 a., ½ yardland (7 a.), or a 'ferling' of land (3½ a.). All but one of the customary tenants owed extensive labour services.⁷ Other land in Heene was presumably held then, as later, of Tarring rectory manor.⁸ Some labour services continued to be owed during the 14th century by tenants of Heene Bavent, where the fixed rents of free and bond tenants were worth £2 9s. in 1357,⁹ and £5 11s. in 1427.¹⁰ At the end of the 14th century Heene Falconer had 16 free and 6 copyhold tenants, many holding 2 a. or less, whose rents were valued at £2 15s.¹¹ The demesnes of Heene Bavent in 1357 comprised 156 a.,¹² and those of Heene Falconer at the end of the 14th century over 100 a.,¹³ Heene

⁶⁹ *Fitzalan Surv.* (S.R.S. lxvii), pp. xxvii, 93-4; *Complete Peerage*, i. 242-5.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, 360.

⁷¹ *Complete Peerage*, i. 245-6.

⁷² Tierney, *Hist. Arundel*, ii. 669; *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, 114-15.

⁷³ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 315; *S.A.C.* liv. 178.

⁷⁴ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xxi (1), p. 570; xxi (2), p. 247.

⁷⁵ W.R.L., conveyance of man. 1557.

⁷⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 19.

⁷⁷ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558-83 (S.R.S. iii), pp. 89-91.

⁷⁸ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1485-1649 (S.R.S. xiv), p. 59.

⁷⁹ C 60/481 no. 44.

⁸⁰ *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 155.

⁸¹ *Visitations of Suss.* 1530, 1633-4 (Harl. Soc. liii), 206-7.

⁸² W.R.L., papers in cause Arnold v. Cooke, and Cooke v. Arnold; *ibid.* abstract of title to Heene man., 1680. Some docs. suggest that there was only one Edw. Cooke.

⁸³ *Ibid.* sched. of writings concerning Heene man.; *ibid.* brief, Butler v. Arnold; *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 210; W.S.R.O., Cap. II/66/1, f. 7.

⁸⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 19-20.

⁸⁵ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 756; *Cal. Chart R.* 1257-1300, 319.

⁸⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, 467.

⁸⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, 287; 1330-4, 444; 1354-8, 651.

⁸⁸ C 139/29 no. 42.

⁸⁹ W.R.L., conveyance of man. 1602; *Suss. Fines*, i

(S.R.S. xix), 209-10.

⁹⁰ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1485-1649 (S.R.S. xiv), p. 111.

⁹¹ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 210.

⁹² B.L. Add. MS. 39495, f. 159.

⁹³ W.R.L., conveyance of man. 1688.

⁹⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. D 2557, ff. 32, 39; *Deps. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), 33.

⁹⁵ *Deps. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), 47, 52.

⁹⁶ W.R.L., map of Heene fm., 1806.

⁹⁷ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 210.

⁹⁸ W.R.L., map of Heene fm., 1806; W.S.R.O., TD/W 66.

⁹⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 19.

¹ Smail, *Map Story*, 156.

² *S.A.C.* liv. 132; C 139/29 no. 42.

³ C 133/22 no. 6; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 219; Sta. Cha. 8/285/18.

⁴ M. G. Huxley-Williams, *Heene* (priv. print. 1973), 13.

⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447-8.

⁶ C 133/22 no. 6.

⁷ *S.A.C.* liii. 162-4, 169.

⁸ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 368.

⁹ *S.A.C.* liv. 132.

¹⁰ C 139/29 no. 42.

¹¹ *Fitzalan Surv.* (S.R.S. lxvii), 94, 121.

¹² *S.A.C.* liv. 132.

¹³ *Fitzalan Surv.* (S.R.S. lxvii), 94, 121; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 219.

Bavent in the late 14th century, as earlier, apparently being managed virtually as a subordinate part of Wiston manor.¹⁴

Between the mid 15th century and at least the late 17th there were free and copyhold tenants of both manors; copyhold tenements could be sub-let in the 15th century, and presumably later.¹⁵ The demesne lands of Heene Bavent were at farm in the 1480s, and those of both manors in 1535.¹⁶ Later the two farms coalesced to make a single farm which engrossed the smaller holdings of the parish. By 1758 it comprised 438 a. in Heene and elsewhere, including most of the area of the parish.¹⁷ In 1789 c. 13 a. of copyhold land in Heene belonging to Tarring rectory manor were held with it.¹⁸ The farm was occupied by members of the Mitchell family between that date and 1845.¹⁹ About 1839 it comprised 344 a.²⁰ There were two farmers at Heene in 1855,²¹ and despite the development of West Worthing in the late 19th century there was apparently still at least one farm in the parish in 1896.²²

Several open fields were named at Heene c. 1400;²³ in later times there were only 2 fields, East field, mentioned from 1671,²⁴ and West field, mentioned from 1480,²⁵ and by 1806 known as Mill field.²⁶ Crops recorded in the Middle Ages were wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax, peas and beans, and vetches.²⁷

By 1806 Mill field, west of the church, of 120 a., had been completely inclosed except for two strips in the middle, and belonged to Heene farm. East field on the other hand,²⁸ though it had apparently included at least one pasture close in 1671,²⁹ remained largely uninclosed. Heene farm had 17 strips there, mostly of less than 1 a. in area, and the rest belonged to c. 6 other tenants. Two several closes called Upper and Lower Mollsholes field north of Mill field³⁰ probably represented the open field called Moreleshole c. 1400.³¹ In 1839 East field was still divided between 8 owners,³² and it remained in small strips in 1875, chiefly as market-gardens.³³

Heene common, on the sea shore, perhaps identical with land at Heene commonable by cattle and pigs in 1397,³⁴ was divided in 1535 between the two manors. At that date part was called the Green, and part the Ham, and cattle, sheep, and horses were kept there.³⁵ What was apparently the

Bavent share was still being commoned in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, when by-laws were made in the manor court about it.³⁶ Commoning, however, had apparently ceased by the early 19th century.³⁷ About 1839 the common comprised 64 a. of rough sheep pasture,³⁸ but soon afterwards it was improved and turned over to arable.³⁹ At the same date there were 335 a. of arable land and 13 a. of other meadow and pasture.⁴⁰ The soil of the parish was described in 1835 as singularly productive.⁴¹

There was a market-gardener at Heene in 1855 and two in 1874, and a fruit grower and nurseryman in 1882.⁴² The former East field, comprising c. 60 a., had been almost entirely given over to market-gardening by 1875. By 1896 that area had been largely built over, but meanwhile market-gardens had greatly expanded further west,⁴³ and were said to be one cause of the rise in Heene's population in the 1890s.⁴⁴ One market-gardener and 3 nurserymen were listed in 1890.⁴⁵ Market-gardens and glass-houses still occupied much land in West Worthing well into the 20th century.

A windmill belonging to Heene Falconer was recorded from 1279.⁴⁶ There was a windmill in the open field later called Mill field, west of the church, by 1650,⁴⁷ and perhaps by 1587.⁴⁸ A mill survived on that site, beside Mill Road, till 1903,⁴⁹ but was disused by 1896.⁵⁰

The surname basket-maker (*lipar*) was recorded at Heene c. 1300,⁵¹ and a brewer was mentioned in 1501.⁵² In the 16th and 17th centuries the villagers supplemented their livelihood by fishing, and apparently coastal trading, both at home and abroad.⁵³ In the 1670s 6 seamen were listed in West Tarring and Heene,⁵⁴ and in 1770 one fisherman in Heene.⁵⁵ In 1798 there was a shopkeeper in the village.⁵⁶ In the early 19th century the growth of the resort brought new trades and services; in 1821 11 families were supported chiefly by trade or manufacture as against 20 chiefly by agriculture.⁵⁷ Retailing expanded still further after the foundation of West Worthing. There were a tailor, a grocer, and a surgeon by 1867, and in 1874 a dress-maker and four laundresses. Eight years later there were a bath-chair proprietor and a boat-builder, and in 1887 a riding master, a builder, and a chemist.⁵⁸

¹⁴ S.A.C. liii. 162, 164; liv. 143.

¹⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. M 530; K.A.O., U 269/E 273/1; U 269/M 94, m. 2; U 269/M 100; S.A.C. liv. 179-80; W.S.R.O., Cap. II/66/1, f. 7; W.R.L., notes on common rights at Heene man.; *ibid.* abstract of tenants' lands and rents from ct. rolls; *ibid.* presentments at ct. baron, 1688.

¹⁶ S.A.C. liv. 168, 178.

¹⁷ *Clough and Butler Archives*, ed. Booker, p. 26.

¹⁸ W.R.L., partic. of Heene man., 1789.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Heene 1; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845).

²⁰ W.S.R.O., TD/W 66. ²¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855).

²² O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SW. (1899 edn.).

²³ *Fitzalan Surv.* (S.R.S. lxvii), 121.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Cap. II/66/1, f. 2.

²⁵ K.A.O., U 269/M 100.

²⁶ W.R.L., map of Heene fm., 1806.

²⁷ S.A.C. liii. 162-3; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 219.

²⁸ W.R.L., map of Heene fm., 1806.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., Cap. II/66/1, f. 2.

³⁰ W.R.L., map of Heene fm., 1806.

³¹ *Fitzalan Surv.* (S.R.S. lxvii), 121.

³² W.S.R.O., TD/W 66.

³³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

³⁴ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 219.

³⁵ S.A.C. liv. 178; K.A.O., U 269/M 95.

³⁶ W.R.L., notes on common rights at Heene man.

³⁷ *Ibid.* map of Heene fm., 1806.

³⁸ I.R. 18/10359.

³⁹ J. W. Warter, *Seaboard and Down* (1860), ii. 108.

⁴⁰ I.R. 18/10359.

⁴¹ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 192.

⁴² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

⁴³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.); LXIV. SW. (1899 edn.).

⁴⁴ *Census*, 1901.

⁴⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1890).

⁴⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39498, f. 118; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 219; Arundel Cast. MS. M 530, f. [9]; *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, 325.

⁴⁷ C 54/3550, no. 22.

⁴⁸ *Armada Surv.* ed. Lower.

⁴⁹ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); W.R.L., map of Heene fm., 1806; Smail, *Map Story*, 18-23.

⁵⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SW. (1899 edn.).

⁵¹ S.A.C. liii. 163.

⁵² Westm. Abbey Mun. 4074.

⁵³ S.P. 12/39 no. 11 f. 29; Sta. Cha. 8/285/18.

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/55/116, 144.

⁵⁵ S.A.S., MS. S 384 (TS. cat.).

⁵⁶ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 581.

⁵⁷ *Census*, 1821.

⁵⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.).

Meanwhile building activity gave employment to a short-lived brick-works in Grand Avenue in 1875.⁵⁹

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES. A reeve of Heene Bavent occurs c. 1300⁶⁰ and in 1383, and a serjeant in 1371.⁶¹ There are court rolls or draft court rolls for various years between 1480 and 1548,⁶² and court records apparently of Heene Bavent for various years between 1525 and 1628 survived c. 1800.⁶³ In 1529 the court was held at Wiston.⁶⁴ Besides the usual jurisdiction over agriculture and changes in tenancies the court dealt with the lord's right to wreck and heard cases of assault.⁶⁵ In the late 15th and early 16th century it elected an officer called the *curimannus*, of unknown function.⁶⁶ There are draft court rolls for Heene Falconer for 1450 and 1452, when the court regulated tenancies.⁶⁷ It was alleged in 1616 that courts had ceased to be held at both manors.⁶⁸ Courts were still held for Heene Falconer at least in the late 17th century, only business concerning tenancies being recorded.⁶⁹ The lord of the manor still exercised right of wreck in the 18th century.⁷⁰ There was a headborough for the combined manor in 1822.⁷¹

Two churchwardens, or chapelwardens, were elected for Heene from 1544 or earlier, but for most of the period 1663–1868 there was only one.⁷² The office never seems to have been held with that of churchwarden for West Tarring or Durrington. Similarly there were two separate overseers for Heene from 1642 and perhaps earlier,⁷³ but a separate waywarden and constables were not recorded before 1854.⁷⁴ Heene was apparently added to East Preston united parishes in 1803, as part of West Tarring, but it was allotted separate guardians only in 1869.⁷⁵ The parish remained a separate local government unit after its incorporation in Worthing until 1902 when a new civil parish of Worthing, co-extensive with the enlarged borough, was formed.⁷⁶

Improvement commissioners were appointed in 1865 for the district or township of West Worthing, comprising most of Heene parish; their area of jurisdiction was enlarged in 1883. They had powers to pave, light, drain, and cleanse the streets, erect

and maintain sea defences, contract for the supply of gas and water, and levy general, sewer, and highway rates; by 1881 they were specifically described as an urban sanitary authority. Three commissioners were elected from the beginning by property owners, and six by ratepayers.⁷⁷ In 1869 there was a special constable,⁷⁸ and in 1878 a clerk, a collector, a medical officer, and an inspector of nuisances, the two latter holding the same posts under the Worthing local board.⁷⁹ By 1882 there was also a surveyor.⁸⁰ The commissioners first met at the Heene, later West Worthing, hotel.⁸¹ Later they built a brick and stone building of Italianate design in Rowlands Road for their offices. It was demolished in 1974.⁸²

A water-works was opened on the north side of the swimming baths by 1867.⁸³ The new town was then said to be well drained and lighted with gas,⁸⁴ evidently from the Worthing gas-works. The water-works was enlarged after 1884 to supply the rest of Heene parish, West Tarring, and part of Broadwater.⁸⁵ A second well was sunk in 1887,⁸⁶ and a reservoir built at Durrington in 1894.⁸⁷ During the typhoid outbreak in 1893 the supply was used to replace temporarily Worthing's polluted supply.⁸⁸ West Worthing's sewerage system was then still separate from that of Worthing,⁸⁹ but after 1894 it was linked to it.⁹⁰ The West Worthing water-works was taken over and closed by Worthing corporation in 1896, the reservoir, however, being retained.⁹¹

CHURCHES. The second church mentioned as at West Tarring in 1086⁹² seems to have been at Heene, and may have been a chapel of Tarring church, for in the Middle Ages and later Heene was a chapelry of Tarring. In 1200 the lord of Heene Bavent apparently claimed the right to present to the chapel,⁹³ and in 1239 the lords of both manors unsuccessfully claimed the same right, saying that Heene was a parish church independent of West Tarring.⁹⁴ Some support for that contention is perhaps provided by the discovery of human remains in the churchyard in the late 18th century, suggesting that at one time burials were performed there.⁹⁵ There is no record, however, of any incumbent of Heene before the 19th century. On the

⁵⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁶⁰ S.A.C. liii. 166.

⁶¹ Ibid. liv. 141–2, 162.

⁶² K.A.O., U 269/M 94–5, 100; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5230.

⁶³ W.R.L., notes on common rights at Heene man.

⁶⁴ K.A.O., U 269/M 94, m. 1.

⁶⁵ W.R.L., notes on common rights at Heene man.

⁶⁶ K.A.O., U 269/M 94, mm. 1–2; 100.

⁶⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. M 530, ff. [9, 47].

⁶⁸ Sta. Cha. 8/285/18.

⁶⁹ W.S.R.O., Cap. II/66/1, ff. 7–8; W.R.L., presentments at ct. baron, 1688.

⁷⁰ W.R.L., certificate of J. Young about purchase of anchor, 1707; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 20.

⁷¹ E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 2.

⁷² B.L. Add. MS. 39363, ff. 110v–116; W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/6/4.

⁷³ Q.S. Order Bk. (S.R.S. liv), 3; W.S.R.O., Par. 99/1/1/1, note on back cover.

⁷⁴ *Worthing Monthly Rec.* Apr. 1854.

⁷⁵ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 32, 46.

⁷⁶ L.G.B. Prov. Orders Conf. (No. 7) Act, 1902, 2 Edw. VII, c. 209.

⁷⁷ W. Worthing Improvement Act, 28 & 29 Vic. c. 27

(Local and Personal); W.S.R.O., QDP/W 149, 186; *Census*, 1881.

⁷⁸ *Worthing Arrival List and Fash. Weekly Jnl.* 1 July 1869.

⁷⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1878), s.v. Worthing.

⁸⁰ Ibid. (1882).

⁸¹ W. Worthing Improvement Act, 28 & 29 Vic. c. 27 (Local and Personal).

⁸² Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 36.

⁸³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867); O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁸⁴ W.R.L., sale cats. 1856–79, no. 7.

⁸⁵ W. Worthing Waterworks and Baths Act, 1884, 47–48 Vic. c. 197 (Local Act); cf. W. Tarring, Introduction.

⁸⁶ Thomson, *Rep. Epidemic*, 60.

⁸⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. NW. (1899 edn.).

⁸⁸ Kelly, *Rep. Epidemic*, 41.

⁸⁹ Thomson, *Rep. Epidemic*, 49.

⁹⁰ Kelly, *Rep. Epidemic*, 4; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁹¹ *Worthing Surv.* 190.

⁹² V.C.H. Suss. i. 389.

⁹³ *Pleas before King's Justices*, i (Selden Soc. lxvii), p. 279.

⁹⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 19–20.

⁹⁵ J. W. Warter, *Parochial Fragments* (1853), 267.

opening of a new church in 1873 Heene was made a perpetual curacy the incumbent being at first entitled vicar.⁹⁶ In 1875 a district chapelry was formed, its boundaries being those of the civil parish,⁹⁷ and the living was endowed with the rectorial tithe-rent-charge of that area,⁹⁸ the incumbent thereafter being called a rector.⁹⁹ The advowson of Heene belonged to the archbishop of Canterbury until 1930 when it was given in exchange to the dean and chapter of Chichester, which still held it in 1977.¹

In the Middle Ages and later the revenues of Heene belonged to West Tarring rectory and vicarage. The new benefice was endowed in 1875 with all the tithe-rent-charge arising from the area of the ancient chapelry, which for many years was supplemented only from the offertory.² In addition the Ecclesiastical Commissioners made a grant towards the erection of a rectory house³ which was built in 1875⁴ on a site given by the West Worthing Investment Co.⁵ A new rectory was built in 1958.⁶

A chantry chapel which belonged to Heene Falconer in the late 14th century, when its endowment comprised 15 a. of land and £1 10s. rent,⁷ was apparently the same as that founded in 1330 by John de Montgomery.⁸ By the 16th century the lands had passed to Holy Trinity hospital at Arundel. About 1548, when the hospital was leasing them out, there was no chaplain, and no masses had been said for 10 years.⁹

In the Middle Ages Heene was presumably served by chaplains, as stipulated in the ordination of West Tarring vicarage in 1287.¹⁰ In 1239 neither baptisms nor burials were performed there, though it was said that baptisms had been until c. 1200.¹¹ In the early 16th century services were still held at Heene,¹² but testators there were buried at West Tarring.¹³ In the late 16th century the chapel was served by curates.¹⁴ A church ale at Heene was mentioned in 1561.¹⁵ In 1616 the cure was said to be served by a poor shoemaker of West Tarring,¹⁶ but in 1634, in response to an ultimatum apparently from the lord of Heene Falconer, the vicar agreed in future to read services and administer the sacraments either himself or through a curate.¹⁷ The next vicar, William Stanley, however, served Heene only intermittently.¹⁸ Meanwhile in 1622 the inhabitants had petitioned, apparently successfully,

to take down an aisle of their chapel.¹⁹ The vicar of West Tarring apparently still preached at Heene once a month according to agreement in 1684,²⁰ but in 1766, since no services had been held there in living memory, and since the chapel had become very ruinous, a faculty was obtained to pull it down and re-use its materials in the repair of West Tarring church.²¹ The chancel had been taken down by 1770,²² and the rest, except for some walling, by 1778.²³

In the early 19th century some parishioners attended Worthing chapel of ease.²⁴ A new church was built by subscription between 1873 and 1879 on a site given by the Heene Estate Land Co.²⁵ The services at the church were High Church in character, the first to be seen in the Worthing area.²⁶ In the 1870s weekly cottage lectures and penny readings were held, and there were blanket and other clubs and a village library.²⁷ A temporary iron church hall, in existence by c. 1879, was replaced in 1898 by a permanent building in Heene Road.²⁸ In 1884 three Sunday services were held and the church, which seated 750, was said to be always full, communicants including many non-parishioners.²⁹ The church has since retained its High Church character.³⁰

The old chapel of *ST. BOTOLPH*, of which the dedication is recorded in 1534,³¹ consisted of a nave, chancel, aisle, and steeple³² of unknown date. The old font survived in 1892.³³ The new church, of the same dedication, consisted as first built of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and south transept, with west tower and spire, all in brick and flint. The architect was E. Scott of Brighton. The south aisle and transept were enlarged between 1903 and 1905.³⁴

The church of *ST. JOHN*, Elm Grove, was built in 1937 of brick and flint, to the designs of N. Cachemaille-Day, incorporated in its structure a mission room which had been built in 1901.³⁵ There was a priest-in-charge in 1940,³⁶ and a parish was formed from Heene and West Tarring parishes in 1955.³⁷ The bishop was patron in 1969. By then there was a vicarage house.³⁸ St. John's has shared the Anglo-Catholic tradition of its mother church.³⁹

There are registers for Heene from 1594 to 1751,⁴⁰ and from 1813,⁴¹ though from the late 18th century at least to the late 19th baptisms, mar-

⁹⁶ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1874), 97; B.L. Add. MS. 39336, f. 32.

⁹⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 1875, p. 1706.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 1875, p. 2143.

⁹⁹ e.g. W.S.R.O., Par. 99/7/3.

¹ *Heene Par. Ch., Worthing, 1873-1963* (n.d.), 15; *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1977).

² *Lond. Gaz.* 16 Apr. 1875, p. 2143; W.S.R.O., Par. 99/11/1.

³ *Lond. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 1874, p. 5353.

⁴ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1876), 96.

⁵ *Heene Par. Ch.*, 11.

⁶ Huxley-Williams, *Heene*, 31.

⁷ *Fitzalan Surv.* (S.R.S. lxvii), 121.

⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 502.

⁹ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 25, 52.

¹⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39348, f. 68.

¹¹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 20.

¹² *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 217.

¹³ *Ibid.* 206-8; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/6/4.

¹⁴ *S.A.C.* lxi. 113; B.L. Add. MS. 39363, ff. 110-11.

¹⁵ *S.N.Q.* iv. 81.

¹⁶ *Sta. Cha.* 8/285/18; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 39363, ff. 111-12.

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/4/4.

¹⁸ *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 154-8.

¹⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/4/4; Ep. IV/6/4 (1664).

²⁰ *Ibid.* Par. 99/2/3, presentment of 1684.

²¹ *Ibid.* Ep. IV/2/27, f. 20. One parishioner in the mid 19th cent., however, claimed to remember services there c. 1760: Warter, *Parochial Fragments*, 267.

²² W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/4/4.

²³ B.L. Add. MS. 5677, f. 69.

²⁴ Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 91-2.

²⁵ Huxley-Williams, *Heene*, 17-18; W.S.R.O., Par. 99/4/1.

²⁶ D. R. Elleray, *St. Andrew's Ch., Worthing* (1977), 2, 13.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 99/7/3. ²⁸ *Heene Par. Ch.* 13.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

³⁰ e.g. *ibid.* Par. 99/4/13, 15, 16.

³¹ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 217.

³² W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/6/4 (1664).

³³ *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 159.

³⁴ Huxley-Williams, *Heene*, 17-21.

³⁵ *Heene Par. Ch.* 13; *Builder*, 28 Jan. 1938, p. 211.

³⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1940).

³⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 1955, p. 1325.

³⁸ *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1968-9).

³⁹ Elleray, *St. Andrew's Ch.* 13.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 99/1/1/1.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* Par. 99/1/2/1; Par. 99/1/5/1.

riages, and burials were evidently performed at West Tarring. Between 1751 and 1813 Heene entries were made in the West Tarring registers, sometimes being listed separately.⁴²

NONCONFORMITY. Two popish recusants were listed at Heene in 1676.⁴³ No dissenting chapel was founded there until after the parish was included in Worthing.

EDUCATION. In 1871 the children of Heene attended school in Worthing.⁴⁴ Various private schools were recorded in the parish in the 1870s and 1880s,⁴⁵ among them the Holt Middle Class

Girls' School in Heene Road, founded by Henrietta, wife of Sir Percy Burrell, Bt. (d. 1880).⁴⁶

Heene National school in Heene Road was opened in 1886, succeeding a small class held in a private house. There were then two classrooms besides the schoolroom, and 44 children attended, paying fees of 2d. to 4d.⁴⁷ Average attendance was 118 in 1893, rising to 159 in 1899,⁴⁸ and fluctuating in the early 20th century as other school provision was made near by. In 1906 there were 48 infants.⁴⁹ By 1974 the school had become Heene First and Middle (C.E. Aided) school, which had an average attendance in 1976 of 313.⁵⁰

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. None known.

WORTHING

THE PRESENT article⁵¹ deals with the history of Worthing hamlet until c. 1800, and thereafter with that of the town as it was enlarged by the successive boundary changes recorded above. Broadwater, Durrington, Heene, and West Tarring are, however, all dealt with from c. 1900 rather than from the several dates when they were incorporated in Worthing. Some aspects of the history of Goring after 1929 are also treated here.

The hamlet of Worthing straddled an outcrop of brickearth forming a low ridge c. 25 ft. above sea-level, whose summit was represented in 1978 by Richmond Road and Union Place.⁵² The hamlet was originally separated from Broadwater by the tidal estuary of the Teville stream to the north. That may have been the site of Worthing harbour, recorded in 1300⁵³ and 1493,⁵⁴ which was a member of Shoreham port in 1324.⁵⁵

The coastline of Worthing offers little geological resistance to erosion,⁵⁶ and there is some evidence for the flooding of reclaimed land in the late Middle Ages.⁵⁷ By the late 16th century, however, a shingle bar seems to have grown up off shore, causing silting.⁵⁸ Lagoons east and west of Worthing were recorded in 1587,⁵⁹ and after the 16th century a large mass of land, later known as the salt green,⁶⁰

the salt grass,⁶¹ or Worthing common, gradually came into being south of the modern shore line.⁶² During the 18th century the shingle bar was apparently driven gradually on shore, causing the common to be eroded away. Erosion had begun by 1748, when the common still contained c. 50 a.,⁶³ and by c. 1810 most of the common had disappeared,⁶⁴ giving rise to the fine beach noted during the late 18th century.⁶⁵ As the bar approached the mainland it created a backwater on the beach, about which visitors to the resort complained, and which was removed, at great expense, before 1802.⁶⁶ By 1814 the sea had reached the mainland, where the land on which the resort stood projected into the sea and was known as Worthing point.⁶⁷ Afterwards the mainland itself began to be eroded,⁶⁸ creating a continuous problem for the town, which may have been exacerbated by the extraction of clay, sand, and other materials from the beach in the late 18th and 19th centuries.⁶⁹

Groynes were built west of Worthing by 1804,⁷⁰ and in front of the houses on the edge of the beach by 1810.⁷¹ The esplanade built between 1819 and 1821 acted as a further sea defence.⁷² Though the sea defences were later extended⁷³ the centre of Worthing was liable to flooding by the sea through-

⁴² Baptism and burial reg. 1743-1804 and baptism reg. 1805-12 at W. Tarring ch. ⁴³ *S.A.C.* xlv. 143.

⁴⁴ *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 398-9 (1871), lv; cf. Ed. 7/123.

⁴⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.).

⁴⁶ Huxley-Williams, *Heene*, 15; *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1881), 86; Burke, *Peerage* (1935), 423.

⁴⁷ Ed. 7/123; *Heene Par. Ch.* 20-1.

⁴⁸ *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 607, H.C. (1894), lxxv; 1899 [Cd. 315], p. 828, H.C. (1900), lxxv (2).

⁴⁹ *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], p. 643, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi; *Bd. of Educ. List* 21, 1914 (H.M.S.O.), 527; 1922, 344; 1932, 389; 1938, 404.

⁵⁰ Ex inf. Mr. D. A. Richards, W. Suss. C.C.; *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1974-5).

⁵¹ This article was written in 1976-7 and revised in 1978.

⁵² *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 147, 150; O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 10 (1958 edn.); Geol. Surv. Map 1", sheet 333 (1924 edn.).

⁵³ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

⁵⁴ Ibid. 5469, f. 25v.

⁵⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, 7.

⁵⁶ White, *Geol. of Brighton and Worthing*, 88.

⁵⁷ See above, Broadwater.

⁵⁸ *S.A.C.* xc. 158.

⁵⁹ *Armada Surv.* ed. Lower.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1616).

⁶¹ W.R.L., conveyance from Patty Clough to J. Newland, 1790.

⁶² Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 73; *S.A.C.* xxxv. 97-8; *S.N.Q.* xvii. 97-8; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2304; *ibid.* PHA 3623.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 451.

⁶⁴ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 22; Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 92; W.R.L., *ex parte* Hen. Newland, copy J. Williams's opinion.

⁶⁵ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 580.

⁶⁶ *The Times*, 8 Sept. 1802.

⁶⁷ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 72-3; *S.A.C.* xc. 159; Smail, *Map Story*, 14-15.

⁶⁸ e.g. W.R.L., *ex parte* Hen. Newland, copy J. Williams's opinion.

⁶⁹ e.g. *ibid.* Newland v. Penfold, brief for plaintiff; M.H. 13/213, 6 Apr. 1866; *1st Rep. Com. Coast Erosion*, i (2) [Cd. 3684], App. pp. 215, 272, H.C. (1907), xxxiv.

⁷⁰ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 28.

⁷¹ W.R.L., *ex parte* Hen. Newland, copy J. Williams's opinion; *ibid.* copy S. Marryatt's opinion.

⁷² Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 64; Wallis's *Worthing* (1826), 14-15.

⁷³ See below, Local Govt.

out the 19th century,⁷⁴ and at the east end of the town it was estimated that the high-water mark advanced by c. 100 yards between 1857 and 1907. Sea defence remained difficult during the 19th century because of the lack of a unified authority for the area,⁷⁵ but the problem was eased in the 20th century.⁷⁶ Sea defence continued then to be a concern of the corporation, extensive works being carried out in Goring in the 1930s.⁷⁷ Meanwhile the presence of groynes had led to the accumulation of shingle, and Worthing's former fine, hard sands⁷⁸ had been replaced by a pebbly beach.⁷⁹

A naval signal station was placed at Worthing in 1795,⁸⁰ and a coastguard station was erected after 1809⁸¹ on the site of the future esplanade. A second coastguard station on the Heene-Broadwater boundary recorded in the 1820s⁸² remained in use until the 1930s,⁸³ and the building survived in 1977. A third station, built apparently at the south end of Ham Road by 1845, had been destroyed by the sea by 1847.⁸⁴ After two successor buildings had been destroyed in 1850 and 1869,⁸⁵ the station was not rebuilt again.⁸⁶

The climate of the town is mild and equable, with more sunshine than elsewhere especially in winter, while the downs give partial shelter against north and east winds.⁸⁷ Those conditions were a principal cause of Worthing's growth as a resort, and afterwards of the expansion of the market-gardening industry⁸⁸ and of the town's popularity as a site for convalescent homes.

In the Middle Ages and later Worthing was a small agricultural and fishing hamlet of less importance than the neighbouring village of Broadwater. Its development as a resort began in the mid 18th century, the first recorded visitor being a Londoner who came in 1759 to enjoy sea air and bathing.⁸⁹ Worthing grew slowly at first, but by 1789 its level sands and calm sea attracted sickly visitors,⁹⁰ and in the following year it was described as frequented by those who liked a more retired bathing-place than

Brighton.⁹¹ By 1796 it had many good lodging-houses, three hotels, and many fashionable visitors.⁹² The visit in 1798 of Princess Amelia, youngest daughter of George III, to cure a lame knee,⁹³ gave Worthing a boost, and caused a boom which lasted until c. 1813. Among the reasons for the place's recommendation by the princess's doctors were its relative nearness to Windsor, good bathing at all states of the tide, and sands on which a carriage could be driven.⁹⁴ The princess was visited from Brighton by the Prince of Wales⁹⁵ and members of the aristocracy,⁹⁶ who thereby discovered the smaller resort. During the next decade many fashionable people stayed at Worthing, including the duke and duchess of Northumberland in 1802,⁹⁷ Henry Dundas, first lord of the admiralty, in 1804,⁹⁸ and Princess Charlotte of Wales in 1807.⁹⁹ In 1811 the resort was said to be crowded with fashionable visitors, the height of the season then, as later, being in August and September.¹

During the first fifteen years of the 19th century the entertainment facilities of the resort greatly increased,² and it was also provided with an Independent chapel, built in 1804, and a chapel of ease to Broadwater church, consecrated in 1812. Other possible hindrances to the resort's development were removed by the building of a direct turnpike road from Horsham and London after 1802³ and the opening of a market in 1810. Machinery for local government and policing was set up after 1803,⁴ and some action was taken against two of Worthing's continuing problems, coastal erosion (by the erection of groynes)⁵ and drainage. A third continuing problem, that of seaweed being driven on shore, was also present in 1805.⁶ The early promoters of the resort were local men, especially members of the Bacon and Wicks families.⁷ They were soon joined by outsiders, notably Miles Stringer, a London tea merchant,⁸ William France, upholsterer to the king, who built the first houses in Trafalgar Place,⁹ and Edward Ogle, a London

⁷⁴ e.g. *The Times*, 28 Dec. 1827; Elleray, *Worthing*, pls. 42-3.

⁷⁵ *1st Rep. Com. Coast Erosion*, i (2), App. pp. 215, 272-3.

⁷⁶ Cf. e.g. Lancing, Introduction.

⁷⁷ e.g. *The Times*, 17 Dec. 1910; 14, 15 Dec. 1933; *Worthing Surv.* 180-1.

⁷⁸ Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 356.

⁷⁹ *Rep. on Visitors to Worthing*, 1969 (Brit. Tourist Auth. 1970), 4.

⁸⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 163.

⁸¹ W.R.L., *ex parte* Hen. Newland, copy J. Williams's opinion.

⁸² Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 51, 70-2; Wallis's *Worthing* (1826), 14.

⁸³ e.g. O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.).

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 29/13/1; *S.A.C.* i. 26-7; F. Dixon, *Geol. of Suss.* (1850), 37.

⁸⁵ I.R. 29 and 30/35/46; Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 21; M.H. 13/213, 11 Mar. 1869; *Suss. Daily News*, 2 Feb. 1869.

⁸⁶ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁸⁷ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 64; Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.* 92; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 285; *Jnl. Royal Agric. Soc.* 3rd ser. x. 287.

⁸⁸ See below, Econ. Hist.

⁸⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 33 n.

⁹⁰ *S.A.C.* xxviii. 223.

⁹¹ *Topographer*, iv (1791), 149.

⁹² Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 353; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 580; *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1817), 32; cf. *Memoirs of Sir S. Romilly* (1840), ii. 57.

⁹³ *D.N.B.*

⁹⁴ *Later Corresp. of Geo. III*, ed. A. Aspinall, iii, pp. 92-3.

⁹⁵ *Corresp. of Geo. Prince of Wales, 1770-1812*, ed. A. Aspinall, iii, pp. 448 n., 458, 476.

⁹⁶ e.g. *The Times*, 10 Aug. 1798; *Later Corresp. of Geo. III*, iii, pp. 146, 157.

⁹⁷ *The Times*, 31 Aug., 8 Sept. 1802.

⁹⁸ *D.N.B.*; Hist. MSS. Com. 30, *Fortescue*, vii, pp. 230-1.

⁹⁹ *The Times*, 23 July, 29 Aug. 1807; Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 75; Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 356. For other visitors to Worthing see Hist. MSS. Com. 30, *Fortescue*, vii, pp. 274, 296; ix, p. 201; *ibid.* 76, *Bathurst*, pp. 150, 517; Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 31.

¹ *The Times*, 28 Sept. 1811; cf. *ibid.* 31 Aug., 8 Sept. 1802; 20 Sept. 1806; *Farington Diary*, ed. J. Greig, viii, pp. 195-6; Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 353-4.

² See below.

³ cf. *The Times*, 8 Sept. 1802; Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 10.

⁴ See below, Local Govt.; cf. Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 14, 31-2.

⁵ Cf. above.

⁶ 'G', *Tour to Worthing* (1805), 71-80; Hist. MSS. Com. 55, *Var. Coll.* vi, p. 429; *Builder*, 1 Sept. 1866, pp. 643-4; *The Times*, 29 Sept. 1937; 6 May 1954; 10 July 1959; *Worthing Herald*, 17 Aug., 14 Sept. 1973.

⁷ *S.N.Q.* xiii. 249-52; *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past*, 88-9, 146-7; W.R.L., Newland v. Penfold, brief for plaintiff, ff. 3, 7; Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 19; Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 44-5; *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1817), 56; *Deps. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), 99, 102.

⁸ *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1811), 37; Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 23; Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 353.

⁹ *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1811), 67; *Kent's Dir.* (1811), 111.

business man,¹⁰ known locally as 'King Ogle', who owned the Warwick House estate and other property around the Steyne, including the Steyne itself.¹¹ By 1812 or 1813, however, the bubble of the town's first boom had burst, and there were many empty houses and much surplus accommodation.¹²

After 1813 the resort continued to develop, but at a slower rate.¹³ Queen Caroline (d. 1821) visited Worthing,¹⁴ the duke of Cumberland stayed there in 1817,¹⁵ and fashionable people continued to come during the early 1820s.¹⁶ By 1822 there were winter visitors as well as summer ones.¹⁷ In 1826 Worthing was described as select, and particularly suitable for children on account of its quietness, decorum, and safe bathing.¹⁸ It continued later to have a reputation for domestic comfort and propriety, in contrast with the liveliness of Brighton.¹⁹ About 1832 it was also being particularly recommended for invalids.²⁰

The town's reputation for quietness seems to have been partly caused by the depression which affected it from the mid 1820s. In 1826 it was said that people no longer had as much money as before to spend on amusement,²¹ and the number of visitors declined during the succeeding years, when many lodging-houses and other buildings were empty. The visit of Princess Augusta in 1829 gave a temporary respite,²² but the depression continued during the 1830s,²³ as the '18th-century mode of holiday, with its "company" life, libraries, theatres, and assemblies' suddenly collapsed.²⁴ In the 1840s and 1850s the resort's development was held back by sanitation problems. The continued discharge of sewage into the sea in front of the town made the sands sloppy and caused unpleasant smells, which at certain times of the year were mixed with the smells of seaweed, gathered for manure on the edge of the esplanade, and fish.²⁵ The esplanade was almost deserted when the wind was in a certain direction, and the value of houses on the front was greatly reduced.²⁶ Meanwhile sickness and disease were increasing in the narrow, congested streets around Portland Road, Montague Street, and elsewhere.²⁷ Nevertheless, in 1851 Worthing was listed as one of the principal seaside watering-places

in the country,²⁸ and it continued to attract royalty and the aristocracy. The ailing Dowager Queen Adelaide visited it in 1849,²⁹ and in 1853 it was described as patronized by very genteel company.³⁰

The opening of the new water-works and main sewer during the 1850s had an immediate beneficial effect on the resort; by 1859 the sands had recovered from the effects of sewage³¹ and the number of visitors had greatly increased.³² The reputation of the resort as especially suitable for invalids and as a winter residence³³ was reinforced on medical grounds in the late 1850s and 1860s by two influential doctors, one of whom estimated that the downs reduced the force of north winds by about a half.³⁴ By 1865 the winter season was nearly as important as the summer one,³⁵ and in 1869 there were very large numbers of invalids in the town.³⁶

From the 1860s onwards the resort continued to expand, though not as fast as other south coast resorts, especially Eastbourne;³⁷ once again sanitary problems appear to have been a hindrance.³⁸ Though the number of hotels increased,³⁹ Worthing acquired no large ones, as Brighton, Eastbourne, and Hastings did at the same time.⁴⁰ Meanwhile the number of lodging-houses rose from 54 in 1867 to 200 in 1891.⁴¹ During the late 19th century the resort retained its former character,⁴² though by 1885 fashionable visitors were rare. At that date the height of the season was still in late August and early September.⁴³ Meanwhile day visitors became important as well; 800 London temperance excursionists visited the town in July 1869,⁴⁴ and in 1895 the excursion season was in full swing by the third week of June.⁴⁵ In the second week of July 1900 day visitors included works outings and over 1,200 members of the Church Lads Brigade; on one day there were estimated to be nearly 2,000 day visitors from London. Such visitors were not always welcome, and the Sunday promenade was said on that occasion to have been spoilt by the presence of 1,500 members of the United Building Workers Union.⁴⁶

By the late 19th century, however, the resort had begun to be less important to the town as more

¹⁰ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 114; Holden's *Triennial Dir.* (1808).

¹¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 460-1; Mackcoull's *Worthing* (1811), II, 26-7; Smail, *Warwick Ho.* 11; Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 114.

¹² C.F. lxvii. 50; *Beauties of Eng. and Wales*, *Suss.* 104.

¹³ *Census*, 1811, 1821; Smail, *Map Story*, 109.

¹⁴ D.N.B.; Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 4.

¹⁵ Smail, *Warwick Ho.* 35.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 39-58; Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 14-16, 23-7.

¹⁷ Smail, *Warwick Ho.* 45, 51; Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 13-16, 34.

¹⁸ Wallis's *Worthing* (1826), 6-7, 21-2.

¹⁹ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 197; *Punch*, iii. 51; cclxvi. 727; E. Stirling, *Old Drury Lane* (1881), i. 136; H.M. Hyde, *Oscar Wilde* (1975), 169-70, 215-21, 260; Clunn, *S. Coast Resorts*, 347; E. W. Gilbert, *Brighton* (1954), 175-87, 219-21.

²⁰ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1954.

²¹ M. Odell, *Old Theatre, Worthing* (1938), 78.

²² Smail, *Map Story*, 115-17; Shearsmith, *Worthing* (1841), 4-5.

²³ Smail, *Map Story*, 119.

²⁴ *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 151.

²⁵ Shearsmith, *Worthing* (1841), 30; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1845, 1855); Cressy, *Rep. Worthing*, 12-23.

²⁶ Cressy, *Rep. Worthing*, 12-24; French's *Dir. Worthing* (1859), pp. iii-vi; Smail, *Map Story*, 145-7.

²⁷ Cressy, *Rep. Worthing*, 15-28. ²⁸ *Census*, 1851.

²⁹ D.N.B.; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1852); Smail, *Coaching Times*, 77-81; *Worthing Monthly Rec.* e.g. Sept., Nov. 1853; June, Aug., Sept., 1854; Feb. 1855; *Worthing Rec.* 14 July 1855.

³⁰ *Worthing Herald*, 24 June, 15 July 1855.

³¹ French's *Dir. Worthing* (1859), p. viii.

³² Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1859).

³³ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1839), 716; Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849); *Worthing Handbk.* 5, 7.

³⁴ W. Beattie, *Worthing on the Suss. Coast* (2nd edn. 1858); W. G. Barker, *On the Climate of Worthing* (1860), e.g. 68 n.

³⁵ Breads's *Guide Worthing* (1865), 8, 33; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1859 and later edns.)

³⁶ M.H. 13/213, 11 Mar. 1869.

³⁷ *Census*, 1851-1901; J. A. R. Pimlott, *Englishman's Holiday* (1947), 174.

³⁸ *Royal Guide*, 40-1.

³⁹ Breads's *Guide Worthing* (1859), 28; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1874); *Royal Guide*, 37.

⁴⁰ Clunn, *S. Coast Resorts*, 353.

⁴¹ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.)

⁴² e.g. Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 276-7; *Illus. Lond. News*, 30 Aug. 1884, 205; *Worthing*, ed. Pike, 1-2.

⁴³ *Suss. Coast Mercury*, 1885, sampled visitors' lists.

⁴⁴ *Worthing Arrival List and Fash. Wkly. Jnl.* 15 July 1869.

⁴⁵ *Worthing Advertiser*, 21 June 1895.

⁴⁶ *Suss. Coast Mercury*, 14 July 1900.

elderly people came to live there permanently. In 1841 the proportion of people aged 60 or over was nearly the same in Worthing (7.33 per cent) as in the country in general.⁴⁷ By 1881 both Worthing (8.71 per cent) and Sussex had a higher proportion than the rest of England and Wales, and by 1901 Worthing's proportion was 10.45 per cent, 1 per cent more than that of Sussex and 3 per cent more than that of England and Wales.⁴⁸ At the same period Worthing acquired a new importance as one of the two largest centres of glass-house fruit and flower production in the country. The industry added a new attraction to the resort from the 1890s onwards, with the summer and autumn shows of the Worthing Horticultural Society.⁴⁹ Glass-house growers also began to take a part in promoting the resort;⁵⁰ for instance Robert Piper, the largest grower in the area,⁵¹ and twice mayor,⁵² guaranteed the cost of the Worthing Season Advertising Committee's country-wide newspaper advertising campaign in 1894.⁵³ Other promoters of the resort at the same date were C. A. Seebold⁵⁴ and G. H. Warne, the latter of whom converted York Terrace in the Steyne into Warne's Hotel and helped to attract motorists to the town, *inter alia* by building what was claimed to be the first hotel garage in England.⁵⁵ Meanwhile Sir Robert Loder, Bt. (d. 1888),⁵⁶ of Beach House, was a generous benefactor to the town, as was his widow afterwards until her death in 1907.⁵⁷

In 1893, as a result of pollution at the water-works,⁵⁸ the town suffered a disastrous outbreak of typhoid fever which came in two attacks, the second and worse reaching its height in July. There were 1,261 recorded cases and 155 deaths in Worthing itself, and neighbouring places were affected too.⁵⁹ At the end of August there were said to be no visitors at all in the town,⁶⁰ and the distress resulting from the outbreak revealed the precariousness of the town's economy, since there was then relatively little employment apart from the holiday trades.⁶¹ Besides private relief funds, the Mayor's Relief Fund spent £7,800, much of it in helping small business men, especially lodging-house keepers, about whom there was particular concern that they would be forced out of business altogether.⁶² It was estimated that the epidemic had cost the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway £15,000;⁶³ the

resort did not recover for several seasons,⁶⁴ and the growth of the town generally seems also to have been halted.⁶⁵ It was presumably those difficulties that caused some residents in 1895 to look enviously at Eastbourne, which had a duke to look after its interests.⁶⁶

In the early years of the 20th century the entertainment facilities of the town expanded,⁶⁷ and Worthing continued to be favoured by both staying visitors and day trippers.⁶⁸ Edward VII stayed occasionally at Beach House with Sir Edmund Loder between 1908 and 1910.⁶⁹ The proportion of elderly residents in the population remained high; in 1918 casual gardening afforded higher rewards to local farm-workers than agricultural overtime.⁷⁰

In the 1920s and 1930s Worthing expanded rapidly⁷¹ as a dormitory for commuters to Brighton and London,⁷² who were already important to the town by 1924.⁷³ Growth in that direction was encouraged by the corporation,⁷⁴ and facilitated by the electrification of the railway line in 1933⁷⁵; by 1938 493 people had season tickets to London and 415 to Brighton from stations in the borough.⁷⁶ The town also continued to attract elderly and retired people in increasing numbers. In 1931 41 per cent of its population over 14 were unoccupied or retired,⁷⁷ and between 1931 and 1951 the proportion of the population aged 65 or over increased from 14.2 to 24.6 per cent,⁷⁸ the highest proportion for any town of 50,000 or more inhabitants in England and Wales.⁷⁹ Many of the immigrants were elderly women from London.⁸⁰ In 1921 births in the town exceeded deaths, but 30 years later there were many more deaths than births.⁸¹ Before the Second World War, however, the high proportion of elderly people appeared to bring the corporation no difficulties.⁸²

The resort also expanded in the 1920s and 1930s, the corporation taking an increasing part in its promotion.⁸³ The combined importance of the resort and of private residence to the town's economy can be seen from the fact that in 1931 29 per cent of those in employment were engaged in personal service.⁸⁴ In 1937 Worthing was being promoted especially as a winter resort.⁸⁵ In June 1921 there were an estimated 3,700 visitors in the town, most of them from London and the south-east, and appar-

⁴⁷ *Census*, 1841.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 1881–1901. Age figs. were not given for Worthing in *ibid.* 1851–71.

⁴⁹ *Suss. Daily News*, 25 June 1890; 28 Apr. 1908; 14 Nov. 1912.

⁵⁰ W.R.L., Worthing pamphlets, xix, p. 96.

⁵¹ *Jnl. Royal Agric. Soc.* 3rd ser. ix. 540; x. 290.

⁵² *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1975–6).

⁵³ W.R.L., Worthing pamphlets, xix, p. 291; *The Times*, 25 July 1894.

⁵⁴ See below.

⁵⁵ Smail, *Coaching Times*, 195–201.

⁵⁶ Burke, *Peerage* (1890), 865.

⁵⁷ *Beach Ho.* (Worthing Art Devel. Scheme, 1947), 12; cf. below, Social and Cultural Activities.

⁵⁸ Thomson, *Rep. Epidemic*, 64–8.

⁵⁹ Kelly, *Rep. Epidemic*, 9–11, 36–7.

⁶⁰ *The Times*, 29 Aug. 1893.

⁶¹ *Suss. Daily News*, 16 Aug. 1893; *Daily Graphic*, 17 Aug. 1893.

⁶² *Suss. Daily News*, 24 Aug. 1893; Kelly, *Rep. Epidemic*, 57–9.

⁶³ *The Times*, 24 Jan. 1894.

⁶⁴ e.g. *Daily Graphic*, 19 July 1894.

⁶⁵ *Worthing Surv.* 252; *Suss. Life*, Aug. 1969, p. 72.

⁶⁶ *The Times*, 17 Sept. 1895.

⁶⁷ See below.

⁶⁸ Ex inf. Mr. E. C. Vast, who visited the town on an excursion organized by the Nat. Sunday League in 1911.

⁶⁹ *Beach Ho.* 12.

⁷⁰ *Rep. Com. Wages and Conditions of Employment in Agric.* ii [Cmd. 25], p. 342, H.C. (1919), ix.

⁷¹ *The Times*, 20 Mar. 1929; 20 Nov. 1935; *S.C.M.* ix. 197; *Worthing Herald*, 26 Sept. 1952.

⁷² *Worthing Herald*, 12 Nov. 1976; *The Times*, 2 Jan., 11 May 1933; *Evening News*, special suppl. 30 Dec. 1932.

⁷³ *Worthing Herald*, 29 Nov. 1974.

⁷⁴ e.g. *The Times*, 2 Jan., 11 May 1933.

⁷⁵ *Worthing Surv.* 122, 159; *Worthing Gaz.* 9 Feb. 1938.

⁷⁶ *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 154.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ *Census*, 1931, 1951.

⁷⁹ C.A. Moser & W. Scott, *Brit. Towns* (1961), 23.

⁸⁰ *Census*, 1951, *Suss.* pp. xxxix–xlii, 78.

⁸¹ *Census*, 1921–51; Moser & Scott, *op. cit.* 25.

⁸² *Worthing Surv.* 171; *Who's Who in Worthing and Dist.* (1938–40); *Census*, 1951, *Suss.* pp. xliii, xlv.

⁸³ *Worthing Herald*, 31 Dec. 1932; *The Times*, 2 Jan. 1933.

⁸⁴ *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 154.

⁸⁵ *The Times*, 26 Oct. 1937.

ently including a large proportion of clerks and their families.⁸⁶ In 1929 Worthing was said to be favoured by those working in London who could leave their families by the sea and commute daily.⁸⁷ Over 80,000 return tickets from Victoria station were booked in 1938,⁸⁸ and more than 53,000 day trippers visited Worthing on August Bank Holiday in 1935.⁸⁹ Wealthier visitors meanwhile were deterred by the lack of first-class hotels.⁹⁰

After the Second World War Worthing at first benefited like other resorts from an increase in holiday-making.⁹¹ In 1946 113,346 return rail bookings from Victoria were made, mostly by staying visitors. Besides the Southern Railway many coach companies ran day excursions from London to Worthing at that period, one company handling 175,000 passengers on the route in 1947.⁹² There was opposition, however, both then and later, to proposals aimed at attracting day trippers,⁹³ and in 1977 shops and refreshment and amusement facilities catering for them were confined to the pier and a small area round it.⁹⁴ In 1953 the town still depended greatly on holiday-makers.⁹⁵ In 1969 there were an estimated 55,000 staying visitors between May and September, and 30,000 during the rest of the year; most came from south-east England, a large proportion being old people. About 520,000 day visitors were thought to have come between May and September, nearly a quarter of them aged over 65.⁹⁶ The town continued to lack large hotels in 1977, but by then it had begun like other resorts to serve as a venue for conferences, albeit small ones.⁹⁷ Another new type of visitor was the young foreign student of English,⁹⁸ numbers of whom increased greatly during the 1970s; in August 1977 there were estimated to be c. 3,000 in the town.⁹⁹

Since the Second World War, however, the residential and dormitory functions of the town have become much more important than its function as a resort. In 1953 there were still many rentiers.¹ In 1946 1,113 people, many of them apparently war-time evacuees, held season tickets to London from stations in the borough, and 609 held season tickets to Brighton.² The number of commuters to London had increased by 1961, but declined thereafter.³ Meanwhile the corporation, and later the borough council, deliberately tried to increase employment opportunities in the town itself. Trading estates were established for light industries, especially industries relocated from unsuitable areas.⁴ Many

offices, of both government departments and private companies, were moved to Worthing. The Inland Revenue transferred some departments to Durrington in 1950, where they were joined by the Temperance Permanent, later Gateway, Building Society in 1957, and Lloyds Bank registrar's department in 1959.⁵ Other insurance companies moved to Worthing in the 1960s and 1970s,⁶ and with the re-organization of local government in the early 1970s Worthing became an administrative centre of regional importance, with the headquarters of the Southern Water Authority, established in 1974,⁷ and of the West Sussex Area Health Authority, established in the former Courtlands hospital, Goring, in 1973.⁸ The declining importance of the resort in the town's economy was shown by opposition in 1976 to proposals by the borough council and others to attract more visitors.⁹ In the same year Worthing was described as a residential town with a resort attached to it.¹⁰

By 1961 the proportion of inhabitants aged 65 or over had risen to 31 per cent, compared with 19 per cent for Sussex and 11.9 per cent for England and Wales. In 1971 the comparable figures were 34, 21.5 and 13.2 per cent, and there were c. 40 hospitals and 65 homes for the old and disabled.¹¹ The high proportion of old people in the town had come to be a great problem since the Second World War.¹² By 1977, however, that proportion was increasing more slowly because there were new sources of employment,¹³ and in 1977 the borough council was trying to limit the number of elderly settlers.¹⁴

Twenty-two people were enumerated in Worthing in 1086.¹⁵ Twenty-three inhabitants were assessed to the subsidy in 1296, 11 in 1327,¹⁶ and 34 in 1524.¹⁷ There were 30 households in 1566¹⁸ and c. 40 people were listed for the hearth tax in the 1660s.¹⁹ In the early 19th century Worthing's population accounted for most of that of Broadwater parish, which increased from 1,018 in 1801 to 2,692 in 1811, to 3,725 in 1821, and to 4,576 in 1831,²⁰ when the population of the town was estimated at 4,019.²¹ In the mid 19th century Worthing's population rose from 4,702 in 1841, when it may have included some holiday visitors, to 5,805 in 1861, the rate of increase being nearly halved in the 1850s. Later, as the town's boundaries were extended, the population increased more quickly. In 1881 it was 10,976, and in 1901 20,015. The total of 35,215 in 1921 included c. 3,690 holiday visitors. In 1931 and 1951 the totals were 46,224 and 69,431.²² In the 1920s the

⁸⁶ *Census*, 1921.

⁸⁷ Clunn, *S. Coast Resorts*, 347-8.

⁸⁸ *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 154.

⁸⁹ *Worthing Herald*, 8 Aug. 1975; 22 Apr., 15 July 1977.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 27 May 1977.

⁹¹ Pimlott, *Englishman's Holiday*, 222-3.

⁹² *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 154-5.

⁹³ *Worthing Herald*, 25 July, 8 Aug. 1975; 15 Apr. 1976; 4 Feb. 1977.

⁹⁴ Cf. *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 160.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 154.

⁹⁶ *Rep. on Visitors to Worthing*, 1969; cf. *Worthing Herald*, 1 Aug. 1975.

⁹⁷ *Worthing Herald*, 4, 18, 25 Feb. 1977.

⁹⁸ *Rep. on Visitors to Worthing*, 1969.

⁹⁹ *Worthing Herald*, 5 Aug. 1977.

¹ *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 155-6.

² *Ibid.* 154.

³ Ex inf. Econ. Surv. Officer, B.R. (Southern Region).

⁴ *Worthing Herald*, 7 Dec. 1956; 6 Sept. 1963; 24 Jan. 1964; *Worthing Gaz.* 19 Oct. 1945; 10 Mar. 1965; 22 Oct. 1969; *Brighton Evening Argus*, 16 July 1960.

⁵ Ex inf. the offices named.

⁶ e.g. *Worthing Herald*, 7 Feb. 1969; 21 June 1974.

⁷ *Munic. Yr. Bk.* (1976), 336, 342.

⁸ *Ibid.* (1977), 225.

⁹ *Worthing Herald*, 6 Aug., 5 Nov. 1976.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 15 Oct. 1976.

¹¹ *Census*, 1961, 1971.

¹² *The Times*, 28 Feb. 1961; *New Society*, 25 Nov. 1965, pp. 5-7; *Housing in Retirement* (Nat. Council of Soc. Service, 1973), 44-5.

¹³ *Worthing Herald*, 14 May 1976.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 13, 20, 27 May 1977.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 448.

¹⁶ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S.x), 62, 163.

¹⁷ *Suss. Lay Subsidy*, 1524-5 (S.R.S. lvi), 76.

¹⁸ S.P. 12/39/11 f. 29.

¹⁹ E 179/258/14, 17.

²⁰ *Census*, 1801-31.

²¹ *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* 67n.

²² *Census*, 1841-1951. The 1841 and 1921 censuses were taken in June.



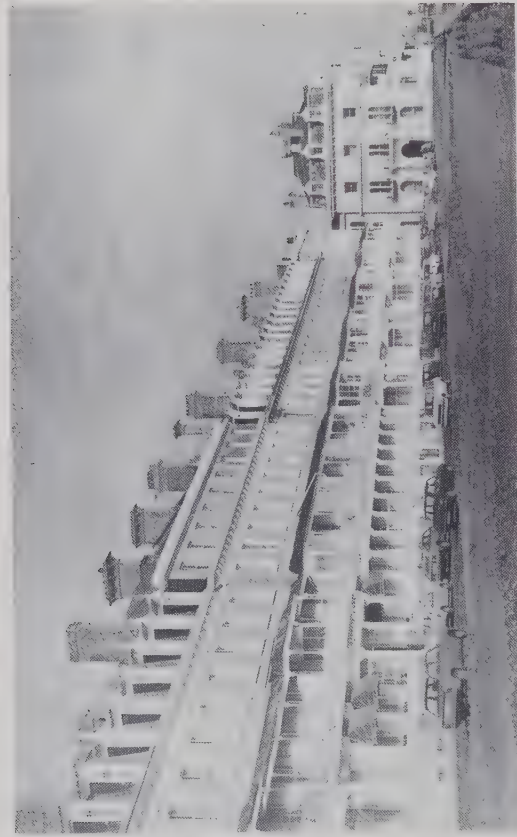
South Street and Chapel Road in the mid 19th century, showing from left to right Christ Church, St. Paul's church, and the Town Hall



Ambrose Place, built c. 1815



Bedford Row, built between 1802 and 1805



Heene Terrace and the Burlington Hotel, built in the 1860s



Late-19th-century houses in South Farm Road



Mid-20th-century bungalows in Goring



Onslow Court, Brighton Road, built c. 1935

area of the town as enlarged in 1929 had the largest numerical population increase of any place in West Sussex, and between 1931 and 1951 Worthing had the largest percentage increase in any English resort of similar size.²³ In the mid 20th century the rate of increase again declined. Worthing's population had reached 88,407 by 1971, and an estimated 92,800 by 1975.²⁴

Natives of Worthing include the architect Anthony Salvin (1799–1881).²⁵ Two of Percy Bysshe Shelley's earliest works were printed in the town in 1810–11.²⁶ Among 19th-century visitors were George Eliot²⁷ and Oscar Wilde, who during a holiday there in 1894 wrote most of *The Importance of Being Earnest*,²⁸ the principal character being named Worthing. E. W. Lane (1801–76), translator of the *Thousand and One Nights*, lived at Worthing from 1849 onwards,²⁹ the poet W. E. Henley lived there between 1899 and 1901, and the painter Antony Copley Fielding died there in 1855.³⁰ The naturalists Richard Jefferies (1848–87) and W. H. Hudson (1841–1922) are both buried in Broadwater cemetery.³¹ Edward Knoblock the playwright bought Beach House in 1917 and refurbished it to the designs of Maxwell Ayrton, with much furniture from the Thomas Hope collection; among his guests there were Arnold Bennett, J. B. Priestley, and Sir Compton Mackenzie.³²

Barracks were built in High Street by c. 1805 where a company of regular soldiers was stationed to prevent a French landing. They were converted into a school in 1812.³³

GROWTH OF THE TOWN. In the 18th century, and probably earlier, the hamlet of Worthing comprised the modern High, North, and Warwick streets.³⁴ There is some archaeological evidence for a settlement at the south end of High Street between the 13th and 16th centuries.³⁵ One building dated 1762, of flint with brick dressings, survived in High Street in 1945,³⁶ but in 1978 the earliest surviving houses there were of the early 19th century: a small group on the east side and one larger house in Upper High Street. Some buildings possibly of the 18th century survived in 1978 at the east end of Warwick Street. South of the hamlet, on the common which lay south of the modern shoreline, fishing 'shops' were recorded in the 18th century, as well as a building said to be a former court-house.³⁷

There may also have been an inn.³⁸ There seems also to have been scattered settlement further west, for the modern Victoria inn in Montague Street is perhaps 17th-century in origin.³⁹

The building of lodging-houses at Worthing is recorded in the 1790s⁴⁰ but not their location. One grander house dated from the same period. In the 1780s⁴¹ a marine villa was built at the south end of High Street on its east side, which after enlargement in 1790 for George Greville, earl of Warwick (d. 1816),⁴² was known as Warwick House. During the early 19th century it was the principal house in Worthing, being let during the season to various distinguished visitors.⁴³ The building, which was demolished in 1896, was of flint with yellow brick dressings, facing south. Its original staircase survived in 1977 in a house in Warwick Street.⁴⁴

Between 1798 and c. 1812 the town expanded very rapidly,⁴⁵ probably accounting for most of the threefold increase in the number of houses in Broadwater parish between 1801 and 1811,⁴⁶ and presumably fully meeting the need for extra accommodation expressed in 1802 and 1805.⁴⁷ Early development was around the modern Warwick, South, and Montague streets. The layout of streets was influenced by the direction of strips in the open fields which preceded them; those north of Warwick Street all ran east–west, and those south of Warwick and Montague streets north–south.⁴⁸ Bedford Row and Copping's Row, later Marine Place, south of Warwick Street, were built between 1802 and 1805,⁴⁹ and by 1804 there was at least one terrace facing the sea near by.⁵⁰ Ann and Market streets, north of Warwick Street, were recorded respectively in 1805 and 1811.⁵¹ Meanwhile the Steyne had been laid out c. 1811,⁵² twenty-three lodging-houses being built on its west side.⁵³ Some way to the east of the Steyne, and separated from it by open land, Warwick Buildings, later the east side of Warwick Road, were also in existence by 1811,⁵⁴ and Gravel or Greville Terrace to the south of it apparently by 1813.⁵⁵

Development west of South Street, on both sides of Montague Street, then called Cross Lane, began at about the same time. Sumner or Summer Lodge, on the east side of Montague Place, was built c. 1800 or soon after,⁵⁶ and the west side of Montague Place was built between 1802 and 1805.⁵⁷ Further west King's Row and Prospect Place were

²³ E. W. Gilbert, *Brighton* (1954), 3.

²⁴ *Census*, 1971; *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1976–7).

²⁵ *D.N.B.*

²⁶ S. J. Looker, *Shelley, Trelawny, Henley* (1950), 27, 31.

²⁷ *Worthing Surv.* 64.

²⁸ H. M. Hyde, *Oscar Wilde* (1975), 169–73.

²⁹ *Worthing Surv.* 264.

³⁰ *D.N.B.*

³¹ W. H. Hudson, *a Tribute*, ed. S. J. Looker (1947), 119–20; *S.C.M.* ix. 97; xi. 527.

³² *Beach Ho.* 13–17; *Country Life*, 29 Jan. 1921, pp. 126–33.

³³ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 31; Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 355; *Stafford's Worthing*, 8–10; cf. below, Educ.

³⁴ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778–83); *ibid.* (1795).

³⁵ *S.A.C.* ci. 27–8.

³⁶ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 18.

³⁷ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); MR 915; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 459.

³⁸ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 24.

³⁹ Cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778–83).

⁴⁰ *The Times*, 20 Sept. 1806; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Broadwater 138, which appears to describe a lodging-ho.

in 1789.

⁴¹ *Topographer*, iv (1791), 149. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778–83) does not show the bldg.

⁴² *Complete Peerage*, ii. 336–7.

⁴³ Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 15; Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 116; Smail, *Warwick Ho.* 23–57.

⁴⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 5678, f. 19; Smail, *Warwick Ho.* 9, 72; Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 116–17.

⁴⁵ *The Times*, 31 Aug., 8 Sept. 1802; 20 Sept. 1806; Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 353.

⁴⁶ *Census*, 1801, 1811.

⁴⁷ *The Times*, 31 Aug. 1802; Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 353–4.

⁴⁸ Cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 460–1.

⁴⁹ Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 353.

⁵⁰ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 13–16 and frontispiece.

⁵¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/40/43, f. 1; *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1811), 17.

⁵² *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1811), 12.

⁵³ *Stafford's Worthing*, 8; Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 46.

⁵⁴ *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1811), 12–13.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* (1813), 72.

⁵⁶ Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 23.

⁵⁷ Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 353.

recorded in 1807,⁵⁸ Prospect Row in 1810,⁵⁹ and Trafalgar Place, later Augusta Place, in 1811. Bath Buildings, later Bath Place, was also mentioned in 1811.⁶⁰ North of Montague Street, Chapel Street, later Portland Road, named after the Independent chapel at its southern end, was in existence by 1806,⁶¹ and four years later contained tradesmen's premises and second-class lodging-houses. The first shops of the resort were chiefly in High and Warwick streets, the latter also containing banks and the post office;⁶² by c. 1820 there were shops in South and Montague streets too.⁶³ Meanwhile at the north end of the old hamlet some houses were built at the same time in what was later the northern part of Chapel Road, including Worthing House, on the west side of the road,⁶⁴ which was let in the season to visitors.⁶⁵

Apart from the area around Warwick Street, which was quite densely developed by 1812, much of the early development of the town was small-scale and scattered because of the fragmented ownership of land.⁶⁶ Later economic difficulties caused gaps between buildings and streets to be filled only slowly, giving a patchwork architectural effect to that part of the town.⁶⁷

Worthing nevertheless continued to grow after 1812.⁶⁸ New houses and terraces were built south of Montague Street; by 1826 the built-up area there had reached West Buildings, and by 1843 it had almost arrived at the Heene–Broadwater boundary.⁶⁹ Some streets in that area, for instance Surrey and West streets, seem to have been built for lower-class occupation, and much of the area had become a poor quarter by c. 1840.⁷⁰ East of the Steyne York Terrace, later Warne's Hotel, and Warwick Place, north of Brighton Road, had been built by 1826, and Alfred Place was built between 1826 and 1843.⁷¹ A little further east Beach House was built in 1820, with grounds stretching down to the sea⁷² which later formed a barrier to the town's eastward development. An esplanade along the whole frontage of the town as it then existed was constructed between 1819 and 1821.⁷³

At the same period the town began to expand to the north-west, along the ridge on the eastern part of which the hamlet of Worthing had grown up. Chapel Road, named after the chapel of ease opened in 1812, was cut after the inclosure of 1810 to bypass High Street, which it had replaced as the main entrance to the town by 1817.⁷⁴ Ambrose Place behind the chapel was built c. 1815,⁷⁵ while on the other side of Chapel Road Union Place was laid out by 1826 to link the chapel to High Street.⁷⁶ In the same area were Worthing's two grandest con-

temporary building developments. Liverpool Terrace, north of Montague Street, was built between 1826 and 1833,⁷⁷ facing Chapel Road across what remained open land until c. 1870, being laid out as pleasure grounds c. 1835.⁷⁸ Park Crescent, also built between 1826 and 1833, lay detached from the town, on the crest of the ridge and close to the Heene boundary.⁷⁹ Behind Park Crescent a terrace of houses called New Town was built, on the west side of what was later Clifton Road.⁸⁰ Some detached houses and a terrace had been built in Richmond Road by 1843, when there were also detached villas in Chapel Road near by.⁸¹ Meanwhile the junction of Chapel Road with South and Warwick streets had become the centre of the town when the town hall was built there in 1835.⁸²

Most of the surviving early-19th-century domestic architecture of Worthing is plain, with none of the exuberance of contemporary Brighton. Only a few traces remain of the original appearance of Warwick, South, and Montague streets, for instance curved bay-windows in the two first-named, façades in yellow brick with classical window heads in Warwick Street, and a building with Ionic pilasters in Montague Street. Terraces of lodging-houses, however, survive around those three streets. They are of three or four storeys, usually stuccoed, but occasionally displaying cream or yellow brickwork, as in the Steyne or Bedford Row. Many have curved bay-windows rising through their full height, for instance West Buildings, Bedford Row, Liverpool Terrace, and the west side of Montague Place, and many have balconies of wood or iron, often designed individually for each house. Some houses in Bedford Row have columned porches, but only two terraces, namely York Terrace, later Warne's Hotel, and Caledonian Place, in West Buildings, display pilasters. At Ambrose Place, Warwick Place, and Bedford Row there are detached front gardens on the opposite side of the roadway; those belonging to the houses in Bedford Row were mostly used for car-parking in 1978. Four-storeyed lodging-houses formerly also existed in High Street.⁸³

The Hollies in upper High Street is of three bays in yellow brick with relieving arches enclosing two storeys. Beach House, by J. B. Rebecca,⁸⁴ shares the classical idiom of Liverpool Terrace; the main portion is of three bays and two storeys, stuccoed, with a curved central projection in its southern façade. Other detached stuccoed houses survive in Union Place and Richmond Road. One of the latter is of 5 bays, symmetrical, with a three-bay pediment,

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 468.

⁵⁹ *Stafford's Worthing*, 8–10.

⁶⁰ *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1811), 66–7.

⁶¹ MPL 21(2); Evans, *Worthing* (1814), plan.

⁶² *Stafford's Worthing*, 8–10.

⁶³ *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 150.

⁶⁴ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), plan.

⁶⁵ *Excursions through Suss.* (1822), 44.

⁶⁶ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), plan; MPL 21(2); W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 460–1.

⁶⁷ *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 151.

⁶⁸ *Census*, 1811, 1821.

⁶⁹ *Wallis's Worthing* (1826), plan; *ibid.* (1843), plan.

⁷⁰ *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 151.

⁷¹ *Wallis's Worthing* (1826), plan; *ibid.* (1843), plan.

⁷² *Beach Ho.* 10 sqq.

⁷³ *Wallis's Worthing* (1826), 9–10 and plan.

⁷⁴ MPL 21(2); Evans, *Worthing* (1814), plan; *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1817), 32–3.

⁷⁵ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), plan; *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1817), 32–3.

⁷⁶ *Wallis's Worthing* (1826), plan.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*; *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* 16; Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Eng. Architects*, 154.

⁷⁸ Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 357; *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* 67; Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 80; I.R. 29 and 30/35/46; see below, and above, pl. facing p. 96.

⁷⁹ *Wallis's Worthing* (1826), plan; Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 357.

⁸⁰ Smail, *Map Story*, 117; W.S.R.O., Par. 29/13/1; *ibid.* PH 2560–4.

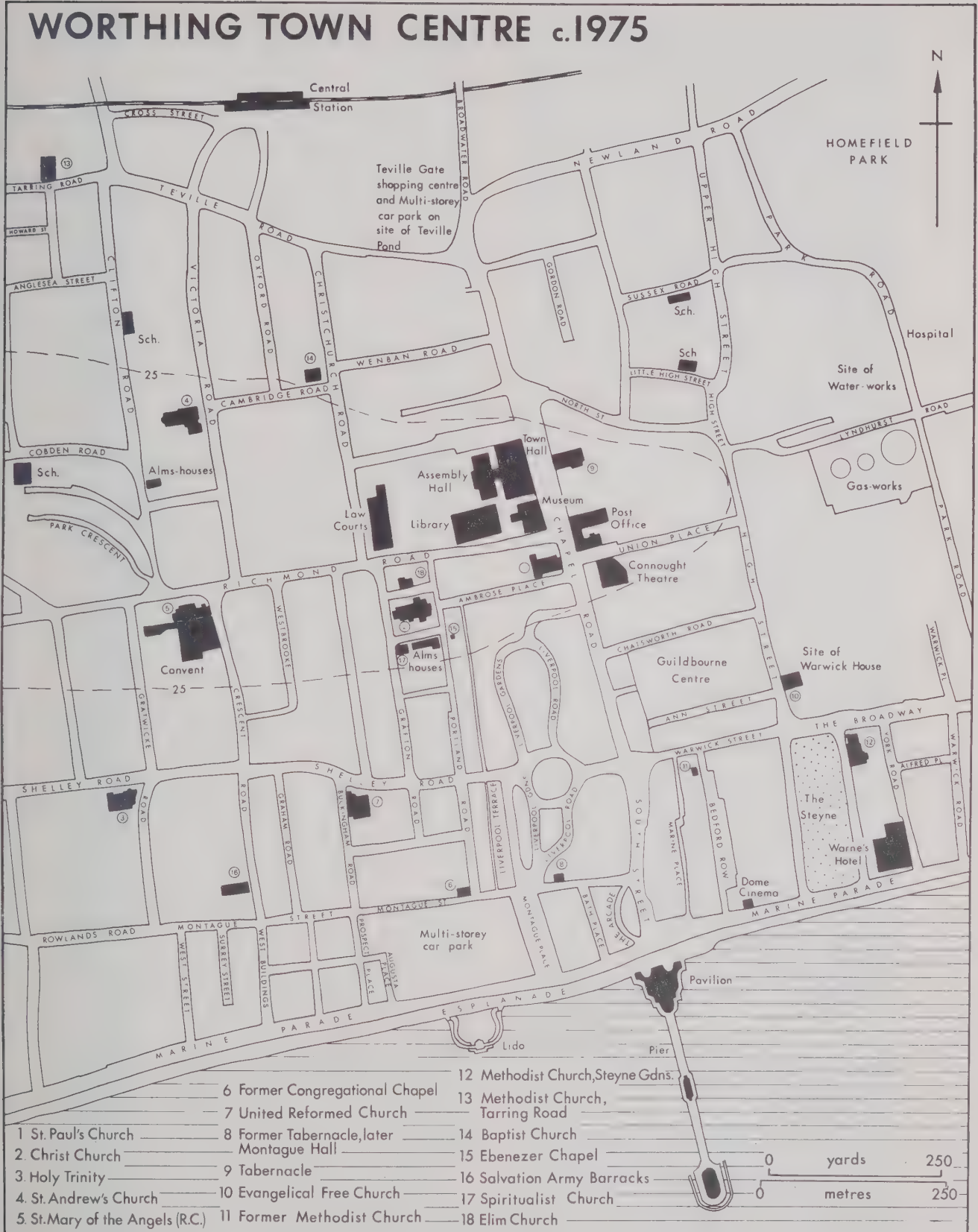
⁸¹ *Wallis's Worthing* (1843), plan; W.S.R.O., Par. 29/13/1; Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 105; see above, pl. facing p. 49.

⁸² See below, Local Govt.

⁸³ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 128; see above, pl. facing p. 96.

⁸⁴ Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Brit. Architects* (1978), 674.

WORTHING TOWN CENTRE c.1975



another is asymmetrical classical, and a third is a *cottage ornée* in the Elizabethan style. In Grafton Road to the south is another contemporary *cottage ornée*.⁸⁵ The grandest piece of architecture of the period, Park Crescent, combines terraced with detached housing, a south-facing crescent, serpentine in plan, and with giant pilasters of unusual design, being complemented by ornamental grounds containing a pair of *cottages ornées*, and by a massive gateway with herms fronting Richmond Road. Only part of the original scheme was executed,⁸⁶ the architect being A. H. Wilds of Brighton.⁸⁷ Smaller contemporary terraces, of two or three storeys, may be lodging-houses or working-class dwellings. They are usually stuccoed, but sometimes, as in Portland Road or Prospect Place, partly faced with cobbles, and sometimes not to a uniform design, as in Portland Road or Warwick Place. Some houses in Alfred Place, Portland Road, and Warwick Place have projecting enclosed porches with ogee heads, locally known as 'boat porches'.

Despite its sanitary problems the town continued to expand in the mid 19th century; between 1841 and 1871 the number of houses increased from 1,028 to 1,471.⁸⁸ The infilling of new houses and streets continued along the sea front west of South Street. East of South Street, on the other hand, much land remained open; the north part of York Road and the west side of Warwick Road were not built until the 1880s or 1890s,⁸⁹ and the east side of the Steyne was not filled until c. 1900.⁹⁰ After c. 1860 the area around South Street, the east end of Montague Street, and the pier, built in 1862, became the entertainment centre of the town, while the area north of Warwick Street became more commercial. Chapel Road was further built up between the 1840s and 1870s,⁹¹ and between 1866⁹² and 1875⁹³ the open space between it and Liverpool Terrace was filled by an asymmetrical development of detached stuccoed villas along curved roads.

The expansion of residential streets continued westwards on the south-facing slope of the low ridge marked by Richmond Road.⁹⁴ Crescent Road, laid out in the 1830s⁹⁵ to link Park Crescent to the town, was built up with large houses, as was Westbrook to the east of it, and the area north of Park Crescent was filled with smaller houses. As before, the alignment of new streets was influenced by that of the previous open-field strips. By 1875 building north of Montague Street had reached the Heene boundary, being abruptly halted there by the market-garden land which lay beyond.⁹⁶

During the next twenty years the west end of the town was built up northwards as far as the railway,

which had been opened in 1846. The largest area to be developed at that time was the Gratwicke estate, around the modern Shelley Road, which was built up between 1877 and 1884⁹⁷ with detached and semi-detached houses, many quite large; most were stuccoed, in classical style, but some displayed the red brick and tiles of the more up-to-date revived vernacular style. North of that estate Christchurch, Oxford, Cambridge, and Victoria roads were built in the 1880s, on a less grand scale, but with similar building materials and a similar mixture of detached and semi-detached houses; there is also a red-brick terrace in Christchurch Road. There had been some building between the north part of Chapel Road and the railway station before 1875, for instance along Teville Road, the beginning of the old road to West Tarring. During the last quarter of the century a small commercial area was developed south of the station,⁹⁸ while the low-lying land further west between Tarring Road and the Teville stream was laid out between the 1870s and the 1890s as a lower-class area with small terraced houses.⁹⁹

Expansion continued westwards after c. 1900, absorbing the old village centre of Heene and the resort of West Worthing, which had been added to the town at its incorporation in 1890. By 1909 the former east field of Heene was fully built over, and development was progressing north and west of Heene church, with widely spaced detached and semi-detached houses among trees. Many of the streets in West Worthing laid out up to 40 years before, however, remained undeveloped or occupied by market-gardens,¹ and Grand Avenue marked the western edge of the built-up area c. 1914.²

East of the town the gas-works had been opened in 1834 in Lyndhurst Road, and there was some building near by in 1843.³ Some streets of poorer houses south-east of the railway bridge beside the Broadwater road had been built by 1875,⁴ and more followed in the 1880s and 1890s.⁵ The eastern side of the town, however, was very much more slowly developed for building than the west. One reason was its liability to flooding, which was increased after the breaches in the coast road after 1867.⁶ Another was the proliferation of industrial uses near the railway and the gas-works, coupled with the prevailing westerly wind. In 1875, besides the water-works, there were two saw-mills and a whiting and putty works in that area. Only one area of residential development east of the town was comparable in character to the grander areas in the west, the tree-lined Farncombe Road, comprising large detached stuccoed houses on either side of a

⁸⁵ The date 1836 inscribed on the bldg. however is apparently modern, and the ho. was not shown on the tithe map of 1848: I.R. 30/35/46.

⁸⁶ Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 16.

⁸⁷ Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Eng. Architects*, 673.

⁸⁸ *Census*, 1841, 1871.

⁸⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879, 1899 edns.).

⁹⁰ Cf. *ibid.* (1913 edn.).

⁹¹ *Wallis's Worthing* (1843), plan; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁹² W.R.L., plan of plots in Liverpool Gdns. to be sold 10 Dec. 1866.

⁹³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁹⁴ Cf. *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 157.

⁹⁵ *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* 67-8; Smail, *Map Story*, 129.

⁹⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁹⁷ W.R.L., sale cats. 1856-79, nos. 11, 37, 44; 1880-4, nos. 42, 51, 64; 1885-9, no. 46.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* 1856-79, nos. 12, 25, 41; 1880-4, nos. 9, 13, 47, 54; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887); Smail, *Map Story*, 101.

⁹⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879, 1899 edns.); W.R.L., sale cats. 1880-4, nos. 39, 46, 55-6, 64, 98; B.T. 31/2847/15658.

¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SW. (1913 edn.); cf. Heene.

² Clunn, *S. Coast Resorts*, 361.

³ *Wallis's Worthing* (1843), plan.

⁴ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁵ *Ibid.* LXIV. SE. (1899 edn.); W.R.L., sale cats. 1856-79, nos. 8, 49, 52; 1880-4, nos. 1, 4, 8, 10, 16, 31, 46, 59.

⁶ M.H. 13/213, 29 Jan., 11 Mar. 1869; *Suss. Daily News*, 2 Feb. 1869; W.R.L., sale cats. 1880-4, nos. 10, 22; 1885-9, no. 46.

wide and serpentine roadway, which was in existence by 1875.⁷ Other roads laid out before that date, for instance Chesswood Road and Church Walk, remained largely unbuilt on, much of the land along them being used for market-gardens.⁸ The area round St. George's church, consecrated in 1868, was still not fully built up in 1909,⁹ and the eastern side of the town remained dominated by market-gardens, with their glass-houses and wind-pumps, until after the Second World War.¹⁰ In 1978 the long-drawn-out process of building development there could be deduced from the varied character of the architecture, for instance around St. George's church or in Chesswood Road, where a few mid-19th-century houses were surrounded by many 20th-century ones.

North of the railway line some large houses, including one of c. 1840, had been built west of Broadwater Road, and at least one road had been marked out, by 1859.¹¹ By 1896 there were two or three streets of houses there, but much of the land between Worthing and Broadwater was occupied by market-gardens. In 1909, despite further building between the two places, Broadwater village remained physically separate from Worthing, though it was beginning to acquire its own new streets on the north, among them Southfield and Cissbury roads. By the same date new streets north of West Worthing station had linked West Tarring village to West Worthing, and building was also going on north of the village. Durrington and Salvington hamlet, however, were dominated by market-gardens, with only a few new houses of the poorer kind,¹² and an attempt to sell land along the road to Findon for building in 1907 was not successful.¹³

The years around 1900 saw many changes in the appearance of the town centre, as Chapel and Richmond roads were widened,¹⁴ and new shops and commercial buildings began to replace the older buildings in Montague, Warwick, and South streets.¹⁵ Warwick House was demolished in 1896,¹⁶ and the grounds, which had been unsuccessfully offered as building land in the 1880s,¹⁷ were built over by 1909.¹⁸ Some trees at the south end were retained as a central feature in the widened Brighton Road renamed The Broadway, where a row of shops was built in 1901; the trees, however, were cut down in 1928.¹⁹

In the 1920s and 1930s the town expanded faster than ever before, the number of structurally separate

dwellings occupied in the modern borough area increasing by c. 4,000 between 1921 and 1931, and by c. 10,000 between 1931 and 1951, to a total of 21,648.²⁰ The corporation exercised its powers to control development under the Town Planning Acts of 1919, 1925, and 1932, establishing density restrictions and zones for shopping and for professional and commercial use.²¹ It also saw to the planting of trees along many roads.²² By 1932 building had spread northwards to engulf Broadwater village, and to link it to West Tarring. Tarring for its part was linked by building, more tenuously, to Durrington and Salvington, where some new houses had been built.²³ During the 1930s building continued in those areas,²⁴ both of privately owned houses, and of council houses, for instance south-east of Broadwater and north of the Durrington-Salvington road;²⁵ in 1947, however, the environs of Durrington and Salvington were still dominated by market-gardens.²⁶

Two large areas developed at the same period were the former parks of Offington and Charmandean houses. The south part of Charmandean park, north of Broadwater, was developed from 1926²⁷ and the north part after 1955.²⁸ Part of Offington park, between Broadwater and Salvington, was developed after c. 1928 and the rest after 1935.²⁹ The combination of large detached houses in very varied styles, many trees, and at Charmandean a south-facing slope, made the areas two of the best residential districts of the town,³⁰ which they remained in 1978. The largest areas of development, however, were further afield. West of the town centre building had passed the old borough boundary at George V Avenue by 1932,³¹ and most of the remaining market-gardens in West Worthing were replaced by houses and flats during the 1930s.³² After the incorporation into the town of the predominantly rural parish of Goring in 1929 its southern part began to be rapidly built up on a large scale.³³ Most of the land south of the railway had been laid out with roads by 1938, when much building was in progress, especially west of George V Avenue,³⁴ and on the Goring Hall estate west of the church, which became another of the town's best residential areas, many trees being retained, notably the ilex avenue between the church and the hall.³⁵ In the north-west of the borough development spread for the first time north of the Chichester-Brighton road. At High Salvington after 1923,³⁶

⁷ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁸ Ibid.; I.R. 29/35/46 altered apportionment 2.

⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SE. (1913 edn.).

¹⁰ Ibid. 1/25,000, TQ 10 (1958 edn.).

¹¹ *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 58-69; W.R.L., sale cats. 1880-4, nos. 20, 52; S.C.M. ix. 390.

¹² O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SW., SE. (1899, 1913 edns.); *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 155.

¹³ W.S.R.O., SP 234, 270.

¹⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* iii. 68; L.G.B. Prov. Orders Conf. (No. 5) Act, 1908, 8 Edw. VII, c. 145 (Local); Smail, *Map Story*, 130.

¹⁵ e.g. Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 67.

¹⁶ Smail, *Warwick Ho.* 72.

¹⁷ W.R.L., sale cats. 1880-4, nos. 41, 61; 1885-9, no. 87.

¹⁸ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SE. (1913 edn.).

¹⁹ Smail, *Warwick Ho.* 70, 72; *Worthing Gaz.* 4 Jan., 8 Feb. 1928.

²⁰ *Census*, 1921-51.

²¹ *Worthing Surv.* 159-66; *Worthing Herald*, special suppl. 31 Dec. 1932.

²² *Worthing Surv.* 142.

²³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SE. (1931 edn.); NW., SW. (1932 edn.).

²⁴ Ibid. LXIV. SE. (1938 edn.); SW. (1948 edn.); NW. (1950 edn.).

²⁵ *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1965-6).

²⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SW. (1948 edn.); NW. (1950 edn.); *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 159.

²⁷ Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 97; S.C.M. x. 435-6.

²⁸ *Worthing Herald*, 29 Jan., 19 Aug. 1960; 2 June 1972; ex inf. Worthing Borough Secretary.

²⁹ Smail, op. cit. 45; *Worthing Gaz.* 18 July 1928.

³⁰ *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 158-9.

³¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SW. (1932 edn.).

³² Ibid. (1948 edn.); *The Times*, 2 Nov. 1935; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 389.

³³ Clunn, *S. Coast Resorts*, 355.

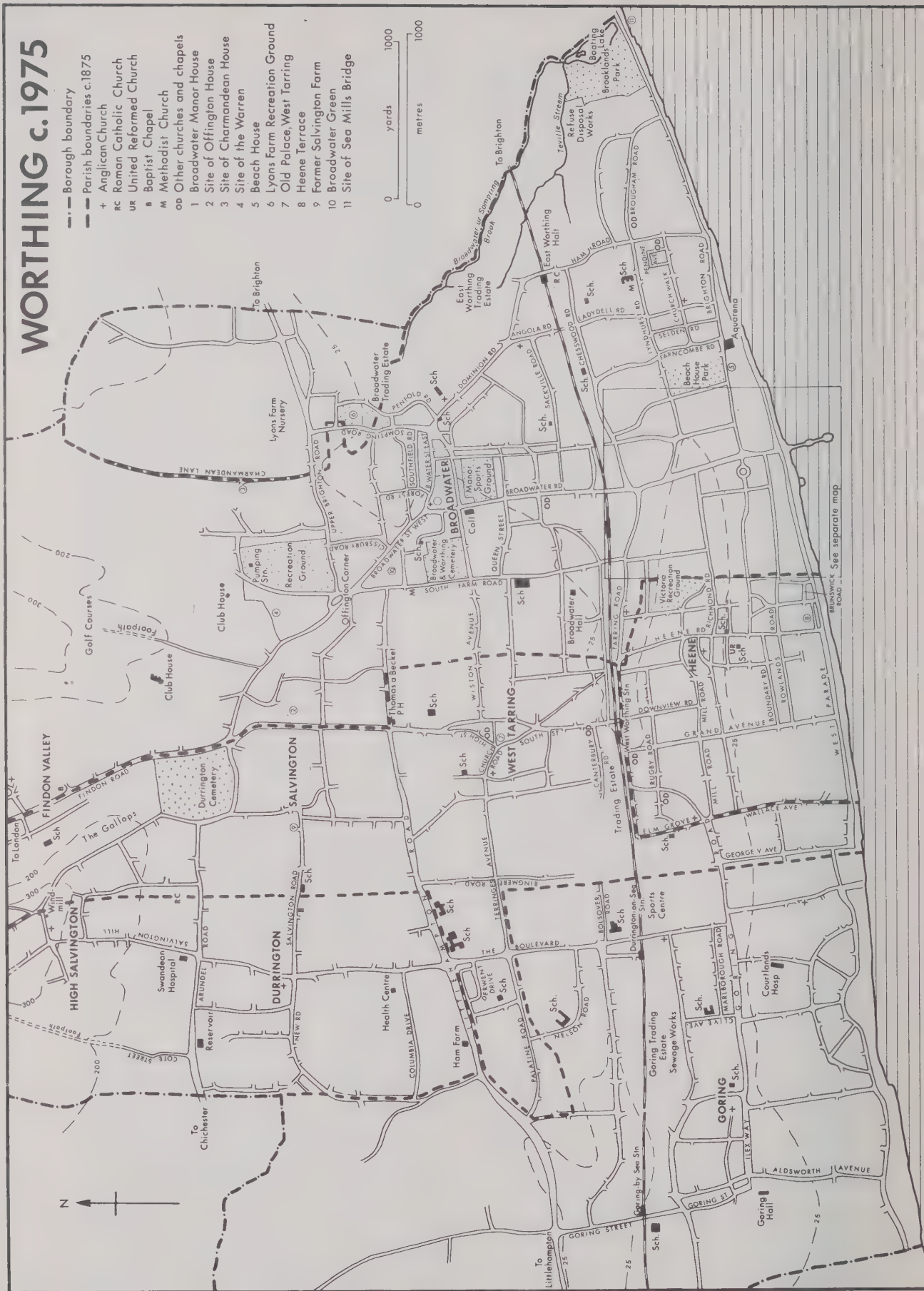
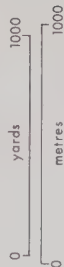
³⁴ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SW. (1948 edn.); H. Clunn, *Capital by the Sea* (1953), 192.

³⁵ *Worthing Surv.* 143, 164-5; *The Times*, 22 June 1937; *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 158-9.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., SP 239-40.

WORTHING c.1975

- Borough boundary
- - - Parish boundaries c.1875
- + Anglican Church
- RC Roman Catholic Church
- UR United Reformed Church
- B Baptist Chapel
- M Methodist Church
- OC Other churches and chapels
- 1 Broadwater Manor House
- 2 Site of Offington House
- 3 Site of Charrmandean House
- 4 Site of the Warren
- 5 Beach House
- 6 Lyons Farm Recreation Ground
- 7 Old Palace, West Tarring
- 8 Heene Terrace
- 9 Former Salvington Farm
- 10 Broadwater Green
- 11 Site of Sea Mills Bridge



despite the protests of preservationists,³⁷ a straggling development including many large detached houses of various styles spread up to the summit of the hill, which is over 300 feet high. Many old trees and banks were retained, especially in Salvington Hill. To the north-east in Findon Valley, added to the borough in 1933, development proceeded rapidly during the 1930s on either side of Findon Road, with wide streets of detached and semi-detached houses and bungalows.³⁸

Meanwhile the older suburbs west of the town centre, and Farncombe Road to the east, remained wealthy residential areas, though some houses there were beginning to be turned into hotels, institutions, or flats. In the centre of the town hotels and boarding-houses continued to occupy much of the sea front and the area behind it. Some new shops and commercial buildings were appearing in South Street, the shopping centre of the town,³⁹ which was partly widened in 1924, when the Arcade was built at its southern end.⁴⁰ The southern part of Chapel Road was occupied by shops and businesses by 1927,⁴¹ and at about the same date the detached houses of the northern part in their leafy gardens were being replaced by new offices and public buildings⁴² like the town hall and post office, while offices also began to invade the area of large 19th-century houses to the west.⁴³ High Street to the east, by now superseded as the spine of the town, had taken on the industrial character of the land around it to the east and north.⁴⁴

After the Second World War most of the surviving market-gardens in the south-east part of the town, west of Broadwater Road, and around West Tarring, Salvington, and Durrington were replaced piecemeal by streets or closes of houses. At the same time many large houses in the older suburbs were converted into flats or institutions, or replaced by small closes or blocks of flats.⁴⁵ The largest remaining area of building land was in the west part of the borough, in the former parish of Goring and around Durrington station, opened in 1937. Between the 1950s and 1970s that land was rapidly developed,⁴⁶ with a large number of council houses⁴⁷ as well as privately owned ones; building was still going on in Durrington in 1978.⁴⁸ In addition much land in that area was used for schools and recreation grounds, while near Durrington station several tall office blocks were built. In 1978, apart from the area occupied by recreation grounds or the various trading estates, at Broadwater, East Worthing, West Worthing, and Goring, most of the land within the borough was built on. The only large areas not developed were the downland in the north-west and north-east used for agriculture or as open space,

especially for golf courses,⁴⁹ and land in the west between Durrington and Highdown Hill (in Ferring). Along the coast both the eastern and western boundaries were marked by a slight hiatus in the built-up area that extends from Littlehampton to Brighton.

The centre of the town had meanwhile undergone great changes. The area west of Chapel Road had come to be dominated by offices and administrative buildings: some new office buildings had been built in Liverpool Gardens, and a new library and law courts in Richmond Road, and many large 19th-century houses in the same area had been converted for office use. Most of the older buildings in High Street were demolished after c. 1950,⁵⁰ and the construction of the Guildbourne centre between Chapel Road and Warwick Street in 1974,⁵¹ comprising shops, flats, offices, and a multi-storey car park, brought about the destruction of part of the early-19th-century town, including the Ann Street theatre, 'a very precious survival'.⁵² The town's focus, the old town hall, was demolished in 1966.⁵³ Some of the older streets south of Montague Street had also been destroyed or blighted since the Second World War, Montague Street being made a pedestrian shopping precinct during the 1970s.⁵⁴ Other large multi-storey car parks were built on the sea front⁵⁵ near by, and near the Broadwater Road railway bridge. The sea front, however, in accordance with a long-standing policy, remained free from large-scale commercial development.

COMMUNICATIONS. The hamlet of Worthing before c. 1800 was linked to Broadwater by a road following the line of the modern road, and by a footpath leading north from the north end of the modern High Street. The line of the latter was still followed by roads and a footpath in 1978. The Worthing-Broadwater road led to London via Findon and Steyning, and another road to Steyning lay through Sompting. A road following the line of Montague Street led towards Heene, and another following that of Teville Road and Tarring Road led to West Tarring.⁵⁶ Communication with London was greatly improved after 1802 when a direct turnpike road was opened from West Grinstead by way of Washington, avoiding the steep ascent of the downs at Steyning.⁵⁷ A turnpike gate was erected near the Teville pond at the north end of the town,⁵⁸ but was removed after protests in 1823, when the road between Worthing, Offington corner, and Broadwater was disturnpiked.⁵⁹

The coast road between Worthing and South Lancing recorded in 1622⁶⁰ was later washed away.⁶¹ A new road was laid out between 1806 and 1808 by

³⁷ *S.C.M.* xii. 9-10, 82-3, 153-4, 220-1, 290-1.

³⁸ O.S. Map Suss. 6", LXIV. NW. (1932, 1950 edns.).

³⁹ *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 155-60.

⁴⁰ Clunn, *S. Coast Resorts*, 358.

⁴¹ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1927).

⁴² Clunn, *op. cit.* 357; Smail, *Map Story*, 110; *S.C.M.* xxiv. 399.

⁴³ *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 160.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 158.

⁴⁵ e.g. Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 389.

⁴⁶ e.g. W.S.R.O., SP 430; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1940), s.v. estate developers.

⁴⁷ *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1965-6); *Educ. in W. Suss.* 1954-9 (W. Suss. C.C.), 67.

⁴⁸ Ex inf. the vicar.

⁴⁹ See below.

⁵⁰ Ex inf. Mr. D. R. Elleray.

⁵¹ *Worthing Herald*, 9, 30 Aug. 1974.

⁵² Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 387.

⁵³ *Worthing Herald*, 23 July 1976.

⁵⁴ Ex inf. Mr. Elleray.

⁵⁵ *Worthing Herald*, 27 Aug. 1976; *Munic. Yr. Bk.* (1969), 1198.

⁵⁶ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); Evans, *Worthing* (1814), plan; *Topographer*, iv (1791), 146-7; cf. Sompting, Introduction.

⁵⁷ *Worthing Rd. Act*, 42 Geo. III, c. 62 (Local and Personal); Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 77-8; *ibid.* (1814), i. 32, 127.

⁵⁸ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), plan.

⁵⁹ Smail, *Worthing Rd.* 13, 16; *Worthing Rd. Amendment Act*, 4 Geo. IV, c. 27 (Local and Personal).

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., PHA 3263.

⁶¹ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

the Worthing town commissioners.⁶² It was damaged by frost⁶³ and by the encroachment of the sea, and when it was turnpiked in 1826 the trustees were also made responsible for the sea defence of the adjoining land.⁶⁴ In the 1840s the trustees built an embankment to replace the Sea Mills bridge over the Teville stream east of the town.⁶⁵ The road was in good condition in 1840⁶⁶ but by 1850 its tolls had fallen more heavily than those of any other Sussex turnpike; the trustees' financial plight⁶⁷ made them unable to resist damage by the sea which in 1868–9 washed away several hundred yards of the road.⁶⁸ In 1869 the trustees' functions were transferred to the Worthing local board,⁶⁹ which needed to maintain the road as a sea defence.⁷⁰ Damage in 1879 caused the road to be impassable for several years until it was repaired in the early 1890s.

In 1800 coaches⁷² arrived from London three times a week;⁷³ four years later the London–Worthing coaches ran daily during the season,⁷⁴ and by 1811 besides two daily coaches there was a nightly coach during the season,⁷⁵ which by 1817 had been replaced by an early morning coach providing a return service within the day.⁷⁶ Later there were sometimes as many as ten coaches a day during the season.⁷⁷ One of the two regular London coaches ceased to run in 1843,⁷⁸ when there were coaches and omnibuses to Shoreham station,⁷⁹ and the second in 1845, shortly before the railway reached Worthing.⁸⁰ In 1791⁸¹ and 1812⁸² the Brighton–Portsmouth coach passed through Worthing, and the Brighton–Southampton coach passed daily in 1814.⁸³ Later services included those to Bath and Bristol c. 1832, and to Bognor c. 1839,⁸⁴ but all east-west coaches through the town had ceased by 1851.⁸⁵ The coaching centre of Worthing was South Street;⁸⁶ the adjacent area served a similar rôle in 1978 when much land between South

Street and the Steyne was occupied by the bus company.

Carriers provided a regular wagon service to London by 1800, and later there were also regular services to Portsmouth and various Sussex towns.⁸⁷

The railway line from Shoreham to Worthing was opened in 1845, and was extended to Arundel in 1846.⁸⁸ The poor service to London caused many complaints,⁸⁹ but was improved after the opening of the Cliftonville curve in Brighton in 1879⁹⁰ allowed through trains to be run. Meanwhile there had been two unsuccessful attempts to obtain a direct line to London in 1865 and 1866.⁹¹ The service was further improved during the early 20th century,⁹² and in 1929 the journey took just over 1 hour 20 minutes.⁹³ After the line between West Worthing and London was electrified in 1933⁹⁴ trains ran more often; six trains an hour from London were advertised in that year,⁹⁵ and in 1934 and 1938 fast trains in the morning and evening served the needs of commuters.⁹⁶

Worthing's first railway station, which survived in 1978, was a small flint and brick building south of the railway line, the original eastbound platform lying east of the westbound platform, as at other early stations.⁹⁷ A larger station west of the original one was built in 1869⁹⁸ and rebuilt between 1908 and 1911.⁹⁹ Ham Bridge, later East Worthing, halt was opened in 1906, and Durrington-on-Sea station in 1937.¹ Goods services were withdrawn from Worthing in 1970.² Carriage-cleaning sheds built at West Worthing as part of the electrification programme in the early 1930s³ remained in use in 1976.⁴

There were a number of horse bus services within the town in the late 19th and early 20th centuries,⁵ and a service of steam (later motor) buses between Worthing and Pulborough from

⁶² MPL 21(2); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 460; W.C.A. Blew, *Brighton and its Coaches* (1893), 278; Smail, *Map Story*, 79.

⁶³ Blew, *Brighton and its Coaches*, 278.

⁶⁴ Worthing and Lancing Rd. Act, 7 Geo. IV, c. 10 (Local and Personal); W.S.R.O., QDP/W 58; Smail, *Map Story*, 81.

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 29/13/1; I.R. 30.35/46; M.H. 13 213, 11 Mar. 1869.

⁶⁶ *Rep. Com. Rds.* [280], App. p. 447, H.C. (1840), xxvii.

⁶⁷ *Co. Repts. relating to Turnpike Trusts*, iii, Suss. [1459], pp. 6, 11, 24–7, H.C. (1852), xlv; M.H. 13/213, 29 Jan. 1869.

⁶⁸ M.H. 13/213, 16 Oct. 1868; 29 Jan. 1869; *Suss. Daily News*, 2 Feb. 1869.

⁶⁹ Local Govt. Suppl. Act, 1869, 32 & 33 Vic. c. 124 (Local and Personal).

⁷⁰ M.H. 13/213, 11 Mar. 1869.

⁷¹ Smail, *Map Story*, 83; L.G.B. Prov. Orders Conf. Act, 1876, 39 & 40 Vic. c. 201 (Local); *ibid.* 1891, 54 & 55 Vic. c. 211 (Local); cf. above, Lancing.

⁷² For Worthing's coaching hist. see Smail, *Worthing Rd. and Coaching Times*, *passim*.

⁷³ *Smith's Surv. of Rds. from Lond. to Brighton* (1800), 3.

⁷⁴ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 117–18.

⁷⁵ *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1811), 31.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* (1817), 67; Smail, *Worthing Rd.* 32.

⁷⁷ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1823–4 and later edns.).

⁷⁸ Smail, *Worthing Rd.* 39.

⁷⁹ *Wallis's Worthing* (1843), 26.

⁸⁰ Smail, *Coaching Times*, 71; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845).

⁸¹ Blew, *Brighton and its Coaches*, 279.

⁸² Smail, *Worthing Rd.* 40–1.

⁸³ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 79.

⁸⁴ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832–4), 1056; *ibid.* (1839), 718.

⁸⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1851).

⁸⁶ *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1811), 31; *ibid.* (1817), 67; Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 78; Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1823–4 and later edns.); Smail, *Map Story*, 88.

⁸⁷ *Smith's Surv. of Rds. from Lond. to Brighton* (1800), 3; Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1823–4 and later edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); Smail, *Worthing Rd.* 55; Smail, *Coaching Times*, 96; Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 108, 133–5.

⁸⁸ *Southern Region Rec. comp.* R. H. Clark (1964), 51.

⁸⁹ *Suss. Express*, 16 Aug. 1851; *The Times*, 25 Aug. 1879; 7, 17 Sept. 1895; W.R.L., rlys. cuttings file.

⁹⁰ *Southern Region Rec. comp.* Clark, 51.

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., QDP/W 152, 154.

⁹² *Worthing Herald*, 9 Dec. 1955; C. H. Ellis, *Lond. Brighton and S. Coast Rly.* (1960), 171–2.

⁹³ Clunn, *S. Coast Resorts*, 347.

⁹⁴ *The Times*, 2 Jan. 1933; C. F. D. Marshall, *Hist. Southern Rly.* ii. 515.

⁹⁵ *Worthing Herald*, special suppl. 31 Dec. 1932; C. F. Klapper, *Sir Herbert Walker's Southern Rly.* (1973), 202, 219; *The Times*, 11 May 1933.

⁹⁶ Marshall, *Southern Rly.* ii. 489; *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* (July 1938), 218–60.

⁹⁷ Smail, *Map Story*, 131; Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 78; I.R. 30/35/46.

⁹⁸ *Worthing Herald*, 22 July 1965; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁹⁹ *Worthing Herald*, 9 Dec. 1955.

¹ Marshall, *Southern Rly.* ii. 524, 527.

² Ex inf. Public Relations and Publicity Officer, B.R. (Southern Region).

³ *Worthing Herald*, special suppl. 31 Dec. 1932; Klapper, *Southern Rly.* 198–200.

⁴ Ex inf. B.R. (Southern Region).

⁵ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 25; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.); Smail, *Coaching Times*, 147, 151, 160–3.

1904, besides motor buses to Brighton from the same year. After 1924 one operator ran a service of 'Tramocars', small single-deck buses specially designed for the elderly. Motor coach services to London began in 1919.⁶

There was a weekly packet-boat from Worthing to Dieppe in 1814,⁷ and steam boats from Brighton to the Isle of Wight called at Worthing c. 1826 and perhaps c. 1843.⁸ Newcastle colliers unloaded on the beach in 1804,⁹ and there were coastal freight services from London in the 1820s and 1830s.¹⁰

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES. The entertainment facilities available to visitors to Worthing during the first half of the 19th century were those characteristic of resorts at that time. Bathing-machines are recorded from 1789,¹¹ and their number increased from c. 30 in 1804 to c. 60 by 1813.¹² Three hotels had been built by 1796, of which the two chief, the New Inn, later the Marine Hotel, and the Sea House, later the Royal Sea House and afterwards the Royal Hotel, were in South Street.¹³ Both were rebuilt in the 1820s.¹⁴ The Royal Hotel, designed by J. B. Rebecca,¹⁵ with a façade with Ionic columns and pilasters, was destroyed by fire in 1901,¹⁶ and the Marine Hotel was demolished in 1965.¹⁷ The Steyne, later Chatsworth Hotel was opened in 1807,¹⁸ with an assembly room which became the social centre of the resort; there was an orchestra and an organ by 1811, and a master of ceremonies c. 1813.¹⁹ Worthing's original promenade was the sands, but by 1811 they had been replaced by the Steyne,²⁰ modelled on that at Brighton. A band played there during the 1812 season.²¹ The Steyne was superseded in its turn by the esplanade, more than half a mile long, which was completed in 1821.²² There was a hot sea-water bath in Bath Place by 1798,²³ which was rebuilt by 1833 as the New Parisian Baths.²⁴ Between 1818 and 1823 the Royal Baths were built further west.²⁵ Both survived in 1843.²⁶ By 1859 there was only one baths establishment in the town,²⁷ but c. 7 years later the West Worthing Baths were opened,²⁸ and

in 1886 new baths were built in Worthing itself, next to the Steyne Hotel.²⁹

There were already two libraries by 1798,³⁰ the Colonnade library, at the junction of High and Warwick streets, and Stafford's Marine library, west of what was later the Steyne Hotel.³¹ By 1859 the number had increased to four or five.³² In 1802 Thomas Trotter, a travelling actor-manager, started a barn theatre in High Street; five years later he replaced it with the New Theatre, later the Theatre Royal, in Ann Street. Performances were held only during the season, between July or August and October,³³ and many famous actors played there.³⁴ The theatre closed in 1855, and the building, a plain structure with a curved parapet and portico, was demolished in 1970 after being used as a warehouse for many years.³⁵ Pony races were held on the sands in 1805,³⁶ and autumn races there were still being held in 1855.³⁷ There were billiard rooms in the town c. 1811.³⁸

Other inns and hotels which existed in the early 19th century besides those already mentioned included the Royal George in Market Street and the Nelson in South Street, both of which served as meeting-places for local government business and survived until the mid 20th century.³⁹ Eighteen inns or hotels were listed in 1855, and 32 in 1874.⁴⁰ Most of those listed in 1855 had disappeared by 1978,⁴¹ but the successors of several listed in 1874 survived, including the Half Brick on the coast road east of the town, the Wheatsheaf in Richmond Road, and the Jolly Brewers in Clifton Road. There were 48 hotels and public houses in Worthing and West Worthing in 1900 and a similar number ten years later.⁴² Both in the 19th and 20th centuries new public houses were built to serve new residential areas, and in the 1930s two large roadhouses were built within the borough, north of Broadwater and in Findon Valley.

The Worthing Institution or Mechanics Institution was founded in 1838 to provide cheap information about literature, science, and art.⁴³ It was at first in Marine Parade,⁴⁴ but later moved to Warwick

⁶ *Worthing Surv.* 211-16; Smail, *Coaching Times*, 155-67, 176-8, 215; Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1905 and later edns.).

⁷ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 80.

⁸ Wallis's *Worthing* (1826), 34-5; *ibid.* (1843), 25.

⁹ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 32.

¹⁰ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1823-4 and later edns.), s.v. Lond.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Broadwater 138.

¹² Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 22; *Beauties of Eng. and Wales*, Suss. 104.

¹³ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 580; Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 353; Mackcoull's *Worthing* (1817), 32; Evans, *Worthing* (1814), plan.

¹⁴ Wallis's *Worthing* (1826), 17; *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* 69; Smail, *Map Story*, 88.

¹⁵ Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Eng. Architects*, 486.

¹⁶ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 60, 62.

¹⁷ Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 41.

¹⁸ Smail, *Map Story*, 85.

¹⁹ Mackcoull's *Worthing* (1811), 20; *ibid.* (1813), 89.

²⁰ Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 354; Mackcoull's *Worthing* (1811), 12.

²¹ Mackcoull's *Worthing* (1813), 64-70.

²² Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 21-2, 27; Wallis's *Worthing* (1826), 9-10 and plan; Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 356.

²³ *The Times*, 6 Aug. 1798; *Later Corresp. of Geo. III*, ed. A. Aspinall, iii, pp. 104, 121.

²⁴ *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* 16, 67-71; Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 27.

²⁵ Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 46-9; M. Odell, *More About*

Old Theatre, Worthing (1945), 38-44.

²⁶ Wallis's *Worthing* (1843), plan.

²⁷ Breads's *Guide Worthing* (1859), 27; French's *Dir. Worthing* (1859), 42-3.

²⁸ See above, Heene.

²⁹ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1887).

³⁰ Wallis's *Worthing* (1826), 12; Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 353; Smail, *Map Story*, 88.

³¹ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 13-16 and frontispiece; *ibid.* (1814), plan; Smail, *Worthing Rd.* 52.

³² Breads's *Guide Worthing* (1859), 27; French's *Dir. Worthing* (1859), 42-3.

³³ M. Odell, *Old Theatre, Worthing* (1938), 12-15; Stafford's *Worthing*, 11; Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 42-4; W.R.L., sale cats. 1856-79, no. 1.

³⁴ Odell, *Old Theatre; More about Old Theatre; Some Playbills of Old Theatre, Worthing* (1953).

³⁵ Odell, *Old Theatre*, 147, 152; Breads's *Guide Worthing* (1859), 15; Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 126.

³⁶ Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 354.

³⁷ Shearsmith, *Worthing* (1841), 30; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1855).

³⁸ Mackcoull's *Worthing* (1811), 30.

³⁹ *Worthing Surv.* 59; Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1953); *Worthing Herald*, 24 Dec. 1975; see below, Local Govt.

⁴⁰ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1855, 1874).

⁴¹ Cf. *Worthing Herald*, 3 Jan. 1975.

⁴² Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1900, 1910).

⁴³ French's *Dir. Worthing* (1859), 37-8; Breads's *Guide Worthing* (1859), 27; *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past*, 73.

⁴⁴ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1851).

Street.⁴⁵ By 1849 it had a library, with weekly lectures in winter,⁴⁶ but ten years later the lectures were said to have almost ceased.⁴⁷ In 1855 its committee organized the Worthing Exhibition in the town hall, comprising works of art, antiquities, and curiosities,⁴⁸ which was visited by 5,300 people, many coming from London by excursion trains.⁴⁹ Three other similar institutions were founded by religious interests. The Workman's Reading Room or Institute in Montague Street was founded before 1859 by the incumbent of Christ Church, providing coffee, books, newspapers, lectures, and music.⁵⁰ In 1904 it moved to a new site in Buckingham Road near by, and in 1925 changed its name to the Working Men's Club and Institute. It survived in 1977.⁵¹ The Christian and Literary Institution, next to the Independent chapel in Montague Street, was opened in 1861 or 1862 chiefly through the efforts of the minister of the chapel. Besides a library for the use of fishermen and other workmen, it had a hall⁵² which was used for lectures, concerts, and other entertainments. The building, which was also used for a time as a school, was sold between 1950 and 1954.⁵³ The Church Institute, founded by the incumbent of the chapel of ease, was mentioned in 1865; it had a reading room, and classes and lectures were held there in the winter.⁵⁴ In addition the British Workman in Montague Street was opened as a public house for the benefit of working men in 1872, providing reading, refreshment, and committee rooms and bathrooms until at least c. 1883;⁵⁵ and a mutual improvement society provided cheap weekly intellectual entertainment during the late 19th century.⁵⁶

After the closure of the Theatre Royal the chief venue for visiting theatrical companies was the Montague Hall, later St. James's Hall, in Montague Street, a former chapel,⁵⁷ where concerts and lectures were also held.⁵⁸ In 1883 the town and resort were said to lose incalculably by the lack of a proper hall,⁵⁹ and in the following year the New Assembly Rooms capable of holding 1,000 persons were opened in Bath Place, the gift of Sir Robert Loder, M.P.⁶⁰ The building was used as a seasonal theatre, and for concerts,⁶¹ until 1897 when it was converted into a proper theatre, the Theatre Royal.⁶²

In 1906 it was enlarged by C. A. Seebold, a naturalized Swiss, and by 1910 it was open all the year round, the Italian and Carl Rosa opera companies, among others, performing there. Seebold sold the theatre in 1922,⁶³ and it was demolished in 1929.⁶⁴ In 1909 Seebold built the Kursaal in Marine Parade east of the pier,⁶⁵ where popular concerts, for instance by J. P. Sousa's band, were held.⁶⁶ Seebold also had his own band and orchestra. Another musical promoter of the time was J. W. Mansfield, who ran chamber concerts from c. 1906 in the St. James's Hall in which leading artists appeared, and children's concerts in the Theatre Royal.⁶⁷ Meanwhile open air concerts were held after 1889 in the grounds of Warwick House.⁶⁸

A new esplanade had been built along the combined frontage of Worthing and West Worthing by 1867,⁶⁹ and was continued both east and west in the 1930s.⁷⁰ Meanwhile an iron pier in the form of a simple jetty had been constructed by a limited company in 1862 at the bottom of South Street, to the design of Robert, later Sir Robert, Rawlinson.⁷¹ The town band played there during the summer season, and small pleasure boats used it as a landing-place.⁷² By 1866 it was lit by gas, and there were shops on its end platform,⁷³ and in 1881 shelters and a bandstand were built at the landward end.⁷⁴ The pier was reconstructed in 1889 with landing-stages for steamboats and a domed pavilion at the seaward end,⁷⁵ where J. W. Mansfield's string orchestra played between 1891 and c. 1909.⁷⁶ In 1913 the centre of the pier was destroyed in a storm, but it was reopened in the following year.⁷⁷ In 1920 it was bought by the corporation,⁷⁸ and a concert pavilion, the Pier Pavilion, was built in 1926 at its landward end to the design of S. Adshead and S. Ramsey. A bandstand to the west, designed by the same architects, was built about the same date.⁷⁹ The Pier Pavilion became the centre of Worthing's musical life; in 1927 there was a resident quintet,⁸⁰ which later became the municipal orchestra. By 1930 the orchestra played there daily, and concert parties and other entertainments were given during the summer season.⁸¹ In 1937 there were bi-monthly orchestral concerts.⁸² The municipal orchestra was disbanded in 1978.⁸³ By the late 1930s the pier also

⁴⁵ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 28.

⁴⁶ *Worthing Handbk.* 35; *S.C.M.* iv. 168.

⁴⁷ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 28.

⁴⁸ *S.C.M.* xv. 169; Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 23; W.R.L., cat. of exhib.

⁴⁹ *Worthing Rec.* 21, 28 July, 25 Aug., 15, 29 Sept., 6, 13 Oct., 3 Nov. 1855.

⁵⁰ *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 35; *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 22; C 54/16689 no. 21; *Royal Guide*, 26; Char. Com. files.

⁵¹ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1930); Char. Com. files.

⁵² C 54/16061 no. 5; *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 35; *ibid.* (1868), 24; O.S. Map 1/500, Worthing (1875 edn.); Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 153.

⁵³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.); Char. Com. files; cf. below, Educ.

⁵⁴ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1865), 43.

⁵⁵ *Royal Guide*, 26-7.

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., MP 1401, f. 18.

⁵⁷ Smail, *Map Story*, 60; Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 155.

⁵⁸ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 15; *ibid.* (1865), 15, 21; *Worthing Arrival List and Fash. Wkly. Jnl.* 1 July 1869; *Royal Guide*, 26.

⁵⁹ *Worthing Gaz.* 12 July 1883.

⁶⁰ C 54/18810 mm. 17-23; *Suss. Coast Mercury*, 3 Jan. 1885; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1891).

⁶¹ *Worthing Advertiser*, 21 June 1891; *Worthing Surv.* 274.

⁶² *Worthing Surv.* 284; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900); Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 129.

⁶³ *Worthing Surv.* 276; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1910, 1914-15).

⁶⁴ H. Clunna, *Capital by the Sea* (1953), 190.

⁶⁵ *Worthing Surv.* 276; Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 78.

⁶⁶ *Who Was Who*, 1929-40, 1267-8.

⁶⁷ *Worthing Surv.* 275-7; Smail, *Map Story*, 60.

⁶⁸ Smail, *Warwick Ho.* 71.

⁶⁹ *Builder*, 22 June 1867, p. 450; cf. above, Heene.

⁷⁰ *The Times*, 11 Mar. 1933; *Worthing Surv.* 161-2, 179.

⁷¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867); B.T. 31/501/1982; *D.N.B. Suppl.* s.v. Rawlinson; Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 32.

⁷² *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1865), 18-19; *Royal Guide*, 27.

⁷³ *Builder*, 1 Sept. 1866, p. 643; cf. *S.C.M.* xii. 763.

⁷⁴ *Worthing Surv.* 274-5.

⁷⁵ *The Times*, 3 July 1889; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1891); Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 35.

⁷⁶ *Worthing Surv.* 275.

⁷⁷ *The Times*, 24, 25 Mar. 1913; 30 May 1914; Elleray, *Worthing*, pls. 51-3.

⁷⁸ Pier and Harbour Order Conf. (No. 3) Act, 1920, 10 & 11 Geo. V, c. 166 (Local).

⁷⁹ *Archit. Jnl.* 29 Sept. 1926.

⁸⁰ *Worthing Herald*, 2 Sept. 1977.

⁸¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930).

⁸² *The Times*, 26 Oct. 1937.

⁸³ Ex inf. Mr. D. R. Elleray.

had an amusement hall in the centre, and the pavilion at the seaward end had been rebuilt after a fire with a dance hall and sun lounges.⁸⁴

The former Congregational chapel in Montague Street, renamed the Winter Hall, was used for showing silent films and for other entertainment after 1903.⁸⁵ In 1921 part of the Kursaal was converted into Worthing's first permanent cinema, the Dome.⁸⁶ By 1935 there were four cinemas in the town, of which C. A. Seebold owned three.⁸⁷ In 1977 there were two. In 1931 a repertory company was formed in the Connaught Theatre, formerly the Connaught Hall, on the corner of Chapel Road and Union Place. In 1935 it was transferred to a converted cinema in Union Place near by. By the late 1930s audiences were drawn from a wide area.⁸⁸ Also in 1935 a new assembly hall was opened at the rear of the new town hall, chiefly at the expense of a former mayor.⁸⁹ The Connaught Theatre closed as a commercial enterprise in 1966, and was bought by the corporation and reopened in 1967. It continued in 1977, under the management of trustees.⁹⁰

There were two musical societies in the town by c. 1883,⁹¹ and in the early 20th century musical groups included choral, orchestral, madrigal, operatic, and musical comedy societies, and a music club. In 1938 there was an amateur symphony orchestra, an operatic choir, and a boys' choir.⁹² The amateur Worthing Citizens Orchestra was formed in 1949 with help from the corporation,⁹³ and was called the Worthing Philharmonic Orchestra in 1976, when there were also several amateur choirs. A music festival was started by the corporation in 1949 and continued in 1976.⁹⁴ In 1978 there were five operatic or musical comedy societies.⁹⁵

Summer steamboat trips were available from the pier from 1889⁹⁶ until c. 1960, except during the First and Second World Wars and the years immediately after each.⁹⁷ In the late 1920s and 1930s there were frequent services from Worthing to other south coast resorts,⁹⁸ and also to France.⁹⁹ Motor charabanc trips, including some long-distance ones, were started in 1907, and in the 1930s¹ and in 1977 many motor coach trips were available.

The Worthing cricket club was formed in 1855,² and by 1859 played on Broadwater green.³ In 1884 the Worthing Town cricket club was formed for those whose work prevented them from playing at Broadwater.⁴ During the early 1860s a small race meeting was held in the town.⁵ An archery club met during the summer season in 1865;⁶ in 1869 there was a croquet club and a rowing club which held an annual regatta.⁷ An indoor and outdoor roller-skating rink was opened in Montague Street in 1875 or 1876,⁸ in addition to the one at West Worthing, and roller-skating was also accommodated at the Kursaal, opened in 1909,⁹ where 'rink hockey' was played.¹⁰ By c. 1883 there were two rowing clubs, one of them for working men, and a bicycle club,¹¹ and by the 1890s there were clubs for football, tennis, and swimming.¹² An athletics club was recorded in 1900.¹³ The corporation had acquired the West Worthing Baths in 1895, and enlarged them in 1906.¹⁴ Meanwhile the neighbouring downland provided golf courses. A nine-hole course which opened in 1892 closed shortly afterwards, but the Worthing golf club, with a course on the downs above Broadwater, was formed in 1905.¹⁵ Hill Barn municipal golf course was opened in 1935.¹⁶ Both courses survived in 1978. One bowls club was in existence before 1924, but by 1938, with the influx of elderly people, there were eight, and Worthing had become a centre for the game.¹⁷ By 1976 the town was the bowls centre for the whole country.¹⁸ First-class cricket matches were being held at the Manor sports ground in Broadwater Road by 1935,¹⁹ and an annual county cricket week was held thereafter until 1964.²⁰ About 1960 the bandstand on the sea front was converted into the Lido swimming pool,²¹ and in 1968 the former West Worthing Baths were replaced by the Aquarena indoor swimming pool on the sea front east of the town centre.²² A ten-pin bowling centre was opened west of the pier in 1968,²³ and a sports centre at Durrington in 1972.²⁴

The local board acquired Broadwater green in 1865,²⁵ and in 1881 a public park, later Homefield park, was opened, the gift of Robert, later Sir Robert, Loder, M.P., and others.²⁶ It was enlarged in 1887.²⁷ The corporation acquired the Steyne

⁸⁴ *The Times*, 11 Sept. 1933; 30 July 1935; *Worthing Surv.* 180.

⁸⁵ Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 152.

⁸⁶ *Worthing Surv.* 276.

⁸⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1930, 1935).

⁸⁸ *The Times*, 21 May 1931; 10 Apr. 1939; Clunn, *S. Coast Resorts*, 358; *Worthing Surv.* 276-7, 285-6; Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 130.

⁸⁹ *The Times*, 2 May 1935; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1935).

⁹⁰ *The Times*, 25 Oct. 1967; N. S. Duncan, *Arts in the South* (1970), 76-8; *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1976-7).

⁹¹ *Royal Guide*, 51.

⁹² *Worthing Surv.* 280-2; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900 and later edns.).

⁹³ *The Times*, 14 Nov. 1949.

⁹⁴ *Worthing Herald*, 1 Oct., 12, 26 Nov. 1976.

⁹⁵ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 1978.

⁹⁶ Elleray, *Worthing*, pls. 58-9; *Suss. Coast Mercury*, 16 Mar. 1901; cf. *Worthing Intelligencer*, 30 Dec. 1893.

⁹⁷ E. C. B. Thornton, *S. Coast Pleasure Steamers* (1969), 72, 89, 101, 121-4; *Worthing Herald*, 26 Aug. 1960.

⁹⁸ *Worthing Herald*, 19 Sept. 1975.

⁹⁹ *Sunny Worthing, Official Guide* (1934), 36.

¹ *Worthing Surv.* 215-16; Smail, *Coaching Times*, 167-78.

² J. Marshall, *Suss. Cricket* (1959), 87.

³ *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 42.

⁴ W.R.L., *Worthing pamphlets*, xix, p. 278.

⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 460.

⁶ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1865), 44.

⁷ *Worthing Arrival List and Fash. Wkly. Jnl.* 1 July 1869.

⁸ W.S.R.O., MP 1401, f. 20; O.S. Map 1/500, Worthing (1875 edn.); Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 139.

⁹ *Worthing Surv.* 276.

¹⁰ *Worthing Advertiser*, 6 Mar. 1912.

¹¹ *Royal Guide*, 51.

¹² *Worthing*, ed. Pike, 8.

¹³ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900); *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 481.

¹⁴ *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1958-9).

¹⁵ *S.C.M.* xxvii. 112-17; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 478; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

¹⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1935, 1940).

¹⁷ *Worthing Surv.* 287-91.

¹⁸ Ex inf. the secretary, English Bowling Assoc.

¹⁹ *Worthing Herald*, 20 June 1975.

²⁰ Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 137.

²¹ *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1959-60); *Munic. Yr. Bk.* (1964).

²² *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1974-5); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1964, 1969).

²³ *Munic. Yr. Bk.* (1969), 1198.

²⁴ *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1977-8).

²⁵ Deed penes Mr. W. Page, Broadwater; cf. M.H. 13/213, 7 Dec. 1863.

²⁶ *Royal Guide*, 50; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887).

²⁷ C 54/18058 mm. 35-7.

gardens in 1900,²⁸ at the expense of Sir Robert's widow,²⁹ and the Victoria recreation ground west of the town centre was opened in 1901.³⁰ In the 1920s the corporation bought Beach House and grounds, providing facilities for bowls and tennis.³¹ By 1938 it owned 50 a. of recreation grounds and several parks and open spaces,³² besides managing Cissbury Ring after its purchase by the National Trust in 1925.³³ After the Second World War it acquired or laid out other open spaces and sports grounds, notably The Gallops, Findon Valley, and Brooklands pleasure park of c. 45 a. at the east end of the town,³⁴ of which the central feature was a lake fed by the Teville stream. A sports ground near West Tarring village was mentioned in 1912.³⁵ The recreation ground south of the church there was bought by the corporation in 1922, and a bowling green, gardens, and tennis courts were laid out next to it between 1936 and 1938. In 1938 the Worthing rugby club played at Tarring.³⁶ Land for a recreation ground at Durrington was sold to the corporation by the vicar of Durrington in 1936.³⁷

A temporary lending library was opened in the former West Worthing commissioners' offices in Rowlands Road in 1896. In the following year the corporation bought Richmond House in Chapel Road and converted it into a lending library, to which a reference library and reading room were added in 1898.³⁸ The building was replaced in 1908 by a new library, museum, and art gallery; the library was the gift of Andrew Carnegie, and the museum and art gallery that of the town's first mayor, Alfred Cortis. A junior library was opened in 1929,³⁹ a travelling library service was started in 1964, and by 1972 there were four branch libraries and a junior centre.⁴⁰ After the transfer of library functions to the county council in 1974 a new library was opened in Richmond Road in 1975,⁴¹ behind the old one, which became part of the museum.

A weekly Worthing newspaper was published in the 1820s,⁴² and the same or another Worthing paper was recorded in 1836.⁴³ The *Worthing Monthly Record*,⁴⁴ later the *Worthing Record*, appearing weekly, flourished between 1853 and 1856. Between 1856 and 1862 the incumbent of Christ Church edited a monthly periodical, the *Worthing Messenger and Workmen's Friend*, which was supported by subscriptions and circulated free

among the poor.⁴⁵ The *Worthing Intelligencer*, described as Liberal, appeared between 1856 and 1901, when it was incorporated with the *Worthing Observer*, which ceased publication in 1916. A Conservative paper, the *Sussex Coast Mercury*, flourished from 1861 to 1919, changing its name to the *Worthing Mercury* in 1903. The *Worthing Express*, a local edition of the *Sussex Express*, was published between 1863 and 1902, and the *Worthing Monthly Times* apparently between 1865 and 1874. The *Worthing Gazette*, founded in 1883 as a Conservative newspaper,⁴⁶ and the *Worthing Herald*, started in 1920 by T. R. Beckett Ltd. (later Beckett Newspapers Ltd.) of Eastbourne, both survived as weekly newspapers in 1976, the *Gazette* having been bought by Beckett Newspapers in 1963.⁴⁷

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. The manor of *WORTHING* comprised two estates which belonged to William de Braose in 1086; one, called Ordinges, had belonged to Earl Godwin (d. 1053), and the other, called Mordinges, had been held of the king in 1066 by Lewin.⁴⁸ The manor afterwards formed part of the honor of Bramber,⁴⁹ though after 1536 it was said to be held in chief.⁵⁰

Robert, evidently Robert le Savage, held both parts of the manor from William de Braose in 1086,⁵¹ and Worthing descended with Broadwater until at least 1268.⁵² By 1291 Easebourne priory held lands in Broadwater and Worthing⁵³ which apparently represented Worthing manor. The priory later held the manor until the Dissolution.⁵⁴ In 1536 the king granted it to Sir William Fitzwilliam, treasurer of his household.⁵⁵ Sir William (d. 1542), created earl of Southampton in 1537,⁵⁶ settled the reversion of his lands on Sir Anthony Browne,⁵⁷ his half-brother.⁵⁸ Sir Anthony was succeeded in 1548 by his son Sir Anthony (d. 1592), created Viscount Montague in 1554. The manor descended with the title to his grandson Anthony (d. 1629), and then successively to Anthony's son (d. 1682) and grandson (d. 1708), both named Francis, and the latter's brother Henry (d. 1717). Henry's son Anthony (d. 1767) and grandson, also Anthony (d. 1783), were followed by the latter's son George (d.s.p. 1793),⁵⁹ whose sister and heir Elizabeth married W. S. Poyntz.⁶⁰ Elizabeth died in 1830, and her

²⁸ Ex inf. Worthing Borough Secretary.

²⁹ Smail, *Map Story*, 87.

³⁰ *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1974-5).

³¹ Ibid. (1977-8); ex inf. Worthing Borough Secretary; *The Times*, 8 Dec. 1927; *Worthing Herald*, 6 Aug., 17 Sept. 1976.

³² *Worthing Surv.* 140-2, 152, 160-2, 179, 287-90; *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1974-5).

³³ *The Times*, 18, 24 July, 1925; *Worthing Surv.* 140, 160.

³⁴ *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1974-5).

³⁵ *Suss. Daily News*, 24 Feb. 1912.

³⁶ *Worthing Surv.* 289, 291, 294.

³⁷ *Worthing Herald*, 21 Oct. 1977; *Worthing Surv.* 290.

³⁸ *Worthing Surv.* 252-3; Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1900); *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1972-3).

³⁹ *The Times*, 15 Dec. 1908; 1 June 1909; *Worthing Surv.* 253-4.

⁴⁰ *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1972-3).

⁴¹ Inscr. in bldg.

⁴² S. J. Looker, *Shelley, Trelawny, Henley* (1950), 26.

⁴³ Odell, *Old Theatre*, 104.

⁴⁴ Unless otherwise stated the rest of this para. is based on Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.); Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1900 and later edns.); *Royal Guide*, 44; *Worthing Surv.* 268-70; B.L. and W.R.L., newspaper files.

⁴⁵ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 22; *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859).

⁴⁶ *Worthing Gaz.* 12 July 1883.

⁴⁷ Ex inf. Mr. A. Adsett, Beckett Newspapers Ltd.

⁴⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 448.

⁴⁹ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 62-3; *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, 287; *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, 444; *Complete Peerage*, ix, 377-83.

⁵⁰ *Cowdray Archives*, ed. Dibben, i, p. 34; *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 34.

⁵¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 447-8.

⁵² Cf. *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 121; ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 62-3.

⁵³ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 139.

⁵⁴ *Westm. Abbey Mun.* 5469, f. 11; *S.A.C.* v, 236; ix, 13; *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 323.

⁵⁵ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xi, p. 88.

⁵⁶ *Complete Peerage*, xii (1), 121.

⁵⁷ *D.N.B.*

⁵⁸ *Suss. Inq. p.m. 1485-1649* (S.R.S. xiv), pp. 211-12; *Cowdray Archives*, i, p. vi.

⁵⁹ *Complete Peerage*, ix, 97-103; *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 34; *Cowdray Archives*, i, pp. vi-xviii, 27, 62-3, 66; ii, pp. 243, 249-50.

⁶⁰ W.R.L., abstract of title of W.S. Poyntz to Worthing man., 1835, ff. 12-13.

husband in 1840, when the manor passed to their three daughters, who sold it in 1843 to Charles Edmunds.⁶¹ He was succeeded in 1879 by his brother Richard,⁶² and Richard in 1883 by his nephew George Edmunds⁶³ who, by will proved 1924, devised the manor to his son Evelyn.⁶⁴ No manor-house has been traced. A house east of High Street opposite Union Place was called the Manor House c. 1848⁶⁵ and later.⁶⁶

The reputed manor of *RAYMONDS*, held of Broadwater manor, may have derived from lands held by the Raymond family which occurs in Worthing from the 15th century.⁶⁷ Nicholas Page and his wife Anne held the manor in 1596.⁶⁸ Nicholas died seised of the manor in 1632, leaving a life interest to Anne with remainder to his third son Nicholas.⁶⁹ In 1634 Nicholas and his brother John quitclaimed the manor to Anne. In 1655 it passed from William Bayly and his wife Elizabeth to William Blaker who, with his wife Anne and others, quitclaimed it to Sir Henry Peckham and James Robson in 1663. In 1750 it passed from Richard Bramble to John Hawkins and Henry Ferris, and in 1780 from John Ferris and his wife Sarah to William Markes.⁷⁰ No further record of the manor has been found.

William de Bernehus gave land in Worthing to the hospital he had founded at Cokeham in Sompting c. 1278.⁷¹ It passed with the hospital to Hardham priory in 1351,⁷² and was apparently conveyed to Richard Scrase in 1534.⁷³ Land in Worthing, perhaps the same, was held in the 17th and 18th centuries of Cokeham manor,⁷⁴ and amounted in 1807 to 56 a.⁷⁵ That land may also be identified with the reputed manor of *MARHOOD* or *MORHED* which occurs from 1555 to 1778 when it amounted to c. 56 a.⁷⁶

By 1291 Tortington priory held an estate in Shoreham and Worthing producing 4s. rent.⁷⁷ After the priory's dissolution in 1536⁷⁸ the estate was granted to William Berners in 1545, when it contained a cottage and 3 a.⁷⁹

Holy Trinity hospital, Arundel, held a small estate in Worthing of Broadwater manor in the early 15th century and in 1493.⁸⁰

ECONOMIC HISTORY. AGRICULTURE. Before 1066 the part of Worthing called Ordinges was held

by 7 alodial tenants. In 1086 it comprised 9 hides and had land for three plough-teams. The demesne was cultivated by 2 teams, and there was 1 *servus* and 7 a. of meadow. Six *villani* and 9 bordars had another team. At the same date Mordinges, the other part of Worthing manor, had 1½ hide, worked by 1 *villanus* and 5 bordars. It had ½ a. of meadow. Both estates had retained their value since 1066.⁸¹

In the early 15th century 34 free tenants of Broadwater manor were named in Worthing, 14 of whom owed a corn-rent called 'parkseycorn', usually paid in barley. By 1493 there were c. 28 free tenants, 13 of whom owed 'parkseycorn'. Sixteen customary tenants of Broadwater manor in the early 15th century held land in Worthing, some of which had formerly been freehold. Seven of them owed labour services besides rent and other dues, and seven owed 'parkseycorn'. In 1493 of 11 customary tenants four owed labour services, and most of the 'parkseycorn' dues had been commuted for money payments.⁸²

Copyhold land held of Worthing manor was subject to heriot from the 1540s,⁸³ and in the late 17th century and early 18th the custom of borough English obtained.⁸⁴ Freehold and customary land held of Broadwater manor was recorded in the 18th century⁸⁵ and some copyholds of that manor were enfranchised in the late 18th century. In 1798 of 25 closes abutting onto Worthing common 21 were held of Broadwater manor, two of Worthing manor, and one each of the manors of Lancing and Cokeham in Sompting.⁸⁶ In 1807 c. 56 a. in Worthing were copyhold of Cokeham, one copyhold at least having been enfranchised.⁸⁷ Of land in Worthing allotted at the inclosure of Broadwater parish in 1810 c. 41 a. were copyhold of Worthing manor, c. 27 a. of Broadwater, c. 30 a. of Cokeham, and c. 13 a. of Lancing. The copyhold allotments for Worthing manor were small and widely scattered.⁸⁸ Copyholds of Cokeham manor were still recorded at Worthing c. 1830, and copyholds of Worthing manor until the 1920s. Heriots were exacted from the latter in kind and money until 1860.⁸⁹

The Croft common was recorded in 1501,⁹⁰ but has not been identified. The Teville common and the Town mead lay north-west and north-east of Worthing hamlet, on the Teville stream.⁹¹ In 1696 10 Worthing farmers claimed common rights on the former,⁹² and after 1805 it was sold in 5 lots to meet

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Add MS. 466.

⁶² *The Times*, 5 Nov. 1879; W.S.R.O., Add MS. 455, ff. 136, 141.

⁶³ Smail, *Map Story*, 61; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 457.

⁶⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 455, f. 210.

⁶⁵ I.R. 29/35/46 f. 11; I.R. 30/35/46.

⁶⁶ e.g. *The Times*, 8 May 1933; *Worthing Surv.* 41; Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 146-7.

⁶⁷ B.L. Add. Ch. 8893; Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, f. 37; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 453, ff. 5v.-6v.; 461.

⁶⁸ *Suss. Fines, 1509-1833*, ii (S.R.S. xx), 367.

⁶⁹ C 3/423/51; C 142/518 no. 69.

⁷⁰ *Suss. Fines, 1509-1833*, ii (S.R.S. xx), 367-8.

⁷¹ *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlvii), pp. 170-1.

⁷² *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 74, 106.

⁷³ *Suss. Fines, 1509-1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 201-2.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 107-8.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., PHA 3214.

⁷⁶ e.g. *Suss. Fines, 1509-1833*, ii (S.R.S. xx), 291-2; C.P. 43/779 rot. 300; B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 8.

⁷⁷ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 139.

⁷⁸ *S.A.C. v.* 239; *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlvii), p. 306;

Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), i. 312; S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3674 mm. 1, 9-11v.; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 83.

⁷⁹ E 318/129 mm. 20-2; L. & P. Hen. VIII, xx(1), p. 224.

⁸⁰ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, ff. 13, 37v.; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 97-8.

⁸¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 448; cf. *S.A.C.* lxii. 202-3.

⁸² Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, ff. 11-16, 35v.-38.

⁸³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 453, f. 1.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* ff. 45v., 48.

⁸⁵ W.R.L., extracts from Broadwater man. ct. bk. 1720-4; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16398.

⁸⁶ W.R.L., conveyance from Patty Clough to J. Newland, 1790; *ibid.* Newland v. Penfold, brief for plaintiff, ff. 4, 6-7.

⁸⁷ W.S.R.O., PHA 3214.

⁸⁸ C.P. 43/911 rott. 20-79; MPL 21(2).

⁸⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 102; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 453-5.

⁹⁰ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4074.

⁹¹ MPL 21(2); W.S.R.O., PHA 3214; *ibid.* Add. MS. 461.

⁹² Smail, *Map Story*, 65.

the expenses of inclosure.⁹³ Worthing meadow, recorded in 1300⁹⁴ and 1493,⁹⁵ may be identified with the Town mead, recorded in the 1580s.⁹⁶ From the late 17th century individuals were apparently encroaching on the mead,⁹⁷ and by c. 1810 it had been divided into small strips.⁹⁸ A common field at Worthing was recorded in 1300⁹⁹ and in 1493.¹ In 1560 the east and west common fields were recorded,² and by the mid 17th century the easternmost or east field, the middle field, and the east field next the town or home field lay east of the hamlet, and the west field between the hamlet and the Heene boundary.³ Smaller fields included North Town, north of the hamlet, recorded from 1688, and Great South Town south-east of the hamlet.⁴

A common pasture was recorded west of the hamlet in 1501⁵ and in 1552 several tenants of Worthing manor were licensed to inclose a common of 6 a.⁶ Between 1700 and 1710 agreements were made in the Broadwater court baron for the stocking of the commons, evidently including Worthing common south of the modern shore line, by the tenants of Broadwater manor in Broadwater and Worthing.⁷ The tenants of Worthing manor had right of common for all sorts of cattle on Worthing common in 1747.⁸

Cider was transported from Worthing in 1349.⁹ Wheat, barley, vetch, and peas were grown in 1560, and hemp in the late 16th and 17th centuries.¹⁰ Throughout the 17th century barley and wheat were the most important crops. Most farms also kept sheep and dairy cattle, and even holdings of less than 20 a. had common rights for cows or bullocks.¹¹

There seems never to have been a single dominant holding in Worthing.¹² After 1500 estates of for instance 3 a.,¹³ 16 a.,¹⁴ 22 a.,¹⁵ and 40 a.¹⁶ are recorded, and the reputed manor of Marhood contained c. 56 a. in the late 18th century.¹⁷ In 1524 17 inhabitants were assessed to the subsidy on their wages, 13 on goods worth under £5, 3 on goods worth between £5 and £10, and only one on lands.¹⁸ In the mid 17th century most houses in Worthing had only one or two hearths.¹⁹

Some land in the open fields had been inclosed

before the early 19th century, both around the hamlet and to the north and east. In 1810 the remaining open fields and commons, comprising 347 a., were allotted to 26 people. The largest allotments were 80 a. freehold and copyhold to George Newland, 58 a. freehold to W. W. Richardson, 50 a. freehold and copyhold to Thomas Bushby, 38½ a. freehold to John Winchester, and 30 a. freehold and copyhold to John Penfold.²⁰

After 1810 the ownership of land was increasingly fragmented by the growth of the town which, with erosion to the east, reduced the amount of agricultural land.²¹ About 1848 there were 140 a. of pasture and 202 a. of arable,²² but by 1875 there were only c. 200 a. of pasture and arable together; most of the arable then lay east of the town, and the pasture along the Teville stream.²³ By 1896 much of the land east of the town had become market-gardens.²⁴

About 1848 the larger landholdings, of between 26 a. and 65 a., lay east of the town.²⁵ In 1879 the Worthing Land Improvement Co. held c. 105 a. there.²⁶ A farm-house had been built on the eastern edge of the former east field on John Winchester's allotment by 1838.²⁷ It was called Sea Mill Park farm by 1909 when it had c. 10 a. The site was built over from the 1930s.²⁸ Late-19th and early-20th-century boundary changes brought more agricultural land into the borough. Ham farm, in Durrington and Goring, included 163 a. in 1919 when it was bought by the county council and divided into smallholdings.²⁹ In 1923 Salvington, formerly Banks, farm had c. 250 a.³⁰ From 1956 Messrs. Linfield farmed over 100 a. around the Lyons Farm nursery growing cereals and lucerne.³¹ In 1975 there were 9 holdings within the borough, one of which was over 250 a. and one over 750 a. Most were given over to general horticulture, but one raised sheep and cattle; c. 800 sheep and 124 cattle were recorded on those holdings and c. 550 pigs and c. 2,250 poultry were also kept.³²

MARKET-GARDENING.³³ Worthing's climate and fertile brickearth soil helped the development of the

⁹³ Broadwater Incl. Act, 45 Geo. III, c. 70 (Local and Personal, not printed); C.P. 43/911 rot. 16d.; MPL 21(2).

⁹⁴ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

⁹⁵ Ibid. 5469, f. 24.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 453, ff. 5v.-6v.

⁹⁷ C 54/4685 no. 2; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 936-8.

⁹⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 461; *Suss. Maps*, i (S.R.S. lxi), 99.

⁹⁹ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

¹ Ibid. 5469, f. 26.

² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 453, f. 3v.

³ Ibid. Ep. I 25 3 (1635); *ibid.* PHA 3214; C.P. 43/911 rot. 44; MPL 21(2); W.R.L., abstract of title of Jas. Heather.

⁴ C 54/4685 no. 2; MPL 21(2); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 936.

⁵ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4073.

⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 453, f. 2.

⁷ Ibid. 451; W.R.L., *Newland v. Penfold*, brief for plaintiff, f. 5.

⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 453, f. 53v.

⁹ S.A.C. lxxii. 171-2.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 453, ff. 3v., 7; *ibid.* Ep. I/25/3 (1616); W.R.L., abstract of title of Jas. Heather.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Broadwater 2, 17, 40, 66-7, 96; S.A.S., MS. S 513 (TS. cat.).

¹² S.A.C. xxxv. 97.

¹³ W.R.L., abstract of title of Jas. Heather.

¹⁴ C 54/4685 no. 2; *Wiston Archives*, p. 28.

¹⁵ *Wiston Archives*, p. 278.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 936.

¹⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 8.

¹⁸ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 76.

¹⁹ E 179/258/14 ff. 17-18v.

²⁰ MPL 21(2); C.P. 43/911 rott. 9-79d.; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 461.

²¹ MPL 21(2); I.R. 30/35/46; O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LXIV* (1879 edn.).

²² I.R. 29 and 30/35/46.

²³ O.S. Map 1/2,500, *Suss. LXIV. 14-16* (1875 edn.); *O.S. Area Bk.* (1876).

²⁴ O.S. Map 1/2,500, *Suss. LXIV. 15* (1898 edn.); see below.

²⁵ I.R. 29 and 30/35/46.

²⁶ B.T. 31/934/1187c; W.R.L., sale cats. 1856-79, no. 48; cf. W.S.R.O., MP 1401, f. 28; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1870).

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 29/13/1.

²⁸ O.S. Map 1/2,500, *Suss. LXIV. 15* (1912 and later edns.).

²⁹ W.S.R.O., SP 231; *ibid.* Add. MS. 6174.

³⁰ *Ibid.* SP 239.

³¹ Ex inf. A. G. Linfield (Holdings) Ltd.

³² M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

³³ Unless otherwise stated the following is based on *Jnl. Royal Agric. Soc.* 3rd ser. x. 267-313; see also R. J. Battersby, 'Devel. of Mkt.-gardening in Eng., 1850-1914' (Lond. Univ. Ph.D. thesis, 1960).

market-garden and glass-house industry there.³⁴ A number of gardens around Worthing supplied the town with fresh fruit and vegetables in 1813,³⁵ and in 1814 and 1849 there were three market-gardens in Worthing itself.³⁶ In 1853 there were glass-houses there,³⁷ and in 1859 and 1865 Worthing's four nursery gardens produced flowers and hot-house grapes,³⁸ and sent fruit and vegetables to the London and Brighton markets early in the season.³⁹ By 1896 there were many glass-houses immediately around the town⁴⁰ which was described in 1899 as a 'town of hot-houses'.⁴¹

Pioneers of large-scale glass-house production in the area were C. A. Elliott, recorded in Broadwater from 1862,⁴² who is said to have used glass from the Great Exhibition of 1851 for glass-houses there where he grew grapes for sale,⁴³ and George Beer, a Worthing schoolmaster,⁴⁴ who started growing grapes c. 1872 and claimed to be the first in Worthing to build large glass-houses.⁴⁵ In the 1870s few followed Beer's lead, but later more did so, including some who became well known in local affairs,⁴⁶ and other growers started in Broadwater and Sompting.⁴⁷

The industry's growth depended greatly on Worthing's rail-head.⁴⁸ At first Brighton fruiterers bought Beer's grapes at Worthing but by 1882 the area was known for its early glass-house fruit grown for the London markets,⁴⁹ and it also supplied London and Brighton with early vegetables.⁵⁰ Large quantities of grapes, tomatoes, and cucumbers were grown by 1885,⁵¹ and in 1887 a Worthing grower successfully asserted that land covered by glass-houses was entitled to reduced rating,⁵² although that decision was reversed in 1900.⁵³ By 1887 George Paine of Broadwater had patented a counterbalance ventilating gear for glass-houses, 250,000 of which were in use by 1890.⁵⁴

A boom began in the British glass-house industry in the early 1890s.⁵⁵ By 1891 600 tons of fruit a year left Worthing, much of it for northern towns such as Leeds, Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow.⁵⁶ By 1893 a newly formed Fruit Growers Association

had obtained a reduction in railway charges.⁵⁷ Special loading facilities for fruit were opened c. 1894,⁵⁸ and in 1895 920 tons of fruit went to London by train and 174 tons elsewhere.⁵⁹ By c. 1900, however, protective tariffs halted the export of hot-house table grapes to Paris,⁶⁰ prices were greatly reduced, and the short-lived boom was over.

By 1899 there were c. 50 a. of glass-houses in Worthing, and over 100 nurserymen. Worthing was known mainly for its high-quality, highly-priced, early glass-house produce, which included grapes,⁶¹ tomatoes, cucumbers, strawberries, melons, mushrooms, French beans, potatoes, and a few nectarines and figs. Glass-house flowers were only a side line, partly because early fruit-growing left little time for growing flowers in winter, but chrysanthemums were grown to provide winter employment for nursery labourers. Robert Piper, probably the most extensive grower of early fruit in England, had the largest Worthing nursery of 16 a., with 105 glass-houses.⁶²

The same kind of produce was grown for the same markets until the First World War.⁶³ By 1904 there were c. 81 a. of glass-houses in the borough,⁶⁴ and by 1909 there had been an increase in the number of glass-houses at Durrington and Salvington.⁶⁵ There were 82 fruit-growers by 1904, at whose instance railway charges had been reduced several times. There were four special fruit trains a week from Worthing,⁶⁶ and in 1905 a goods station was opened for the fruit traffic at West Worthing station.⁶⁷ The Worthing and District Growers Association was formed in 1910.⁶⁸

During the First World War many vines were replaced by crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers, and lettuces,⁶⁹ and markets became more local.⁷⁰ In the late 1920s many grape-growers changed to other crops,⁷¹ and building began to reduce the acreage under glass, especially round the centre of the town.⁷² Worthing's early produce was still sold in London and the later produce in south coast seaside resorts.⁷³ Tomatoes were the main crop,⁷⁴

³⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 285; Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.* 92; Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheets 318 (1938 edn.); 333 (1924 edn.).

³⁵ Mackcoull's *Worthing* (1813), 79.

³⁶ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), plan; *Worthing Handbk.* 37; cf. I.R. 29/35/46 ff. 11-15; I.R. 30/35/46.

³⁷ *Worthing Monthly Rec.* Nov., Dec. 1853; Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 81.

³⁸ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 28; *ibid.* (1865), 33.

³⁹ W. G. Barker, *On the Climate of Worthing* (1860), 46.

⁴⁰ O.S. Map 1/2,500, *Suss.* LXIV. 10, 11, 14, 15 (1898 edn.).

⁴¹ *Jnl. Royal Agric. Soc.* 3rd ser. x. 84.

⁴² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.).

⁴³ *Worthing Surv.* 132; E. R. Keighley, 'Horticulture in West Suss.' (TS. in W.R.L.), 2; R. A. Marshall, 'Worthing Grown' (TS. in W.R.L.), 10.

⁴⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.).

⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 285.

⁴⁶ e.g. W.R.L., sale cats. 1885-9, no. 3; Marshall, 'Worthing Grown', 11.

⁴⁷ R. Webber, *Mkt.-Gardening, the Hist. of Commercial Flower, Fruit, and Veg. Growing* (1972), 80-2; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.).

⁴⁸ Cf. *Worthing Surv.* 131.

⁴⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882).

⁵⁰ *Royal Guide*, 9.

⁵¹ W.R.L., sale cats. 1885-9, no. 3.

⁵² *Purser v. Worthing local bd.*, 18 Q.B.D. p. 820; Battersby, 'Mkt.-Gardening', 79 and n.

⁵³ *Jnl. Royal Agric. Soc.* 3rd. ser viii. 770-4; ix. 86-7, 759-62.

⁵⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887, 1890); W.S.R.O., MP 1401, f. 16.

⁵⁵ *Worthing and Dist. Growers Dir.* (1912), 62.

⁵⁶ *Worthing Gaz.* 2 Sept. 1891.

⁵⁷ *Worthing Intelligencer*, 30 Dec. 1893.

⁵⁸ *Worthing and Dist. Growers Dir.* (1912), 62.

⁵⁹ Marshall, 'Worthing Grown', 11-12.

⁶⁰ *Rep. Departmental Cttee. on Fruit Ind.* [C. 2589], p. 27, H.C. (1905), xx; *ibid. Evidence* [C. 2719], p. 218, H.C. (1906), xxiv; Marshall, 'Worthing Grown', 12.

⁶¹ *Worthing Surv.* 137.

⁶² *Jnl. Royal Agric. Soc.* 3rd ser. ix. 540-1.

⁶³ *Rep. on Fruit Ind., Evidence*, pp. 218-19, 223; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 285; *Suss. Daily News*, 21 Aug. 1914.

⁶⁴ *Rep. on Fruit Ind.*, p. 3; *ibid. Evidence*, p. 218.

⁶⁵ O.S. Map 1/2,500, *Suss.* LXIV. 10, 11 (1899 and 1912 edns.); *ibid.* 6", *Suss.* LXIV. NW., SW. (1899 and 1913 edns.).

⁶⁶ *Rep. on Fruit Ind., Evidence*, pp. 218-19, 222; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 285.

⁶⁷ *Worthing Herald*, 11 Nov. 1955.

⁶⁸ *Worthing and Dist. Growers Dir.* (1912), 11.

⁶⁹ *Worthing Surv.* 137; Marshall, 'Worthing Grown', 13.

⁷⁰ *Rep. Com. Wages and Conditions of Employment in Agric.* ii [Cmd. 25], pp. 340-1, H.C. (1919), ix.

⁷¹ *Worthing Gaz.* 22 Feb. 1928.

⁷² *Worthing Surv.* 118; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV. SE., SW. (1899 and later edns.).

⁷³ *Mkts. and Fairs in Eng. and Wales*, iv (Min of. Agric. and Fisheries, econ. ser. 23), 86.

⁷⁴ *Jnl. Royal Agric. Soc.* xc. 139.

the Worthing tomato trade reaching its height after 1932, when an import duty was placed on them.⁷⁵ In 1931 most of Worthing's 1,513 male agricultural workers were employed in market-gardening.⁷⁶ There was a daily fruit train from the Worthing district in 1938. By then there had been a great increase in mushroom-growing, and many chrysanthemums, carnations, and orchids were also grown.⁷⁷ In 1928 Durrington was an important lavender-growing district.⁷⁸

During the Second World War most of the flowers were replaced by food crops, the tomato acreage being greatest in the 1940s.⁷⁹ In 1944 Farmers and Growers Ltd. (Fargro), a horticultural co-operative, was formed in West Worthing to order in bulk such items as fertilizers and insecticides for local growers. Later it marketed its members' products in bulk under its own brand name, and its head office remained in Worthing in 1976.⁸⁰

After 1945 flowers replaced tomatoes as the main crop, especially from the late 1950s when local growers pioneered new equipment and lighting techniques.⁸¹ Glass-house production remained the town's main industry in 1946,⁸² but despite the corporation's wish to retain it in the town much land was sold for residential development⁸³ and glass-houses declined from 130 a. in 1949 to 42 a. in 1958. Of the 370 a. scheduled for market-gardening 132 a. had been released for other uses by 1955.⁸⁴ The market-gardens and glass-houses moved to the west and north of the borough,⁸⁵ and later further west outside the borough.⁸⁶ In 1976 there were c. 33 a. of nursery land and c. 10 a. of glass-houses in the borough, including the borough council nurseries of 11 a. and A. G. Linfield's Lyon Farm nursery of 27 a.⁸⁷ In 1978 Linfield's main glass-house crops were mushrooms and peppers.⁸⁸

INDUSTRY AND TRADE. Salt may have been extracted in Worthing in 1219,⁸⁹ and among other tradesmen recorded before the rise of the town are a tailor in 1583,⁹⁰ a mason in 1642,⁹¹ carpenters in the

17th century,⁹² a weaver in 1702,⁹³ a brewer in 1690, and a victualler in 1763.⁹⁴ In the 17th century Worthing shared in the coastal practice of plundering wrecked ships, and smuggling continued until the 1850s.⁹⁵

About 1773 Thomas Wicks⁹⁶ was making red bricks in Worthing. He later discovered on Worthing common a blue clay exposed by sea erosion which made white or cream bricks. Those bricks were used to front many buildings in Worthing and elsewhere,⁹⁷ their production being still recorded in the early 1830s.⁹⁸ In the 1870s the Worthing Land Improvement Co. made bricks, and other brick-makers were recorded during the 19th century.⁹⁹ There were c. 4 firms of brick and tile makers in Worthing in 1905.¹ There were three brickyards at the west end of the town c. 1848,² and a brick company at Durrington in 1905,³ but the main brickfields lay to the east in the late 19th century,⁴ providing most of the bricks for the town's use until c. 1910.⁵

In 1791 the right to remove stones, gravel, and sand from Worthing beach was worth £5 to the lord of Broadwater.⁶ In the early 1830s seaweed was collected for manure, as well as white stone which when burnt yielded good quality lime;⁷ the collection of seaweed continued later.⁸

From c. 1800 trades recorded in Worthing reflected the demands of the growing resort. In 1798 only two shopkeepers were recorded there, besides a carpenter and a bricklayer.⁹ By the 1820s there were over 30 shopkeepers dealing in foodstuffs and c. 20 in clothing, as well as jewellers, perfumers, booksellers, and stationers. There were also at least 12 people in the building trades, and 2 coachmakers.¹⁰ Professional services also developed. A provident or savings bank established in 1817 was recorded until the 1880s.¹¹ Hawkins and Phillips's bank had failed by 1811.¹² The Worthing and Sussex, or Worthing and Steyning,¹³ later Henty's bank was founded in Warwick Street in 1808. It was amalgamated with the Capital and Counties bank in 1896.¹⁴ By the 1820s there were three attorneys in Worthing, and

⁷⁵ Marshall, 'Worthing Grown', 14; cf. *The Times*, 22 Jan. 1932.

⁷⁶ *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 154.

⁷⁷ *Worthing Surv.* 137-9.

⁷⁸ *S.C.M.* ii. 335.

⁷⁹ Marshall, 'Worthing Grown', 14-15, 17; *S.C.M.* xvi. 335.

⁸⁰ *Worthing Herald*, 1 May 1964; 9 July 1965; *Worthing Gaz.* 14 July 1965; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 1965; ex inf. the secretary, Fargro Ltd.

⁸¹ Marshall, 'Worthing Grown', 16-17, 19.

⁸² W.R.L., industries cuttings file.

⁸³ Marshall, 'Worthing Grown', 22-8; Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.* 26; J. M. Hodgson, *Soils of W. Suss. Coastal Plain*, 132; *S.C.M.* xxvii. 309.

⁸⁴ Marshall, 'Worthing Grown', 22; *Worthing Herald*, 3 June 1955.

⁸⁵ Clunn, *Capital by the Sea*, 25, 192; 'Horticulture in W. Suss. in 1955' (TS. in W.R.L., horticulture and floriculture cuttings file).

⁸⁶ Marshall, 'Worthing Grown', 27.

⁸⁷ Ex inf. Worthing Borough Planning Officer.

⁸⁸ Ex inf. A. G. Linfield (Holdings) Ltd.

⁸⁹ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 38.

⁹⁰ *Cal. Assize Rec. Suss. Eliz. I*, p. 183.

⁹¹ *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 205.

⁹² W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29 Broadwater 48, 64.

⁹³ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 98.

⁹⁴ S.A.S., MS. S 507 (TS. Cat.); W.R.L., Newland v. Penfold, brief for plaintiff, f. 6.

⁹⁵ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1629-31, 90; A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 170; *S.A.C.* x. 93; E. W. Gilbert, *Brighton* (1954), 169.

⁹⁶ Cf. *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 580.

⁹⁷ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 28, 96; *S.A.C.* xxxv. 97.

⁹⁸ *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* 66.

⁹⁹ B.T. 31/934/1187c; Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1056; *ibid.* (1839), 718; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845, 1867, 1870, 1891).

¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905), excluding firms with registered offices only.

² I.R. 29/35/46 ff. 12, 22; I.R. 30/35/46.

³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

⁴ I.R. 29/35/46 f. 16; O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXIV. 15 (1875, 1898 edns.); *O.S. Area Bk.* (1876).

⁵ W.S.R.O., MP 1401, f. 28.

⁶ W.R.L., valuation of Broadwater estate, 1792.

⁷ *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* 66.

⁸ Cf. below, Local Govt.

⁹ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 580.

¹⁰ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1823-4), 524; *ibid.* (1828-9), 727-8.

¹¹ *Ibid.* (1823-4), 524; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

¹² *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1811), 18.

¹³ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1823-4), 524; *ibid.* (1832-4), 1055; *Wallis's Worthing* (1843), 25.

¹⁴ *Worthing Handbk.*, 39; *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 39; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1859 and later edns.); Smail, *Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean*, 37.



WORTHING: ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH in the early 20th century



FINDON CHURCH: tiles designed by William Morris on the east wall of the chancel



NEW SHOREHAM: THE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-WEST IN THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY



WORTHING: LYONS FARM NURSERY with the Chichester-Brighton road in the foreground

by c. 1830 there were also three house agents there.¹⁵

Both trades and professional services expanded with the town. Numbers employed in retail trades increased, as did the provision of fancy goods and services such as photography.¹⁶ Several 19th-century firms were long-lived, including Potter, Bailey, and Co., grocers in High Street between 1837 and 1963,¹⁷ and Bentalls department store, founded in 1875¹⁸ and surviving in 1978. Roberts & Son, wine merchants, founded in 1808, had branches throughout Sussex in 1978.¹⁹ Up to c. 1860 Worthing's trade was restricted to the requirements of townspeople and visitors; there were no other commercial transactions or manufacturers.²⁰ Boat-building, recorded from 1859, was one of the few trades to gain business outside the town in the 19th century.²¹ A clay-pipe-making industry, centred on Anchor Lane, later Lyndhurst Road, from the 1820s to the 1870s had only a local market.²²

Between 1845 and 1849 the London and County Banking Co. established a branch in South Street, and there was a branch of the Hampshire Banking Co. in Warwick Street c. 1867.²³ A building society, later the Worthing Permanent Building Society, was established in 1851 and was merged with the Temperance Permanent Building Society in 1957.²⁴ The Worthing and Broadwater Mutual Building Society was recorded in the early 20th century.²⁵ By 1905 there were branches of all the major banks in the town, 11 solicitors, and 12 estate agents or surveyors.²⁶

Industrial development was not encouraged in Worthing until after the Second World War, when the corporation recognized that further, less seasonal, sources of employment were needed as well as those offered by the resort.²⁷ Trading estates for light industries were established in the 1950s, east of the town, near West Worthing station, and south of the railway at Goring. Some of the estates were owned by the corporation and were used to relocate industries from other areas within Worthing.²⁸ Other firms were also encouraged to establish themselves in Worthing, the largest being Beecham Pharmaceuticals, whose chemical factory on the Broadwater trading estate was opened in 1960. Its premises were gradually extended, and the

company employed c. 1,000 people there in 1967 and c. 2,000 by 1975.²⁹ Most of Worthing's industrial land, however, was occupied by smaller firms of many different sorts.³⁰

By the mid 20th century Worthing's shopping hinterland included Horsham, Chichester, Bognor, and Shoreham; in 1977 it was estimated to contain 175,000 people.³¹ The town centre then had a mixture of large shops, including department stores and chain stores, and smaller shops catering for visitors. There were also three large subsidiary shopping centres within the borough, at Broadwater, near West Worthing station, and at Goring Road, besides other groups of shops serving local needs.

FISHING. Fishermen at Worthing or Broadwater were recorded from the 16th century,³² and some farmers were also fishermen.³³ In 1763 Worthing supplied Dorking (Surr.) with fish³⁴ and in 1773 there was said to be a 'great fishery' at Worthing.³⁵ In the 1790s mackerel were caught in the spring and herring in the autumn,³⁶ and in 1804 mackerel, shrimps, lobsters, and crabs were specially noted.³⁷ Brighton and Worthing boats also dragged a large oyster bed discovered in 1823 three or four miles south-south-west of Worthing.³⁸ By the early 19th century Worthing's fishing industry had expanded as a result of improved roads,³⁹ and fish was sent to Horsham and other neighbouring towns.⁴⁰ The main catch was mackerel, large quantities of which were sent to London, and herring, but sole, skate, whiting, and other fish were also caught, besides shrimps.⁴¹ Fish was sold on the beach by Dutch auction.⁴²

Worthing boats fished off the south-west and east coasts of England during the 19th century.⁴³ By 1849 there were 25 large boats besides a number of smaller boats for inshore fishing,⁴⁴ but by 1859 the industry had declined, and was mainly confined to mackerel and herring fishing.⁴⁵

Between 1855 and 1864 the annual amount of fish carried by train from Worthing fluctuated between 97 tons and 7 tons,⁴⁶ and between 1882 and 1901 between 123 tons and 10 tons.⁴⁷ In 1887 there were four boats over 15 tons and 13 smaller boats, and

¹⁵ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1828-9), 727-8; *ibid.* (1832-4), 1055-6.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* (1832-4), 1055-6; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

¹⁷ Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 107.

¹⁸ *Suss. Life*, May 1975, p. 50.

¹⁹ Ex inf. Roberts & Son (Worthing) Ltd.

²⁰ *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* 67; *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 49.

²¹ *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 67; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.); W.R.L., sale cats. 1885-9, no. 78; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 235; W.S.R.O., MP 1401, f. 21.

²² *S.N.Q.* xvi. 81, 272-6, 315-17; *S.A.C.* cx. 40-2.

²³ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1845, 1867); *Worthing Handbk.* 40.

²⁴ F. Hughes, *Into the Future: the Continuing Story of the Temperance Permanent Bldg. Soc.* (priv. print [1972]), 29; cf. Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.); Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1900 and later edns.).

²⁵ Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1914-15, 1921).

²⁶ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1905).

²⁷ e.g. *Worthing Gaz.* 19 Oct. 1945; *Worthing Herald*, 7 Dec. 1956; *Suss. Life*, Aug. 1969, p. 26.

²⁸ *Worthing Herald*, 19 July, 6 Sept. 1963; 24 Jan. 1964; *Worthing Gaz.* 10 Mar. 1965; 22 Oct. 1969.

²⁹ *Worthing Gaz.* 5 Dec. 1956; 11 Sept. 1963; 21 June 1967; 26 Feb. 1975; *Worthing Herald*, 7 Dec. 1956; 15 July 1960.

³⁰ e.g. *Worthing Herald*, 6 Sept. 1963; 2 Dec. 1966; 28 Apr. 1967; *Worthing Gaz.* 10 Mar. 1965; 11 May 1966;

22 Oct. 1969; *Brighton Evening Argus*, 6 July 1960.

³¹ *Town Planning Rev.* xxiii. 159-60; *Munic. Yr. Bk.* (1977).

³² e.g. *Suss. Wills*, i (S.R.S. xli), 216; *Cal. Assize Rec. Suss. Eliz. I*, p. 74; *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 164; *P.C.C. Wills*, v (Index Libr. xliii), 31; viii (*ibid.* lxi), 585; cf. e.g. E 190/738/7; E 190/740/23; E 190/750/5.

³³ *S.A.C.* xxxv. 98-9.

³⁴ *Gent. Mag.* xxxiii. 221.

³⁵ *Corresp. of John Wilkes*, ed. J. Almon (1805), iv. 147, 154; cf. Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 23.

³⁶ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 580.

³⁷ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 30.

³⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 29/2/1, memo. on fly-leaf.

³⁹ *Stafford's Worthing*, 2.

⁴⁰ Smail, *Coaching Times*, 95.

⁴¹ *Potts' Gazetteer of Eng. and Wales* (1810); *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1813), 153; *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* 68; Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1054.

⁴² *Wallis's Worthing* (1826), 21; *ibid.* (1843), 15.

⁴³ *Suss. Agric. Express*, 20 Apr. 1839; W.S.R.O., MP 1401, ff. 1-2.

⁴⁴ *Worthing Handbk.* 13.

⁴⁵ *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 46; cf. Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.).

⁴⁶ *Rep. of U.K. Sea Fisheries Com.* i [3596], App. p. 15, H.C. (1866), xvii.

⁴⁷ *Return of Fish carried by Rly. 1880-5*, H.C. 134, p. 4 (1886), lx; *Sea Fisheries Return*, H.C. 58, p. 39 (1900), lxxix; H.C. 161, p. 41 (1902), xciv.

fishing was mainly by drift nets and trawling.⁴⁸ By 1897 there were one large and seven smaller boats,⁴⁹ and in 1903 there were 14 smaller ones.⁵⁰ Nearly 170 tons of fish, excluding shellfish, were landed in 1899.⁵¹ In 1905 the main catch was still mackerel and herring, although prawns, sole, whiting, cod, and plaice were also caught,⁵² and 52 tons of fish, excluding shellfish, were landed in 1914.⁵³ In 1887 93 men and 17 boys were employed in fishing,⁵⁴ but between 1900 and 1931 the number thus occupied fell to less than 40.⁵⁵ The industry declined further,⁵⁶ and by 1951 it employed less than 10 men.⁵⁷

MILLS. The mill furlong in Worthing's east field was recorded in 1616 and 1635,⁵⁸ and the mill field in 1718.⁵⁹ A post windmill was built between 1805 and 1807 at the south-west corner of the Teville common.⁶⁰ It was known as Worthing mill in 1810,⁶¹ the Teville mill in 1814,⁶² and afterwards as Cross Street mill.⁶³ In 1881 it was moved east of the town to a site later covered by Seamill Park Crescent.⁶⁴ Between 1806 and 1813 a windmill was built on the west side of Ham Road at its southern end.⁶⁵ At first known as Hide's mill,⁶⁶ it was later the northern of the two Navarino windmills named after the battle of 1827, both of which were tower mills.⁶⁷ The south Navarino windmill was built in 1831⁶⁸ and remained in use in 1896.⁶⁹ There was a windmill east of the Navarino mills in 1875 and 1896. All four windmills had been demolished by 1909.⁷⁰

MARKET AND FAIRS. Under an Act of 1809⁷¹ a market was opened in 1810 at the instance of Edward Ogle between Ann and Market streets.⁷² Saturday was the principal market day,⁷³ but there was also a market on Tuesdays and Thursdays,⁷⁴ and a daily market for fish and vegetables.⁷⁵ Although it was at first greatly admired⁷⁶ the market was no longer much used in 1849 except on Saturdays,⁷⁷ perhaps as a result of mismanagement,⁷⁸

and in 1850 it was described as comparatively useless, the principal tradesmen occupying their own shops.⁷⁹ It was overtaken by London and Brighton markets;⁸⁰ the tolls gradually declined and the building, dilapidated by 1859, was sold by the local board in 1863 to Edward Snewin, a builder,⁸¹ whose firm used it as a builder's yard⁸² until it was demolished in 1969.⁸³ The market had gateways with iron gates at either end. The elevation in Market Street was of red brick and that in Ann Street of white brick. Inside there were stalls on each side of a paved quadrangle, which had a pump in the centre.⁸⁴

After 1810 a weekly corn market was held in a near-by inn.⁸⁵ A fortnightly corn market recorded from 1831⁸⁶ was later held in the corn exchange built near the railway station in 1852. By the 1860s the building was used mainly as a store, and it later developed into a farmer's shop and warehouse. From 1904 it was a depot for such things as peat and packaging materials for the market-gardens.⁸⁷ It was demolished in 1962.⁸⁸

A November fair was recorded c. 1823,⁸⁹ one in July between 1810 and 1855, and one in September, held on the beach, in 1845 and 1851.⁹⁰

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES. MANOR. Court books of Worthing manor's court baron survive from 1544 to 1925.⁹¹ The court's jurisdiction was presumably over that part of Worthing tithing which lay outside the jurisdiction of Broadwater manor,⁹² but Broadwater's leet jurisdiction may have included Worthing. In the late 16th century courts were held not more than once a year, and sometimes not for three or four years. Thereafter they were held more intermittently. Up to c. 1750 the court dealt with land transactions, the regulation of agriculture, and such matters as blocked ditches and the repair of houses.

⁴⁸ 2nd Rep. Inspector of Sea Fisheries [C. 5412], p. 47, H.C. (1888), xxviii.

⁴⁹ 12th Rep. Inspector of Sea Fisheries [C. 8876], p. 142, H.C. (1898), xv.

⁵⁰ V.C.H. Suss. ii. 270.

⁵¹ Sea Fisheries Return (1900), p. 26.

⁵² V.C.H. Suss. ii. 269-70.

⁵³ Rep. on Sea Fisheries, 1914, ii [Cd. 8102], p. 16, H.C. (1914-16), xxii.

⁵⁴ 2nd Rep. Inspector of Sea Fisheries (1888), p. 47.

⁵⁵ Census, 1901-31.

⁵⁶ e.g. Worthing Herald, 30 Nov. 1973; 31 Oct. 1975; S.C.M. xxiv. 282-4.

⁵⁷ Census, 1951.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1616, 1635).

⁵⁹ W.R.L., Newland v. Penfold, brief for plaintiff, f. 6; cf. S.C.M. xxx. 76.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 460; Suss. Maps, i (S.R.S. lxi), 92; Smail, Map Story, 33; Elleray, Worthing, pl. 4.

⁶¹ C.P. 43/911 rot. 31d.; MPL 21(2).

⁶² Evans, Worthing (1814), ii. 15.

⁶³ Snewin & Smail, Glimpses, 78; I.R. 30/35/46; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁶⁴ Smail, Map Story, 101.

⁶⁵ B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 92; O.S. Map 1", sheet 9 (1813 edn.).

⁶⁶ Snewin & Smail, Glimpses, 51.

⁶⁷ Elleray, Worthing, pl. 118; cf. Pigot, Nat. Com. Dir. (1839), 718.

⁶⁸ Smail, Offington, Broadwater, Charmandean, 73.

⁶⁹ Smail, Map Story, 159.

⁷⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 and later edns.).

⁷¹ Worthing Town and Market Act, 49 Geo. III, c. 114 (Local and Personal).

⁷² Evans, Worthing (1814), i. 57; Mackcoull's Worthing

(1811), 26.

⁷³ Snewin & Smail, Glimpses, 130; Pigot, Nat. Com. Dir. (1823-4), 523.

⁷⁴ Mackcoull's Worthing (1811), 26; Pigot, Nat. Com. Dir. (1823-4), 523.

⁷⁵ Mackcoull's Worthing (1817), 42; Lewis, Topog. Dict. Eng. (1831).

⁷⁶ Shearsmith, Worthing, 41.

⁷⁷ Worthing Handbk. 27.

⁷⁸ Snewin & Smail, Glimpses, 132.

⁷⁹ Cresy, Rep. Worthing, 12; cf. French's Dir. Worthing (1859), 7-8.

⁸⁰ Town Planning Rev. xxiii. 158.

⁸¹ M.H. 13/213, 5 Jan. 1859; 3 Mar. 1863; Local Govt. Suppl. Act, 1863 (No. 2), 26 & 27 Vic. c. 64; W.R.L., sale cats. 1856-79, no. 2; Snewin & Smail, Glimpses, 132.

⁸² Snewin & Smail, Glimpses, 13, 129; Smail, Map Story, 102.

⁸³ Ex inf. Mr. D. R. Elleray.

⁸⁴ Snewin & Smail, Glimpses, 130; Evans, Worthing (1814), i. 57.

⁸⁵ Snewin & Smail, Glimpses, 135.

⁸⁶ Lewis, Topog. Dict. Eng. (1831, 1849); Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1845, 1851).

⁸⁷ Worthing Herald, 7 July 1967; Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1855 and later edns.).

⁸⁸ Worthing Gaz. 2 Aug. 1967.

⁸⁹ Pigot, Nat. Com. Dir. (1823-4), 524.

⁹⁰ Potts' Gazetteer of Eng. and Wales (1810); Wallis's Worthing (1826), 17; Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1845 and later edns.).

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 453-5, on which the following para. is based except where stated.

⁹² See Broadwater, Local Govt.

After 1750 its business was mainly confined to copyholds. From c. 1790 courts were held more often, at least once every two years, and sometimes two or three times a year, but after 1847 business was increasingly transacted out of court. Only about six courts were held after 1860, the last two in 1895, but copyhold business was being dealt with until 1924. Besides the steward a beadle is recorded from 1843 to 1872. The remains of a building formerly used as a court-house survived on Worthing common south of the modern shore line in 1748.⁹³

PAROCHIAL GOVERNMENT. See Broadwater.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS. Since Worthing manor had no leet jurisdiction of its own, there was no local government machinery capable of dealing with the problems arising from the rapid growth of the resort in the early 19th century, especially those of drainage, police, and roads.⁹⁴ By an Act of 1803 72 commissioners were appointed to govern the town, with power to replace themselves by co-option. Most were local property owners, among them promoters of the resort like Edward Ogle and Miles Stringer. The quorum, however, was seven,⁹⁵ and rarely did more than twelve take an active part in the town's government.⁹⁶ A later Act of 1821 stipulated that new commissioners should be elected by occupiers of houses worth £20 and over, as well as by the existing commissioners.⁹⁷ At least one election was contested, pressure being put on tradesmen to vote for a particular candidate.⁹⁸

The commissioners were empowered from the beginning to levy a paving rate, on the security of which they could borrow up to £2,000.⁹⁹ That limit was increased to £5,000 in 1809, when the commissioners were also empowered to set up a market, and to borrow up to another £4,000 on the security of the tolls.¹ By the Act of 1821 the commissioners' borrowing limit on the previous security was raised by £1,200, and they were also empowered to charge a duty on coal brought into the town, on the security of which they could borrow another £3,000.² The coal duty was levied until 1898.³ Officers appointed in 1803 were a clerk, who was paid for each meeting he attended, a treasurer, and a beadle who was also town-crier and rate-collector. After c. 1811 the offices of beadle and rate-collector were separated.⁴ A surveyor of drains, later of drains

and roads, was appointed in 1804, but was apparently unpaid until 1822.⁵ An inspector of nuisances was appointed in 1818, and the office of town scavenger was auctioned annually to the highest bidder.⁶ The Act of 1821 stipulated that officers should be appointed annually, except for the treasurer, clerk, and collector.⁷

Among the commissioners' early activities were laying down, widening, and paving streets,⁸ setting back projecting buildings,⁹ covering open drains and ditches,¹⁰ and building a new road from Worthing to South Lancing.¹¹ The draining and paving of the town had been completed by 1814.¹² For the maintenance of roads in the town which had been the responsibility of the parish, the commissioners were empowered to claim a proportionate part of the highway rate from the Broadwater parish surveyors, a provision that later caused disputes.¹³ After c. 1825, however, the office of town surveyor of highways was amalgamated with that of the Broadwater parish surveyor.¹⁴ The esplanade was built between 1819 and 1821, both for amenity and as a sea defence,¹⁵ and enlarged between 1840 and 1842.¹⁶ The commissioners also constructed groynes under powers granted in 1821,¹⁷ more being built between 1840 and 1842.¹⁸ The Act of 1821 also regulated the construction of new buildings, and extended the commissioners' powers to make by-laws to include the licensing of hackney coaches, sedan chairs, and bathing-machines, and the regulation of bathing and of boats and huts on the beach.

The successive raising of the limit of the commissioners' borrowing powers is symptomatic of their financial difficulties, which were increased by the decline in market tolls not long after they were granted.¹⁹ Despite the provisions of the 1821 Act their financial position never improved thereafter. In 1826 the responsibility for protecting the road from Worthing to South Lancing was transferred to a turnpike trust²⁰ because the commissioners no longer had the resources to maintain it.²¹ Two years later several officials, including the surveyor, were dismissed through lack of money to pay them, their posts being revived one or two years later.²² Thereafter the commissioners became increasingly ineffective in dealing with some of the town's major problems, especially drainage and the control of the beach.²³ By the time of their dissolution in 1852

⁹³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 459.

⁹⁴ *The Times*, 8 Sept. 1802; Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 14.

⁹⁵ Worthing Town Act, 43 Geo. III, c. 59 (Local and Personal).

⁹⁶ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 43.

⁹⁷ Worthing Town Act, 1 & 2 Geo. IV, c. 59 (Local and Personal).

⁹⁸ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 151.

⁹⁹ Worthing Town Act, 43 Geo. III, c. 59 (Local and Personal).

¹ Worthing Town and Market Act, 49 Geo. III, c. 114 (Local and Personal).

² Worthing Town Act, 1 & 2 Geo. IV, c. 59 (Local and Personal).

³ L.G.B. Prov. Orders Conf. (No. 13) Act, 1898, 61 & 62 Vic. c. 212 (Local).

⁴ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 43, 154-6.

⁵ Smail, *Coaching Times*, 136-7.

⁶ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 44, 154-6.

⁷ Worthing Town Act, 1 & 2 Geo. IV, c. 59 (Local and Personal).

⁸ Smail, *Map Story*, 73-5, 102-7; M.H. 13/213, partics. of money borrowed under local Acts of 1803 and 1821, 9 Dec. [1858].

⁹ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 80, 142.

¹⁰ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 14, 31.

¹¹ Smail, *Map Story*, 79; Blew, *Brighton and its Coaches*, 278.

¹² Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 76.

¹³ Worthing Town Act, 43 Geo. III, c. 59 (Local and Personal); Worthing Town and Market Act, 49 Geo. III, c. 114 (Local and Personal).

¹⁴ Smail, *Worthing Rd.* 19; cf. Cresy, *Rep. Worthing*, 14-15.

¹⁵ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 64; Wallis's *Worthing* (1826), 14-15; Worthing Town Act, 1 & 2 Geo. IV, c. 59 (Local and Personal).

¹⁶ Cresy, *Rep. Worthing*, 16.

¹⁷ M.H. 13/213, partics. of money borrowed, 9 Dec. [1858]; cf. above, Introduction.

¹⁸ Cresy, *Rep. Worthing*, 16.

¹⁹ M.H. 13/213, 3 Mar. 1863.

²⁰ Worthing and Lancing Rd. Act, 7 Geo. IV, c. 10 (Local and Personal).

²¹ Smail, *Map Story*, 81.

²² Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 155; Smail, *Coaching Times*, 137.

²³ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 44; Smail, *Map Story*, 145-7; Cresy, *Rep. Worthing*, 13, 22.

much of the income from rates and tolls was being devoted to paying off interest charges.²⁴

LOCAL BOARD. In 1850 an inquiry into the town's sanitary conditions, following a petition to the General Board of Health, was thwarted by opposition led by the clerk to the commissioners, William Tribe.²⁵ After a second enquiry the board's inspector recommended the appointment of a local board of health,²⁶ and in 1852 a board was set up to replace the commissioners, with W. H. Dennett, a leading advocate of reform, as its clerk.²⁷

The new board at first had 9 members, increased to 15 in 1867.²⁸ Its area of jurisdiction was enlarged in 1875.²⁹ Officers appointed from the beginning, besides the clerk, were a treasurer, a surveyor and engineer, and a collector. By 1872 the posts of surveyor and engineer were separate. Other officers appointed later were inspectors of gas lighting and coal duties and of hackney carriages and public walks (by 1859), an inspector of nuisances (by 1872), and a medical officer and a clerk of works (by 1878).³⁰ By 1882 there were committees for general purposes, finance, by-laws, legal matters, parks, roads, sea defences, and special works.³¹

The board's first concern was with water-supply and drainage, the necessary works for which cost nearly £19,000.³² Those responsibilities continued to account for much of the board's expenditure.³³ A related concern was sea defence, for which the board's powers were enlarged in 1859.³⁴ After storm damage in 1865-6 the board built a sea-wall and a virtually new esplanade, and did other works.³⁵ In 1869 it took over the powers and debts, amounting to c. £19,000, of the Worthing and Lancing turnpike trust, and was given jurisdiction over part of Lancing parish for sea defence purposes.³⁶ Because of the previous lack of maintenance the low-lying east part of the town had been exposed to the risk of flooding, which would have created a stagnant lake of sea-water and sewage,³⁷ and the board incurred heavy expenditure on both the road and its defences in order to prevent that.³⁸ A third chief concern was

the control of the beach. In 1852 the board made by-laws regulating the collection of seaweed for use as manure;³⁹ six years later, however, seaweed was still being piled there.⁴⁰ The right to collect sand and other material was reserved in the by-laws of 1852⁴¹ and confirmed in 1859,⁴² and removal of both sand and shingle continued into the 20th century.⁴³ In 1858 fishermen were using the esplanade to dry and mend their nets, the field which they had previously used having been turned into a lawn.⁴⁴ That right too was confirmed in 1859,⁴⁵ and again in 1868.⁴⁶ In 1859 the board was empowered to make by-laws for pleasure boats,⁴⁷ and in 1868 to regulate fishing boats.⁴⁸ By-laws for giving notice and depositing plans of new buildings were made by the board in 1864,⁴⁹ and further building by-laws were adopted in 1869.⁵⁰

CORPORATION. In 1890 Worthing and Heene were incorporated by charter as the borough of Worthing; Worthing civil parish formed in 1894, however, excluded Heene.⁵¹ Six aldermen and 18 councillors, including the mayor, at first represented 5 wards. At the enlargement of the borough in 1902 the corporation was increased to 8 aldermen and 24 councillors representing 7 wards. After 1929 there were 10 aldermen and 30 councillors representing 10 wards.⁵² The first Labour mayor was chosen in 1936,⁵³ but after the 1950s there was always a Conservative majority on the corporation.⁵⁴ The first town clerk was the former clerk to the local board, and he and his successor gave 73 years' service between them to the local board and corporation.⁵⁵

The corporation succeeded to the board's preoccupation with water supply and drainage,⁵⁶ and continued to be responsible for the South Lancing road and the related sea defences. It was represented on the Lancing Sea Defences Committee established in 1891, and from 1913 on the successor East Lancing Sea Defence Commission,⁵⁷ but its sea defence jurisdiction in Lancing parish was abolished in 1921.⁵⁸ The corporation also began to

²⁴ M.H. 13/213, accts. of Worthing commissioners for yr. ending 30 June 1852; *ibid.* Worthing local bd. loan acct. Nov. 1868; cf. Cresy, *Rep. Worthing*, 8-11.

²⁵ M.H. 13/213, 1848-50; Cresy, *Rep. Worthing*, 3-4.

²⁶ Cresy, *Rep. Worthing*, 3-4, 36.

²⁷ 1st Public Health Suppl. Act, 15 & 16 Vic. c. 42; *The Times*, 8 May 1852.

²⁸ 1st Public Health Suppl. Act, 15 & 16 Vic. c. 42; Local Govt. Suppl. Act, 1867, 30 & 31 Vic. c. 21.

²⁹ L.G.B. Prov. Orders Conf. Act, 1875, 38 & 39 Vic. c. 175 (Local); I.R. 30/35/46.

³⁰ *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 52; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.); W.R.L., Worthing pamphlets, xix, pp. 159-246; M.H. 13/213, 30 Nov. 1858.

³¹ W.R.L., Worthing pamphlets, xix, pp. 136-42.

³² M.H. 13/213, 2 Nov. 1858; cf. Smail, *Map Story*, 151.

³³ e.g. M.H. 13/213, 5 June, 9 July 1866; 5 Nov. 1867; 16 Oct. 1868; Local Govt. Act, 1868 (No. 6), 31 & 32 Vic. c. 153 (Local and Personal).

³⁴ Local Govt. Suppl. Act, 1859, 22 Vic. c. 31.

³⁵ M.H. 13/213, 5 June, 9 July 1866; 5 Nov. 1867; Feb. 1868; 16 Oct. 1868; *Builder*, 22 June 1867, p. 450.

³⁶ Local Govt. Suppl. Act, 1869, 32 & 33 Vic. c. 124 (Local and Personal); L.G.B. Prov. Orders Conf. Act, 1876, 39 & 40 Vic. c. 201 (Local); *ibid.* 1879, 42 & 43 Vic. c. 105 (Local).

³⁷ M.H. 13/213, 16 Oct. 1868; 29 Jan., 11 Mar. 1869; *Suss. Daily News*, 2 Feb. 1869.

³⁸ e.g. M.H. 13/213, 25 Oct., 16 Nov. 1869; 26 Apr., 21 June 1870; 6, 22 June 1871; Local Govt. Suppl. Act, 1871, 34 & 35 Vic. c. 1 (Local).

³⁹ M.H. 13/213, 14 Dec. 1852; Feb. 1868.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 29 Dec. 1858.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 10 Nov. 1858; *S.C.M.* xiii. 731.

⁴² Local Govt. Suppl. Act, 1859, 22 Vic. c. 31.

⁴³ e.g. *Suss. Daily News*, 4 Mar., 8 Apr. 1896; 1st *Rep. Com. Coast Erosion*, i (2) [Cd. 3684], App. p. 272, H.C. (1907), xxxiv.

⁴⁴ M.H. 13/213, 29 Dec. 1858.

⁴⁵ Local Govt. Suppl. Act, 1859, 22 Vic. c. 31.

⁴⁶ M.H. 13/213, Feb. 1868; Local Govt. Act, 1868 (No. 6), 31 & 32 Vic. c. 153 (Local and Personal).

⁴⁷ Local Govt. Suppl. Act, 1859, 22 Vic. c. 31.

⁴⁸ Local Govt. Act, 1868 (No. 6), 31 & 32 Vic. c. 153 (Local and Personal).

⁴⁹ M.H. 13/213, 5 Apr. [1864]; 14 Apr. 1864.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 9, 23 Dec. 1859; *ibid.* memorandum, Dec. 1859.

⁵¹ *Census*, 1891, 1901.

⁵² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1905 and later edns.).

⁵³ *Worthing Herald*, 24 Sept. 1976; *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1974-5).

⁵⁴ *Munic. Yr. Bk.* (1959 and later edns.).

⁵⁵ *The Times*, 25 Mar., 1 Apr. 1913; 15 Nov. 1941.

⁵⁶ *The Times*, 17 June, 2 Aug. 1893; 18 Apr. 1894; *Kelly, Rep. Epidemic*; Thomson, *Rep. Epidemic*.

⁵⁷ L.G.B. Prov. Orders Conf. Act, 1891, 54 & 55 Vic. c. 211 (Local); L.G.B. Prov. Order Conf. Act, 1913, 3 & 4 Geo. V, c. 139 (Local); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900 and later edns.).

⁵⁸ Min. of Health Prov. Orders Conf. Act, 1921, 11 & 12 Geo. V, c. 97 (Local).

take an increasing part in promoting Worthing as a resort. Besides keeping the beach clean and regulating boating and bathing,⁵⁹ it provided shelters and seats on the esplanade,⁶⁰ and chairs and bathing huts on the beach.⁶¹ There was a music and entertainments committee from c. 1915,⁶² and by 1921 there were at least two committees specifically for the resort.⁶³ In 1922 the corporation extended its powers to provide for recreation and entertainment.⁶⁴ There was a borough publicity and information bureau by 1913, and a borough entertainments manager by 1930.⁶⁵ The open spaces and recreation grounds acquired by the corporation are mentioned elsewhere.⁶⁶ During the 1920s and 1930s the corporation also promoted Worthing as a residential town, especially for London commuters, and encouraged its expansion. After the Second World War, on the other hand, it adopted a deliberate policy of increasing employment opportunities in the town itself.⁶⁷ Between 1921 and 1929 it built c. 500 houses, and in 1936–7 another 260.⁶⁸ By 1976 there were c. 3,300 council houses and flats in the borough.⁶⁹

BOROUGH OF WORTHING.

Barry wavy of six pieces azure and silver with three fishes proper on the azure pieces; on a gold wavy chief a cornucopia proper.

[Granted 1919]



DISTRICT COUNCIL. In 1974, under the Local Government Act 1972, the borough became a district with borough status granted by a new charter. In 1976 30 councillors still represented 10 wards, but aldermen had been abolished.⁷⁰

TOWN HALL. The town commissioners first met at the Nelson inn in South Street, and after 1812 at the Royal George in Market Street.⁷¹ A site for a town hall, at the junction of Chapel Road with South and Warwick streets was given to the town in 1825

by Sir Timothy Shelley of Castle Goring, a commissioner and the father of the poet. The building, of two storeys in classical style, with a portico and clock tower at the southern end, was opened in 1835.⁷² New offices for the local board were built in Liverpool Road in 1887; the corporation met there until at least 1910, but by 1914 it met in the town hall.⁷³ In the 1920s the municipal offices were in houses in Chapel Road; a new town hall, of pink brick and stone in classical style, was built on the site of two of them to the design of C. Cowles-Voysey and opened in 1933.⁷⁴ The clock-tower of the old town hall was removed in 1950,⁷⁵ and the rest of the building demolished in 1966.⁷⁶ The bell from the clock-tower had been placed in the Guildbourne centre near by in 1974.⁷⁷

PUBLIC SERVICES. The wells and springs which at first supplied Worthing with water⁷⁸ were causing concern by the 1820s,⁷⁹ and by the 1840s many of the wells were contaminated by cesspools.⁸⁰ Between 1853 and 1856 the local board sank a well off Lyndhurst Road north-east of the town, with a pumping-engine and water-tower near by, and mains were laid in the town.⁸¹ Another engine had been added by 1865,⁸² a new storage tank was built in 1866,⁸³ and a second well was dug in 1867⁸⁴ or 1868.⁸⁵ In the latter year the local board was empowered to supply the rest of Broadwater parish.⁸⁶ By 1879, however, the supply had become inadequate;⁸⁷ in 1882, especially in the summer, the main tank was frequently empty soon after midday.⁸⁸ A third well was dug in 1885, but the supply had again become inadequate by 1893.⁸⁹ The typhoid outbreak of that year was caused by pollution in the third well;⁹⁰ as a result all three wells were at first superseded by a temporary supply from a well sunk in the chalk at Lyons farm, Broadwater,⁹¹ and from 1897 by a new pumping station and reservoir on the downs north of Broadwater village. Meanwhile in 1896 the borough took over and closed the West Worthing water-works, while retaining the associated reservoir at Durrington.

Further boreholes were sunk at Broadwater between 1922 and 1937.⁹² Under the Worthing Corporation Act, 1922,⁹³ the borough acquired a private water-works in Durrington parish and built

⁵⁹ L.G.B. Prov. Orders Conf. Act, 1893, 56 & 57 Vic. c. 189 (Local).

⁶⁰ Ibid. 1904, 4 Edw. VII, c. 121 (Local).

⁶¹ Ibid. 1915, 5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 35 (Local).

⁶² W.R.L., Worthing pamphlets, Q 1, undated rep. of town clerk on work of his dept.; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1915–16).

⁶³ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1921 and later edns.).

⁶⁴ Worthing Corp. Act, 12 & 13 Geo. V, c. 54 (Local).

⁶⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1913–14, 1930).

⁶⁶ See above, Social and Cultural Activities.

⁶⁷ See above, Introduction.

⁶⁸ *Worthing Surv.* 167.

⁶⁹ *Munic. Yr. Bk.* (1976), 959; cf. *Worthing Herald*, 22 Oct. 1976.

⁷⁰ *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1974–5, 1976–7).

⁷¹ Smail, *Map Story*, 123.

⁷² D.N.B. s.v. P. B. Shelley; Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 29; *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 35–6; *Worthing Handbk.* 23; Smail, *Map Story*, 105, 124–5; Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Brit. Architects* (1978), 107; see above, pl. facing p. 96.

⁷³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887, 1895); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900 and later edns.).

⁷⁴ *Worthing Surv.* 149; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1921 and later edns.); W.R.L., Worthing pamphlets, xxvi, brochure for opening of town hall.

⁷⁵ S.C.M. xxiv. 419–20.

⁷⁶ *Worthing Herald*, 23 July 1976.

⁷⁷ Ibid. 6 Sept. 1974.

⁷⁸ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 29; *ibid.* (1814), i. 58.

⁷⁹ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 124.

⁸⁰ *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), pp. v–vi; *The Times*, 8 May 1852.

⁸¹ M.H. 13/213, 8 Nov. 1856; 2 Nov. 1858; *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), pp. vii–x; *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 18–19; Smail, *Map Story*, 148–51; see below, pl. facing p. 177.

⁸² *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1865), 24.

⁸³ M.H. 13/213, 7, 24 Mar. 1865; Apr. 1866.

⁸⁴ *Kelly, Rep. Epidemic*, 27.

⁸⁵ M.H. 13/213, 5 Nov. 1867; 16 Oct. 1868.

⁸⁶ Local Govt. Act, 1868 (No. 6), 31 & 32 Vic. c. 153 (Local and Personal).

⁸⁷ *Return relating to Urban Water Supply*, H.C. 265, pp. 10–11 (1878–9), lxi.

⁸⁸ *Royal Guide*, 40–1; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882).

⁸⁹ *Kelly, Rep. Epidemic*, 27–8, 33, 36.

⁹⁰ Thomson, *Rep. Epidemic*, 64–8.

⁹¹ *Kelly, Rep. Epidemic*, 38–41; Thomson, *Rep. Epidemic*, 68–71.

⁹² *Worthing Surv.* 190–2.

⁹³ 12 & 13 Geo. V, c. 54 (Local).

pumping stations and reservoirs in Clapham, Durrington, and Patching. Further works were carried out in the late 1930s,⁹⁴ and by 1939 water was supplied to 77,000 people in a large area surrounding the borough.⁹⁵ The water undertakings of Littlehampton urban district and Worthing rural district were transferred to the corporation in 1961, and those of Arundel borough and of the duke of Norfolk in 1965 and 1966 respectively; by 1972 the corporation supplied an area of 64 square miles. Works constructed after the Second World War included reservoirs between 1952 and 1970, and pumping stations between 1961 and 1970.⁹⁶ The corporation's water undertaking was taken over by the Southern Water Authority in 1974.⁹⁷

Sewage disposal was a great problem in Worthing during much of the 19th century. The town commissioners were given jurisdiction over sewers in 1803;⁹⁸ in the same year they laid a sewage drain northwards from the town to the Teville pond,⁹⁹ and by 1814 all the open drains and ditches in the town had been covered.¹ From the 1820s there were complaints of bad smells from the drains.² In 1850 there were several hundred cesspools in the town, which had to be emptied frequently because there was little soakage; to prevent the flooding of basements in the lowest part of the town eight drains deposited sewage from cesspools on the foreshore.³ In 1857 a system of main drainage was constructed by the local board, consisting of a main sewer ending near the water-works, the engine of which was used to pump the sewage through an outfall sewer to the sea at Sea Mills bridge 2 miles east of the town.⁴ In the winter of 1865–6, however, the town's sewers remained full for long periods and many basements were flooded.⁵ In 1866 the sewage was being used to grow animal fodder east of the town.⁶ Twelve years later a new main sewer was laid along the course of the Teville stream, the old works being disused.⁷

By 1893 the sewerage system had been extended to houses north of the railway in Broadwater and West Tarring.⁸ In 1894 a pumping station and tanks were built with a new outfall into the sea. A new pumping station and an additional outfall were built in 1914, and after 1932 further works were constructed which also provided for the disposal of Lancing's sewage. A separate system had been

completed for the former Goring and Durrington parishes by 1936, with two pumping stations in Goring and tanks to hold the sewage until the tide was favourable.⁹ A comprehensive unit for treating sewage, street sweepings, and domestic refuse was built east of the town between 1960 and 1967. The West Worthing unit was reconstructed between 1961 and 1965, and there were 10 auxiliary pumping stations in the town by 1971.¹⁰ Land drainage and sewerage were taken over by the Southern Water Authority in 1974,¹¹ as whose agent the borough council carried out sewerage services in 1976, when the East Worthing works were being extended and improved.¹²

Oil lamps were erected by the town commissioners in 1818 and lit during the winter months.¹³ In 1833 the commissioners agreed with contractors who were to supply gas for 120 street lamps for 21 years, and might supply gas to other consumers.¹⁴ A gas-works was built in Lyndhurst Road north-east of the town in 1834,¹⁵ and the undertaking was bought in 1835 by a syndicate which became the Worthing Gas Light and Coke Co.¹⁶ In 1850 there were 129 public lamps.¹⁷ The works were enlarged in 1868 and 1882.¹⁸ In 1871 the area of supply was extended to Broadwater, and in 1881 to West Tarring.¹⁹ By 1894 there were 1,550 consumers and 548 public lamps.²⁰ The supply was later extended to Sompting and Findon, and in 1931 the company was amalgamated into the Brighton, Hove, and Worthing Gas Co. Manufacture of gas at Worthing then ceased, the works being used for storage.²¹ By 1935 there was a storage gasholder in Goring.²² The premises in Worthing and Goring were later disused, and in 1949 the company was absorbed into the South Eastern Gas Board.²³

Worthing corporation began to supply electricity from works in High Street in 1901;²⁴ 108 consumers were connected during the first year, when there were 110 arc lamps.²⁵ Street lighting remained the chief use for some time.²⁶ Durrington was added to the area of supply in 1922,²⁷ and 9 other neighbouring parishes in 1925.²⁸ The town was connected to the national grid in 1930,²⁹ and by 1939 there were c. 23,000 consumers.³⁰ In 1948 the undertaking was transferred to the South Eastern Electricity Board,³¹ and the Worthing works were closed in 1961.³²

⁹⁴ *Worthing Surv.* 190–4; *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1972–3).

⁹⁵ *Munic. Yr. Bk.* (1939), 656, 1141.

⁹⁶ *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1972–3).

⁹⁷ *Munic. Yr. Bk.* (1976), 336, 342.

⁹⁸ Worthing Town Act, 43 Geo. III, c. 59 (Local and Personal).

⁹⁹ Smail, *Map Story*, 51, 73; Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 27, 43.

¹ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 76; cf. *ibid.* (1805), 14, 31; Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 10, 13.

² Smail, *Map Story*, 145–7.

³ Cresy, *Rep. Worthing*, 12, 17, 23–9.

⁴ *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), pp. vii–ix; M.H. 13/213, 2 Nov. 1858.

⁵ M.H. 13/213, 5, 22 June 1866.

⁶ *Ibid.* 31 July 1868; *Builder*, 1 Sept. 1866, p. 643.

⁷ Kelly, *Rep. Epidemic*, 24–5, 28; Smail, *Map Story*, 153.

⁸ Kelly, *Rep. Epidemic*, 23.

⁹ *Ibid.* 4; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); *Worthing Surv.* 182–5.

¹⁰ *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1960–1, 1971–2).

¹¹ Water Act, 1973, c. 37; *Munic. Yr. Bk.* (1976), 336, 342.

¹² Ex inf. Public Relations Officer, Southern Water

Authority.

¹³ Smail, *Map Story*, 125–6; Worthing town commrs. mins. at Worthing town hall (ex inf. Mrs. M. Morris, Worthing).

¹⁴ *Worthing Surv.* 202 sqq.

¹⁵ Smail, *Map Story*, 123.

¹⁶ Worthing Gas Act, 31 & 32 Vic. c. 92 (Local).

¹⁷ Cresy, *Rep. Worthing*, 17.

¹⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874, 1882).

¹⁹ *Worthing Surv.* 205.

²⁰ *Gas Wks. Statistics* (1894), 44–5.

²¹ *Worthing Surv.* 206–7.

²² *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1935).

²³ Ex inf. Assistant Information Officer, SEGAS.

²⁴ *Munic. Yr. Bk.* (1909), 593; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

²⁵ Ex inf. the curator, Milne Museum, S.E.E.B., Tonbridge, and Mrs. M. Morris, Worthing.

²⁶ *Worthing Surv.* 196–8.

²⁷ Worthing Corp. Act, 12 & 13 Geo. V, c. 54 (Local).

²⁸ W.S.R.O., QDP/W 271; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1929).

²⁹ *Worthing Surv.* 198; ex inf. Mrs. Morris.

³⁰ *Munic. Yr. Bk.* (1939), 207, 1141.

³¹ Electricity Act, 1947, 10 & 11 Geo. VI, c. 54; *The Times*, 7 Feb. 1948.

³² Ex inf. the curator, Milne Museum.

A beadle was appointed to police the town in 1803, and a lock-up was provided in Cook's Row off High Street which served until the town hall was built in 1835.³³ In 1821 a constable was appointed for Worthing, and the beadle was made head-borough of Brightford hundred. A second head-borough appointed at the same date was made assistant beadle in the following year, and became superintendent of police in 1837. The police force was increased to 3 in 1838, to 4 by 1843, and to 5 by 1845.³⁴ In 1857 it became part of the county police force. There was a police station in Ann Street by 1859,³⁵ which moved to High Street in 1922. A new police station was built in Union Place near by in 1939.³⁶

A fire-engine was given to the town by a resident in 1815, and kept in the lock-up until 1835; thereafter the fire station was at the town hall. A new engine was ordered by the commissioners in 1839, and in 1855 the local board set up the town's first fire brigade, consisting of 30 men.³⁷ By 1891 there were sub-stations in East and West Worthing,³⁸ and in 1905 Broadwater and West Tarring. The central fire station was then in High Street,³⁹ but was replaced by a new building for the county fire service on the south side of Broadwater green in 1962.⁴⁰

Worthing had a postal service by 1798,⁴¹ which by 1804 was a daily one.⁴² From 1878 the main post office was in Chapel Road, a new building being put up in 1930.⁴³ There were telegraph services in the town by 1859,⁴⁴ and a public telephone call office by 1900.⁴⁵

A dispensary was established in Ann Street in 1829, supported by residents' and visitors' contributions, and in 1831 more than 500 patients were treated there.⁴⁶ A new dispensary in Elizabethan style was built in Chapel Road in 1845-6,⁴⁷ and was enlarged in 1860 as the Worthing infirmary and dispensary.⁴⁸ Over 600 patients a year were treated there c. 1859.⁴⁹ A new building was opened in Lyndhurst Road in 1882,⁵⁰ becoming the Worthing hospital in 1904. A children's ward was added in 1889, and an operating theatre in 1900.⁵¹ In 1948 the hospital was transferred to the South-West

Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.⁵² The first portion of a new building to replace the old was opened on an adjacent site in 1975.⁵³

Swandean isolation hospital, Durrington, was opened by the corporation c. 1896, replacing a temporary hospital.⁵⁴ It too was transferred to the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board in 1948;⁵⁵ by 1975 it was a geriatric hospital.⁵⁶ Courtlands House, Goring, became a recovery home in 1946 or 1947,⁵⁷ and was officially opened as a recovery hospital in 1951.⁵⁸ It was closed in 1973.⁵⁹ The Acre hospital in Boundary Road, West Worthing, was opened in 1957 to give out-patient psychiatric treatment.⁶⁰ A clinic for school children was set up by the corporation in 1910. A new maternity and child welfare centre was opened in 1932, and a branch clinic in Durrington by 1938.⁶¹ A health centre was opened at Durrington in 1973.⁶²

Broadwater cemetery in South Farm Road was opened in 1862⁶³ by a burial board for Worthing and Broadwater and was twice enlarged later.⁶⁴ By 1927 the corporation had acquired another 42 a. for a cemetery at the south end of Findon Valley; four years later 13 a. had been laid out there.⁶⁵ A municipal crematorium in Findon was opened in 1968.⁶⁶

A lifeboat station was established in 1852⁶⁷ and was taken over by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution in 1865. The lifeboat house was moved from Crescent Road to Marine Parade c. 1874.⁶⁸ Between 1852 and 1930, when the station was closed, the Worthing lifeboats were launched 36 times and saved 58 lives.⁶⁹ The boat-house survived in 1977.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION. In 1948 Worthing borough became a separate parliamentary constituency,⁷⁰ having been part of the Worthing division of the county since 1945.⁷¹ It has always returned Conservative members with large majorities.⁷²

CHURCHES. A chapel at Worthing was recorded

³³ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 139, 154-5; E. Snewin, *Glimpses of Old Worthing* (1900), 13; French's *Dir. Worthing* (1859), 35.

³⁴ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 154-6; cf. Worthing Town Act, 1 & 2 Geo. IV, c. 59.

³⁵ French's *Dir. Worthing* (1859), 22-3, 26-7.

³⁶ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 133; Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1927 and later edns.).

³⁷ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 118-19, 139, 155; French's *Dir. Worthing* (1859), 35; *Worthing Monthly Rec.* Jan.-Mar. 1855.

³⁸ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1891).

³⁹ Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1905).

⁴⁰ *Worthing Herald*, 21 Sept. 1962.

⁴¹ *Corresp. of Geo. Prince of Wales, 1770-1812*, ed. A. Aspinall, iii, p. 458.

⁴² Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 15.

⁴³ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 102; ex inf. P.O. records branch.

⁴⁴ French's *Dir. Worthing* (1859), 41.

⁴⁵ Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1900).

⁴⁶ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1054; *Royal Guide*, 32; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 388.

⁴⁷ *Worthing Handbk.* 26-7; French's *Dir. Worthing* (1859), 36-7; Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 20.

⁴⁸ *Worthing Surv.* 172.

⁴⁹ French's *Dir. Worthing* (1859), 36-7; Breads's *Guide Worthing* (1859), 23.

⁵⁰ *Royal Guide*, 32-3.

⁵¹ Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1900 and later edns.); date on bldg.

⁵² *Hosp. Yr. Bk.* (1948), 2-3, 95, 135, 172.

⁵³ *Worthing Herald*, 3 Jan. 1975.

⁵⁴ *Worthing Surv.* 172; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. NW. (1899 edn.).

⁵⁵ *Hosp. Yr. Bk.* (1948), 2-3, 95, 135.

⁵⁶ *Hosp. and Health Services Yr. Bk.* (1975), 168.

⁵⁷ *S.C.M.* xxv. 301; *Hosp. Yr. Bk.* (1947), 128.

⁵⁸ *The Times*, 21 May 1951.

⁵⁹ *Worthing Herald*, 31 Aug. 1973.

⁶⁰ *Hosp. and Health Services Yr. Bk.* (1975), 166.

⁶¹ *Worthing Surv.* 174; Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1935).

⁶² *Worthing Herald*, 14 Sept. 1973.

⁶³ Date on bldg.; W.S.R.O., MP 1401, ff. 5, 7.

⁶⁴ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1878 and later edns.); Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1900 and later edns.).

⁶⁵ *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1927, 1931).

⁶⁶ Cf. Findon, Introduction.

⁶⁷ Ex inf. Royal Nat. Lifeboat Inst.

⁶⁸ C 54/17687 mm. 23, 26; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁶⁹ Ex inf. Royal Nat. Lifeboat Inst.

⁷⁰ Representation of People Act, 1948, 11 & 12 Geo. VI, c. 65.

⁷¹ H.C. (Redistrib. of Seats) Act, 1944, 7 & 8 Geo. VI, c. 41; *Rep. Boundary Com. of Eng.* 1945 [Cmd. 6634], p. 34, H.C. (1944-5), iv.

⁷² *The Times*, *Ho. of Commons* (1950 and later edns.).

in 1291,⁷³ and in 1410 was being used for mass.⁷⁴ Two chaplains, possibly of Worthing chapel, occurred in the early 15th century.⁷⁵ The chapel still existed in the early 16th century,⁷⁶ but by 1575 was in private hands.⁷⁷ It had been demolished by 1635 when the rector of Broadwater claimed its site as part of the endowment of Broadwater church.⁷⁸ That site is unknown; the identification with Vicarage Garden, north of North Street, is doubtful.⁷⁹

After at least two unsuccessful attempts to build a chapel of ease to Broadwater⁸⁰ an Act of 1809 appointed trustees, including the rector of Broadwater, to build one. The rector was empowered to nominate a curate, but no marriages or burials were to be performed in the chapel.⁸¹ The building, in Chapel Road, was consecrated in 1812,⁸² but it remained a chapel of ease until 1894 when a parish was formed out of Broadwater and St. George's parishes.⁸³ The benefice was called a perpetual curacy until c. 1902 and thereafter a vicarage.⁸⁴ In 1898 its patronage was transferred from the rector of Broadwater to trustees,⁸⁵ with whom it remained in 1978.⁸⁶

The chapel was built by subscriptions, and money was raised to maintain it and to pay the incumbent by the sale or leasing of pews and by a rate levied on the pews' proprietors.⁸⁷ In 1813 most of the proprietors were those who let lodgings and furnished houses.⁸⁸ The pews were freely bought and sold⁸⁹ until the 1880s when many were redeemed and presented to the diocese.⁹⁰ The rector of Broadwater provided a house for the incumbent by 1853.⁹¹ A vicarage in Ambrose Place had been acquired by 1905.⁹² The Good Shepherd mission room in Gordon Road was licensed for worship in 1908.⁹³ It had been closed by 1972.⁹⁴

The chapel, later church, of *ST. PAUL*⁹⁵ was designed by J. B. Rebecca, and the interior was

finished by Edward Hide of Worthing.⁹⁶ It is of brick, partly stuccoed, having a Doric portico with four columns at the east end, with a bell-cupola behind it. As originally built the chancel was at the east end and there were galleries on all sides.⁹⁷ There was a vestry by 1824. The chapel was reconstructed in 1893 when an Italianate chancel was added at the west end.⁹⁸ A new vestry had been added by 1903.⁹⁹ The rector of Broadwater gave the plate, of silver, in 1812 and his wife gave a piece in 1820;¹ Edward Ogle gave the first organ.² In 1894 the dean and chapter of Chichester presented a font, probably 15th-century, from the cathedral.³

CHRIST CHURCH and its burial ground between Grafton and Portland roads were consecrated in 1843,⁴ mainly to supply the want of church accommodation for the poor.⁵ The church was at first regarded as a chapel of ease to Broadwater,⁶ whose rector in 1849 required the officiating minister to take the town under his spiritual care. The rector of Broadwater remained the patron in 1974.⁷ A parish was assigned out of Broadwater in 1855,⁸ and a perpetual curate licensed.⁹ The cure became a vicarage in 1868.¹⁰ With help from Queen Anne's Bounty a house for the incumbent was built in Westbrooke by 1859.¹¹ In 1975 the vicarage was in Shakespeare Road.¹²

In 1851 c. 380 attended the morning and evening services.¹³ In 1865 400 sittings were ordinarily let besides 42 seats in the chancel at the height of the season.¹⁴ In 1884 there were two Sunday services and an afternoon service for the children, but the congregation had been reduced, partly by the building of Holy Trinity church.¹⁵ In 1976 the church was described as the parish church of Worthing.¹⁶ A mission hall holding 100 was recorded in 1903,¹⁷ and services were held there thrice weekly in 1910.¹⁸

Christ Church was built by subscription between

⁷³ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁷⁴ *Reg. Rob. Rede*, i (S.R.S. viii), 149.

⁷⁵ *Westm. Abbey Mun.* 5469, ff. 12-13.

⁷⁶ *Suss. Wills*, i (S.R.S. xli), 227; W.S.R.O., MP 1095, f. 63.

⁷⁷ C 66/1125 m. 28; *Cal. Pat.* 1572-5, pp. 408-13; *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 159; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 39350, f. 202.

⁷⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635).

⁷⁹ Cf. W.R.L., Sayers Coll.; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 34.

⁸⁰ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 26-7; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/40/43, ff. 1-3.

⁸¹ *Worthing Chapel of Ease Act*, 49 Geo. III, c. 115 (Local and Personal).

⁸² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/17/44, ff. 95v-97v.

⁸³ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); Ep. I/22A/2 (1865); *Lond. Gaz.* 4 May 1894, p. 2590.

⁸⁴ e.g. W.S.R.O., MP 1098, f. 47; *ibid.* Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); B.L. Add. MS. 39372, f. 401; *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* and *Dir.* (1900 and later edns.).

⁸⁵ *Lond. Gaz.* 20 May 1898, p. 3145.

⁸⁶ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* and *Dir.* (1902 and later edns.).

⁸⁷ *Worthing Chapel of Ease Act*, 49 Geo. III, c. 115 (Local and Personal); cf. H. Jefferson, *Ch. of St. Paul* (1969), [2].

⁸⁸ *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1813), 139-42.

⁸⁹ e.g. W.R.L., lease, 1817, from J. Penfold and others to Sir Ric. Jones and trustee; *ibid.* sale cats. 1856-79, nos. 1, 35; *Worthing Rec.* 30 June 1855; Jefferson, op. cit. [7].

⁹⁰ Jefferson, op. cit. [9-12]; W.R.L., Worthing pamphlets, Q1, appeal for Worthing chapel of ease, c. 1890.

⁹¹ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 86; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1853).

⁹² *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1905); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938); *Crockford* (1907 and later edns.).

⁹³ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1909), 88.

⁹⁴ *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1972-3), 112-13.

⁹⁵ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1894), 148.

⁹⁶ Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 36; Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Eng. Architects*, 283, 485.

⁹⁷ Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 143.

⁹⁸ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 386; Jefferson, *Ch. of St. Paul*, [3, 8, 11-12]; *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1894), 148; *Worthing Chapel of Ease Act*, 5 Geo. IV, c. 20 (Local and Personal).

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1903). ¹ *S.A.C.* liv. 226.

² Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 52; Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 107.

³ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900); Jefferson, op. cit. [17].

⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/17/45, f. 128.

⁵ *Worthing Handbk.* 25; *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 13; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1853).

⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39350, ff. 196-7.

⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/41/68; *Crockford* (1973-4).

⁸ *Lond. Gaz.* 21 July 1855, p. 2912.

⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39350, f. 194.

¹⁰ *District Tithes Amendment Act*, 31 & 32 Vic. c. 117; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1878).

¹¹ Hodgson, *Queen Anne's Bounty, Suppl.* (1864), pp. xxxviii, lxiii; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1859); *Worthing Rec.* 1 Dec. 1855; Smail, *Map Story*, 138.

¹² *Christ Ch. par. mag.* 1975 (copy at W.R.L.).

¹³ H.O. 129/90/1/2/4.

¹⁴ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1865), 14.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

¹⁶ Notice at ch.

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

¹⁸ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22/2 (1910).

1840¹⁹ and 1843.²⁰ The original design by John Elliott of Chichester was apparently altered by the curate of St. Paul's, as a result of strong criticism by the Cambridge Camden Society, and there were disputes between Elliott, the curate, and the rector of Broadwater²¹ who had given the site.²² The church, the first example of the Gothic Revival in Worthing,²³ is of flint with brick dressings, and originally consisted of a chancel, aisled nave, transepts, west tower, and vestry.²⁴ Galleries were built in the transepts in 1865–6,²⁵ and the church was restored and improved in 1876.²⁶ In 1894 the chancel arch was re-designed and other alterations were made.²⁷ The church was again restored in 1908.²⁸

The church of *ST. GEORGE*, off Church Walk, was consecrated in 1868,²⁹ and a district assigned to it from Broadwater.³⁰ The patronage of the vicarage was sold in 1903 by the rector of Broadwater to the Patronage Trust of the National Protestant Church Union,³¹ later merged in the Church Society, which held it in 1976.³² A vicarage house recorded *c.* 1876³³ had been lost by 1884,³⁴ but a new vicarage was provided in Selden Road before 1907.³⁵

In 1884 St. George's had two Sunday services and a monthly children's service, afternoon communion, and regular baptisms.³⁶ Communion was celebrated thrice monthly in 1903.³⁷ The church remained largely isolated until the development of the surrounding area for building was completed in the 20th century.³⁸ A mission room opened in Newland Road in 1883³⁹ was recorded until *c.* 1925. Another mission room in Ham Road was recorded from *c.* 1891 to 1910.⁴⁰ The Emmanuel mission church in Brougham Road was licensed in 1911⁴¹ and became a church hall in 1976, when the new Emmanuel church was dedicated next to it.⁴²

St. George's church was built to the design of George Truefitt,⁴³ and is of stone.⁴⁴ At first it comprised an apsidal chancel and nave, on a north-south axis, and a bell-turret.⁴⁵ A new vestry and two

new porches were added in 1875,⁴⁶ and a transept had been added by 1884.⁴⁷

The Gratwicke estate was developed from 1877, and *HOLY TRINITY* church, Shelley Road, was consecrated in 1883 to serve it.⁴⁸ In 1884 a parish was formed from Broadwater and Christ Church parishes.⁴⁹ The vicarage has remained in the patronage of trustees,⁵⁰ two of the original trustees being the rector of Broadwater and the vicar of Christ Church.⁵¹ In 1884 there was a temporary vicarage house in Shelley Road,⁵² where a permanent one was built in 1898.⁵³

There were two Sunday services in 1884.⁵⁴ A mission room in Anglesea Street licensed for worship in that year⁵⁵ was recorded until the 1930s.⁵⁶ St. Matthew's church in Tarring Road was built as a chapel of ease to Holy Trinity in 1899 from designs by R. S. Hyde of Worthing,⁵⁷ and a south aisle and vestries were added in 1911.⁵⁸

The church of Holy Trinity, of red brick in Gothic style, originally consisted of chancel, nave, and aisles, with an organ chamber and north porch. A tower with spire was built in 1888, in which eight tubular bells were hung in 1889,⁵⁹ and a new vestry was built in 1894.⁶⁰ The 17th-century pulpit from Broadwater church was installed in 1883.⁶¹

After about six years of dispute and controversy with the rector of Broadwater and the vicars of Christ Church and Holy Trinity, the promoters of High Church worship in Worthing triumphed⁶² when the church of *ST. ANDREW*, Clifton Road, near the recently developed Oxford and Cambridge roads, was consecrated in 1888.⁶³ A parish was formed out of Broadwater, Christ Church, and Holy Trinity parishes.⁶⁴ The patronage of the vicarage was assigned to George Wedd of Charman-dean, one of the chief promoters of the church, for the first turn and afterwards to Keble College, Oxford,⁶⁵ with which it remained in 1976.⁶⁶ The vicarage was endowed by Wedd, and augmented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1888.⁶⁷ After a

¹⁹ *Builder*, 18 Nov. 1843, p. 489; Shearsmith, *Worthing* (1841), 24.

²⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/17/45, f. 130.

²¹ *Builder*, 18 Nov. 1843, pp. 489–90.

²² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/17/45, ff. 128–32.

²³ *S.A.C.* lxxxvi. 160.

²⁴ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 13; *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past*, 56.

²⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1878).

²⁶ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1878), 87; *ibid.* (1879), 76; *Royal Guide*, 21.

²⁷ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1895), 143; B.L. Add. MSS.

39350, f. 198; 39368, f. 1583.

²⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1910).

²⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39364, f. 315; Elleray, *Worthing*,

pl. 147.

³⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 1868, pp. 6585–6.

³¹ *Chich. Dioc. Kal. and Dir.* (1873 and later edns.); conveyance, 1903, *penes* Church Society.

³² *Ex inf. Ch. Society.*

³³ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1876), 52.

³⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

³⁵ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/2 (1903); *Crockford* (1907); *Lond. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 1904, p. 5062; 8 Mar. 1907, p. 1668.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

³⁷ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

³⁸ Cf. above, Growth of the Town.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁴⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1891, 1895); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing*

(1900 and later edns.).

⁴¹ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1912), 152.

⁴² *Worthing Herald*, 20 Feb., 2 July, 23 Dec. 1976.

⁴³ *Builder*, 22 June 1867, p. 450.

⁴⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39364, f. 315.

⁴⁵ *Royal Guide*, 22; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887).

⁴⁶ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1878), 87; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887).

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁴⁸ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1884), App. p. 5; cf. above, Growth of the Town.

⁴⁹ *Lond. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 1884, pp. 1881–2.

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); *Chich. Dioc. Kal. and Dir.* (1888 and later edns.).

⁵¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39350, f. 201.

⁵² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); W.R.L., sale cats. 1880–4, no. 64; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887, 1895).

⁵³ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1899), 150; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing*

(1900); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905 and later edns.).

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁵⁵ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1885), 115.

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1903); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing*

(1905 and later edns.).

⁵⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900, 1905); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

⁵⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1914–15).

⁵⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1891); *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1890),

149; *ibid.* (1891), 154.

⁶⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁶¹ *S.A.C.* lxxiv. 120; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 387;

Worthing Herald, 14 May 1975.

⁶² W.S.R.O., MP 1401, f. 6; D. R. Elleray, *St. Andrew's*

Ch., *Worthing* (1977), 2–9.

⁶³ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1889), 130; cf. above, Growth of

the Town.

⁶⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 18 May 1888, pp. 2822–4.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*; *Chich. Dioc. Kal. and Dir.* (1889 and later edns.).

⁶⁶ Elleray, *St. Andrew's*, 37.

⁶⁷ *Lond. Gaz.* 18 May 1888, pp. 2822–4; W.R.L., privy

council proc. concerning St. Andrew's, *c.* 1887, case of

Eccl. Comms., f. 3.

number of moves a new vicarage was built in Victoria Road in 1924.⁶⁸ The church has always retained its High Church character,⁶⁹ its congregation including many non-parishioners.⁷⁰ A mission room in Victoria Road was recorded c. 1900.⁷¹

The church of St. Andrew was built in 1886,⁷² to the design of Sir A. W. Blomfield,⁷³ mainly at the expense of George Wedd who also gave the site.⁷⁴ Its consecration was delayed until 1888 largely because of the opposition of the vicar of Holy Trinity.⁷⁵ It is of flint and stone in Gothic style and consists of a nave with baptistry, aisles, transepts, and a chancel with a Lady Chapel, sacristy, and vestry. A choir vestry was added in 1908. In 1978 the church had many elaborate fittings, including altars, a rood screen, and a reredos designed by C. E. Kempe.⁷⁶

ROMAN CATHOLICISM. From 1859 the newly built private chapel of Thomas Gaisford at Offington House was used for Roman Catholic public worship. In 1862 the Sisters of Notre Dame de Sion established a temporary convent in North Street whose chapel became the main place of Roman Catholic worship, and in 1864 the church of St. Mary of the Angels and a permanent convent were opened on adjoining sites in Richmond and Crescent roads.⁷⁷ Under James Purdon, priest from 1870 to 1923, the church and its congregation expanded greatly. A parish was formed in 1918, and in 1938 there was an average Sunday morning attendance of c. 1,500.⁷⁸

The church, designed by H. Clutton,⁷⁹ is of red brick in Gothic style. A tower, chancel, and transept were added in 1873, and another transept and chapel in 1882, mainly at the expense of T. Gaisford of Offington. In 1900 a new aisle and baptistry were added at the expense of Lady Loder.⁸⁰

The parish of St. Michael, Durrington, was formed in 1927, and a chapel was built in Cotswold Road in 1938. It moved to Hayling Rise c. 1966 and was served from Worthing c. 1976.⁸¹

The parish of St. Charles was formed in 1958,

and a church and presbytery were built on the corner of Chesswood and Ham roads in 1962.⁸²

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. The Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, after an unsuccessful attempt to establish itself in Worthing in 1765,⁸³ had two houses registered for worship in Worthing in 1800 and 1803.⁸⁴

The Independent, later Congregational, chapel in Chapel Street, later Portland Road, was built in 1804.⁸⁵ It had been repaired and improved by 1817,⁸⁶ there was a Sunday school of 80 children c. 1826,⁸⁷ and the chapel was enlarged and refronted in the 1840s.⁸⁸ In 1851 there were 197 morning and 276 evening worshippers and c. 130 Sunday school children.⁸⁹ The chapel was apparently renovated c. 1890, but not long afterwards it became too small for the congregation, and a new church to hold 650 was opened at the junction of Shelley and Buckingham roads in 1903. Afterwards called the Congregational cathedral of West Sussex⁹⁰ it joined the United Reformed Church in 1972.⁹¹ The original building was used as shops in 1976, and demolished in 1978.

The Tabernacle in Montague Street was opened in the late 1830s⁹² as an 'Independent chapel for the promulgation of Calvinistic doctrine' and for interdenominational worship.⁹³ It was registered in 1839⁹⁴ but its early success was soon vitiated by disputes and lawsuits.⁹⁵ It was used by Independent Congregationalists in 1851 when there were 50 morning and 80 evening worshippers.⁹⁶ It was afterwards temporarily used for Anglican worship⁹⁷ and by 1859 it was let for, *inter alia*, concerts and lectures, as the Montague Hall.⁹⁸ It was also the town's main theatre until 1884,⁹⁹ and was used by many organizations including the Salvation Army.¹ The building was registered as the Worthing Free Church in 1888,² and re-registered as the undenominational Worthing Tabernacle in 1896.³ Between c. 1906 and c. 1922, as the St. James's Hall, the building was used for concerts⁴ and other entertainments.⁵ It later became a shop, and survived in 1977.⁶

⁶⁸ Elleray, *St. Andrew's*, 34; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930).
⁶⁹ e.g. *Worthing Surv.* 228; *Worthing Herald*, 26 Nov. 1976.

⁷⁰ Elleray, *St. Andrew's*, 13.

⁷¹ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900).

⁷² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887); Elleray, *St. Andrew's*, 15.

⁷³ *D.N.B.*

⁷⁴ W.R.L., privy council proc., case of Eccl. Commrs., f. 3.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* f. 6.

⁷⁶ Elleray, *St. Andrew's*, 18-42; see above, pl. facing p. 112.

⁷⁷ *Cath. Dir.* (1863), 158, 228; *ibid.* (1864), 209; *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1865), 15, 83; *Royal Guide*, 24; *Worthing Surv.* 229-30.

⁷⁸ *Worthing Surv.* 230-2.

⁷⁹ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1865), 15.

⁸⁰ *Royal Guide*, 24; *Worthing Surv.* 230.

⁸¹ *Cath. Dir.* (1951), 358; *ibid.* (1977), 82.

⁸² *Ibid.* (1977), 92.

⁸³ [A. C. H. Seymour], *Life and Times of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon* (1839), 1. 365.

⁸⁴ G.R.O. Worship Returns, Chich. archdeac. nos. 11, 16; N. Caplan, 'Outline of Origins and Devel. of Nonconf. in Suss. 1603-1803' (TS. in Dr. Williams's Libr., Lond.), ii. 13; iv. 51.

⁸⁵ *Wallis's Worthing* (1826), 40; G.R.O. Worship Returns, Chich. archdeac. no. 19; Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 81.

⁸⁶ *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1817), 33-5.

⁸⁷ *Wallis's Worthing* (1826), 40; cf. *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 964.

⁸⁸ *Worthing Handbk.* 26; *Worthing Surv.* 234.

⁸⁹ H.O. 129/90/1/3/9.

⁹⁰ *Cong. Yr. Bk.* (1890), 450; *ibid.* (1902), 150-1; *ibid.* (1903), 161-2; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1905); *Worthing Surv.* 234.

⁹¹ *Cong. Yr. Bk.* (1972), 196; *United Reformed Ch. Yr. Bk.* (1973-4), 160.

⁹² e.g. Shearsmith, *Worthing* (1841), 24; Smail, *Map Story*, 60.

⁹³ W.R.L., Worthing churches cuttings file.

⁹⁴ G.R.O. Worship Returns, Chich. archdeac. no. 214.

⁹⁵ W.R.L., Worthing churches cuttings file.

⁹⁶ H.O. 129/90/1/2/7; cf. *Cong. Mag.* iv. 716; *Evangelical Mag.* xxix. 341, 569.

⁹⁷ W.R.L., Worthing churches cuttings file; *Worthing Monthly Rec.* Mar., Apr. 1855; *Worthing Rec.* 3 Nov. 1855.

⁹⁸ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 15.

⁹⁹ See above, Social and Cultural Activities.

¹ e.g. *The Times*, 15 Sept. 1884.

² C 54/19397 mm. 22-7; G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 30927; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1891).

³ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 35398; C 54/20179 mm. 12-19.

⁴ *Worthing Surv.* 277.

⁵ e.g. *Western Gaz.* and *Suss. Advertiser*, 26 Apr. 1911.

⁶ Ex inf. Horne Brothers Ltd., the building's owners.

It had been replaced by the Worthing Tabernacle in Chapel Road, registered in 1908.⁷ The West Worthing Tabernacle school hall in Rugby Road was registered in 1912,⁸ and the St. James's Hall in High Street was registered as an evangelical free church in 1926. By 1949 it was the St. James's (later Worthing) Evangelical Free church.⁹ St. James's and the Tabernacle had joined the Fellowship of Independent Evangelical Churches by 1934, and the West Worthing church joined in 1943.¹⁰ The East Worthing Evangelical Free church in Pendine Avenue was registered in 1934.¹¹ The building was used as a store in the Second World War and later became the East Worthing Baptist church.¹² The Evangelical Protestants' Hall in Chatsworth Road was registered in 1909;¹³ in 1957 the building was sold for use as a factory.¹⁴

The New Street chapel on the corner of Graham Road and Montague Street was registered for worship by protestant dissenters in 1861.¹⁵ It was variously described as Baptist,¹⁶ Free Christian,¹⁷ Congregational,¹⁸ and Evangelical Protestant.¹⁹ Its registration for worship was cancelled in 1909, when the congregation probably moved to Chatsworth Road,²⁰ and in 1977 the building was used as shops.

A Presbyterian church in Worthing, later St. Columba's, was founded in 1927²¹ and a church for 250 was opened in Heene Road in 1931.²² A new church was built in St. Michael's Road in 1937²³ and became a member of the United Reformed Church c. 1972. The original church was used as a church hall in 1977.²⁴

In 1811 nine Wesleyan Methodists met in a private house,²⁵ and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in Marine Place in 1822.²⁶ It was superseded in 1840 by a new chapel with a three-bay neo-Egyptian facade, designed by C. Hide, in Bedford Row. There were c. 140 morning and evening worshippers and 60 Sunday school children in 1851.²⁷ The Worthing circuit was formed in 1870,²⁸ and the Bedford Row chapel was superseded by a church in Steyne Gardens opened in 1900.²⁹ The Marine Place chapel, still used for worship in 1851,³⁰ was sold in 1852 and the Bedford Row chapel in 1901.³¹ Both buildings were used as

factories in 1977. A Wesleyan chapel in Tarring Lane, later Tarring Road, was registered for worship in 1884³² and remained in use in 1976. The Offington Park Wesleyan church was opened at the south-west corner of Broadwater green in 1932. It became the church hall after a new church for 400 was opened in 1959; the church had 32 clubs and societies in 1977.³³

A Primitive Methodist chapel was recorded in Marine Place in 1865,³⁴ and there was a preaching or mission room in Montague Street in 1873³⁵ and 1878,³⁶ possibly at the corner of Montague Street and Crescent Road on a site bought for a chapel in 1874.³⁷ It had closed by 1881. The Worthing mission was formed in 1875 and became a circuit in 1894. There was a cottage meeting in Wenban Road in 1874, and an iron chapel was opened in Chapel Road in 1880. It was moved to Lyndhurst Road in 1893, and was opened after use as an emergency hospital during the typhoid outbreak. A new chapel, which remained in use in 1977, was opened in Lyndhurst Road in 1929. The iron chapel was taken down after the Second World War. A new church was opened in Chapel Road in 1893; it was closed in 1956 and demolished in 1958. The Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists combined to form the Wesleyan Methodist circuit in 1937.³⁸

Baptist³⁹ services were held in 1878 by W. Stead, a pupil of C. H. Spurgeon,⁴⁰ in a room in Ann Street, and later in the Montague Hall. A church of 20 members was formed in 1879 and in 1881 a Particular Baptist chapel was opened in Christchurch Road.⁴¹ It was registered for worship in 1883⁴² and was replaced in 1885 by a church holding 500.⁴³ The Worthing church has done much to found new churches in the district.⁴⁴ In 1903 it started evening services and a Sunday school in Broadwater where a small church was opened in Penfold Road in 1905. The church, which was soon extended, remained a mission of the Worthing church until 1937. A new building was opened in 1969; the original building remained in use in 1970⁴⁵ but was used as a builder's office in 1976.⁴⁶ From the early 20th century the Worthing Baptist church greatly helped the Baptist congregation at Nepcote in Findon which moved to

⁷ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 43179; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1910 and later edns.).

⁸ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 45471; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1914 and later edns.).

⁹ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 50138, 62297.

¹⁰ Ex inf. the Fellowship.

¹¹ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 55643.

¹² F. Buffard, *Kent and Suss. Baptist Assocs.* (1963), 140.

¹³ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 43994.

¹⁴ *Worthing Herald*, 7 Apr. 1977.

¹⁵ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 14550; O.S. Map 1/500, Worthing (1875 edn.); W.S.R.O., MP 1401, f. 31.

¹⁶ J. S. Smith, *Map of Worthing* [1877]; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.).

¹⁷ O.S. Map 1/500, Worthing (1875 edn.).

¹⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900). ¹⁹ Ibid. (1905).

²⁰ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 14550; see above.

²¹ *Worthing Surv.* 236.

²² *The Times*, 30 Mar. 1931; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1935).

²³ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1940).

²⁴ Ex inf. the church secretary.

²⁵ Ex inf. Worthing Circuit Archivist.

²⁶ Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 38; G.R.O. Worship Returns, Suss. no. 42; cf. Evans, *Worthing* (1814), plan.

²⁷ H.O. 129/90/1/2/6; Shearsmith, *Worthing* (1841), 24; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 387 n.; Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 154.

²⁸ Ex inf. Worthing Circuit Archivist.

²⁹ *Suss. Coast Mercury*, 23 June 1900; G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 10868, 37714.

³⁰ H.O. 129/90/1/3/10.

³¹ Ex inf. Worthing Circuit Archivist.

³² G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 28216.

³³ *Worthing Surv.* 236; G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 54020, 67169; ex inf. the Revd. C. D. Johnson, minister.

³⁴ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1865), 83.

³⁵ Ex inf. Worthing Circuit Archivist.

³⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1878).

³⁷ C 54/17687 mm. 22-8; J. S. Smith, *Map of Worthing* [1877].

³⁸ Ex inf. Worthing Circuit Archivist, and the treasurer, Lyndhurst Rd. Methodist ch.; *Worthing Intelligencer*, 30 Dec. 1893; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900, 1935).

³⁹ The acct. of Baptists in Worthing is based on *Baptist Handbk.* (1885 and later edns.); *Worthing Surv.* 233-4; F. Buffard, *Kent and Suss. Baptist Assocs.* 105-6, 131-2, 140, except as indicated.

⁴⁰ *D.N.B.*

⁴¹ cf. C 54/18524 mm. 1-6.

⁴² G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 26837.

⁴³ *Baptist Handbk.* (1885), 335.

⁴⁴ Cf. also W. Tarring.

⁴⁵ Ex inf. the secretary, Broadwater Baptist ch.; G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 41047.

⁴⁶ *Worthing Herald*, 6 Aug. 1976.

a temporary building in Findon Valley in 1939, and became the Findon Valley Free Church (Baptist) in 1940. The building was enlarged in 1948, and the church acquired its own minister in 1949.⁴⁷ A new church was opened on the corner of Findon Road and Limetree Avenue in 1958,⁴⁸ and the old church was demolished after c. 1964.⁴⁹ In 1946 the Worthing church bought the former East Worthing Evangelical Free church in Pendine Avenue, which became the East Worthing Baptist church. It was registered for worship in 1947⁵⁰ and became an independent church c. 1951.⁵¹ Undenominational cottage meetings were held at Durrington in 1905, and a small Free church was opened in Greenland Road in 1912 when it had 72 members. It was registered in 1925, and in 1943 joined the Baptist Association. By 1949 it had 100 members, and it survived in 1976 with 193 members.⁵²

The Calvinist Hope chapel in Teville Road recorded from c. 1890⁵³ was closed c. 1906. Meetings were held at St. Dunstan's Road for a short time, and in 1907 the small Calvinistic Strict Baptist Ebenezer chapel was opened in Portland Road.⁵⁴ It continued in 1976.

The Old Baptist Union Providence chapel in Marine Place was registered for worship in 1896 and was replaced in 1906⁵⁵ by the Baptist chapel in Clifton Road. That in turn was replaced in 1908 by the Old Baptist Assembly Hall in Bedford Row which flourished until c. 1928.⁵⁶

The Salvation Army barracks in Prospect Place were registered in 1883.⁵⁷ Sunday services were held in the Montague Hall by 1884 when there were violent riots against the Army in the town. On one occasion troops were called from Brighton and the Riot Act was read. As a result the tenancy of the Montague Hall was ended, and Sunday services were afterwards held in the barracks.⁵⁸ Barracks were registered in Crescent Road in 1887 and later,⁵⁹ and a new hall founded there in 1912⁶⁰ remained in use in 1977.⁶¹ Salvation Army quarters were recorded in Milton Street c. 1914.⁶²

Christian Scientists met in the St. James's, formerly Montague, hall in 1910,⁶³ and the Christian Science Society met in Broadway c. 1914.⁶⁴ A hall, later the First Church of Christ Scientist, Worthing,

was opened in Broadwater Road in 1921 and enlarged in 1930. A new church was opened in 1939⁶⁵ and there was a reading room in Brighton Road in 1976.⁶⁶ The Second Church of Christ Scientist, Worthing, started in 1938 with meetings in a private house in West Worthing. In 1939 a bungalow was bought in Grand Avenue where services were held until a Sunday school was completed in 1951. Services were held in the Sunday school until a new church was opened in 1960, when the bungalow was demolished.⁶⁷ There was a reading room in Tarring Road in 1976.⁶⁸

A small group of Quakers met in various places in the town from c. 1923.⁶⁹ Part of a house in Downview Road, West Worthing, was registered for meetings in 1945⁷⁰ and was replaced by a meeting-house in Mill Road c. 1958.⁷¹

About 1922 c. 15 Jehovah's Witnesses met in a building in Montague Street. By 1937 meetings were held at Grafton Road⁷² where they continued until a Kingdom Hall was registered in Marine Parade in 1948.⁷³ From early 1972 meetings were held in a room in the town hall.⁷⁴

A Spiritualist church in Grafton Road recorded c. 1924⁷⁵ was registered for worship in 1926,⁷⁶ and continued in 1977. A Spiritualist Healing Mission was recorded in Liverpool Road c. 1940,⁷⁷ and a Spiritual Healing Sanctuary was registered in Forest Road, Broadwater, in 1948.⁷⁸ A Spiritualist Brotherhood church was registered in Brougham Road between 1946 and 1971.⁷⁹

The Foursquare Gospel Alliance's Elim Pentecostal church in Grosvenor Road was begun in 1931⁸⁰ and registered for worship in 1932.⁸¹ It continued in 1976.

A congregation of Unitarians, formed in 1964, met in the Friends' meeting-house in Mill Road in 1977.⁸²

The Brethren's meeting-house in Chapel Road, registered in 1892,⁸³ was presumably the Gospel hall recorded there until c. 1925.⁸⁴ In 1928 the Christian Brethren registered the former Old Baptist Assembly Hall in Bedford Row as a Gospel hall.⁸⁵ It had become the Bedford Row Evangelical church by 1977.⁸⁶

The Milton House academy in Brighton Road was

⁴⁷ *Findon Valley Free Ch. (Baptist) Hist.* (1959-60), [6, 19-20]. ⁴⁸ *Baptist Handbk.* (1960), p. v.

⁴⁹ Ex inf. the minister.

⁵⁰ G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 55643, 61588; Char. Com. files.

⁵¹ Ex inf. the church secretary.

⁵² Buffard, *Baptist Assocs.* 135; G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 49713; *Baptist Union Dir.* (1976-7).

⁵³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1891, 1895); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900, 1905).

⁵⁴ R. F. Chambers, *Strict Baptist Chapels of Eng.* ii [1954], 37-8; date on bldg.

⁵⁵ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 35521; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

⁵⁶ G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 41499, 42950.

⁵⁷ Ibid. no. 27304; *The Times*, 26 Aug. 1884.

⁵⁸ *Illus. Lond. News*, 30 Aug. 1884, pp. 205-6; *The Times*, 21 Aug.-17 Nov. 1884; *Suss. Coast Mercury*, 3 Jan. 1885; Elleray, *Worthing*, pls. 44-6.

⁵⁹ G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 30509, 33247, 47438.

⁶⁰ Date on bldg.

⁶¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1891 and later edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900 and later edns.).

⁶² *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1914-15).

⁶³ Ibid. (1910).

⁶⁴ Ibid. (1914-15). ⁶⁵ Ex inf. the clerk, First Ch. of Christ Scientist, Worthing.

⁶⁶ *Worthing Herald*, 24 Sept. 1976.

⁶⁷ Dedic. notice at ch.

⁶⁸ *Worthing Herald*, 24 Sept. 1976.

⁶⁹ *Worthing Surv.* 237; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1925, 1940).

⁷⁰ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 61078.

⁷¹ Ibid. no. 66531.

⁷² Ex inf. Mr. C. W. Woodland, Worthing; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1940).

⁷³ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 62170.

⁷⁴ Ex inf. Mr. Woodland.

⁷⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1925).

⁷⁶ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 50242.

⁷⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1940).

⁷⁸ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 61987.

⁷⁹ Ibid. no. 61259.

⁸⁰ Date on bldg.

⁸¹ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 53748.

⁸² *Genl. Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches Dir.* (1976-7), 44; *Worthing Herald*, 25 Mar. 1977.

⁸³ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 33498.

⁸⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900 and later edns.).

⁸⁵ G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 42950, 51546; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1930, 1940).

⁸⁶ Ch. notice board.

registered by Calvinists in 1877 and survived in 1925.⁸⁷ Another meeting-room in Brighton Road was recorded between 1900 and 1940.⁸⁸ The West Worthing Assembly was recorded c. 1910⁸⁹ and the Veritas, later Unity, Hall, Ann Street, was registered for non-sectarian Christians in 1914. Its registration was cancelled in 1928 but the hall was still recorded c. 1930.⁹⁰ Meeting-rooms registered in Tarring Road in 1934 were recorded in 1940,⁹¹ and the Advent Mission Hall registered for British Advent Missions in Chapel Road in 1943 had closed by 1946. The Crusader Hall in Wiston Avenue was registered between 1952 and 1964, the Clifton Hall in Clifton Road was registered in 1959, and the Theosophical Hall in Clifton Road in 1961.⁹²

The history of nonconformist meeting-places in the area formerly comprising the ancient parish of Goring is reserved for treatment elsewhere.

EDUCATION. The first schools in Worthing were apparently for visitors' children, and by 1811 there were one academy and two seminaries.⁹³ Such institutions and their successors, the private schools, became important in the town.⁹⁴ In 1833 there were four day schools and three boarding schools for a total of 161 boys and 71 girls who were taught at their parents' expense.⁹⁵ Eleven private schools were listed in 1867, 26 in 1887, 32 c. 1935, but only 7 in 1975.⁹⁶

The first free school was established in 1812. A school board was elected in 1900⁹⁷ and was replaced as the authority for elementary education by the corporation in 1903.⁹⁸ By 1938 schools in the borough had been reorganized in accordance with the Hadow Report,⁹⁹ and the corporation continued as elementary education authority from 1944 to 1974.¹ There were two grammar schools under the Education Act, 1944, and reorganization on comprehensive lines was carried out from 1965.²

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OPENED BEFORE 1900. A free school for boys was established in 1812 in the

former barracks in the High Street. It was financed by subscriptions, and strongly supported by W. Davison, incumbent of the chapel of ease. The organist of the chapel was the first master.³ In 1818 there were 160 boys in the school,⁴ which had become a National school by c. 1823.⁵ Net-making was taught in 1824 and later, the boys receiving part of the proceeds from the work.⁶ There were 104 boys in 1833 when the school was supported by voluntary contributions and weekly payments.⁷ A new schoolroom, classroom, and master's house were built in Richmond Road c. 1834,⁸ and c. 1847 there were 133 boys on the roll.⁹ Average attendance was 126 in 1873, and 154 in 1893 when school fees continued.¹⁰ In 1900 the school became the Richmond Road board school,¹¹ which had closed by 1902 when the boys were transferred to the Sussex Road board school.¹²

For some years before 1814 the wife of the rector of Broadwater ran a Sunday school for girls.¹³ A girls' day school opened under her patronage in 1815¹⁴ was also supported by the Revd. W. Davison¹⁵ and had c. 160 girls in 1818.¹⁶ It had become a National school by c. 1823.¹⁷ It stood at the corner of North Street and Chapel Road in 1824 when needlework and occasionally straw-plaiting were taught.¹⁸ In 1833 the school had 84 pupils and was supported by subscriptions and weekly payments.¹⁹ There were 69 pupils c. 1847²⁰ and 130 by 1859 when the building had become inadequate.²¹ The school appears to have occupied the Chapel Street infants' school for a short time²² before being replaced by the Worthing Church of England girls' and infants' school.²³

Two infants' schools were started in 1815, mainly through the efforts of the Revd. W. Davison, and were claimed to be among the earliest in England.²⁴ By 1818 each had c. 40 children,²⁵ both were National schools by 1825,²⁶ and one at least was at first on the site later occupied by the girls' National school.²⁷ The two schools were on separate sites in 1833, when they were supported by subscriptions and weekly payments.²⁸ A building for one of the

⁸⁷ G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 23460, 48865.

⁸⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900 and later edns.); G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 49765.

⁸⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1910).

⁹⁰ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 46018; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1914 and later edns.).

⁹¹ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 54999; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1925 and later edns.).

⁹² G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 60115, 63484, 67368, 68393.

⁹³ *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1811), 29-30; cf. Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 45; *Watering Places of G.B. and Fash. Dir.* 73; *ibid.* dir. sect. 18; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 397.

⁹⁴ e.g. *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 28; *ibid.* (1865), 32; *Royal Guide*, 35; cf. E. W. Gilbert, *Brighton* (1954), 197-9.

⁹⁵ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 964.

⁹⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867, 1887); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1935, 1975).

⁹⁷ *List of Sch. Bds.*, 1902 [Cd. 1038], p. 86, H.C. (1902), lxxxix.

⁹⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

⁹⁹ *Worthing Surv.* 248; cf. *The Times*, 1 Jan. 1927.

¹ *Educ. Authorities Dir.* (1977), pp. ix, 131-2.

² Ex inf. Southern Area Educ. Officer, W. Suss. C.C.

³ *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1811), 38; *ibid.* (1813), 61; Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 40; *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 21; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 461.

⁴ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 954.

⁵ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1823-4), 954.

⁶ Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 39-40; *ibid.* (1841), 25;

Wallis's Worthing (1826), 41; *ibid.* (1843), 30.

⁷ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 964.

⁸ Ed. 7/123, 124; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887).

⁹ *Church School Inquiry*, 1846-7, 4-5.

¹⁰ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1873-4* [C. 1019-I], p. 420, H.C. (1874), xviii; *Return of Schs. 1893* [C. 7529], pp. 606-7, H.C. (1894), lxxv.

¹¹ *Schs. in Receipt of Parl. Grants, 1900-1* [Cd. 703], p. 246, H.C. (1901), lv.

¹² Ed. 7/123.

¹³ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 56-7.

¹⁴ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 21; *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1817), 42.

¹⁵ Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 41.

¹⁶ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 954.

¹⁷ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1823-4), 954.

¹⁸ Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 40-1.

¹⁹ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 964.

²⁰ *Church School Inquiry*, 1846-7, 4-5.

²¹ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 15, 21.

²² C 54/12434 no. 3; C 54/17605 mm. 21-6; C 54/17793 mm. 24-8.

²³ Ed. 7/123; *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1886-7* [C. 5123-I], p. 609, H.C. (1887), xxviii; *ibid.* 1887-8 [C. 5467-I], p. 660, H.C. (1888), xxxviii; Smail, *Map Story*, 143.

²⁴ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 14, 21.

²⁵ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 954.

²⁶ 17th Rep. of Nat. Soc. (1828), 90.

²⁷ *Wallis's Worthing* (1826), plan.

²⁸ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 964.

schools was erected on the east side of Chapel Street, later Portland Road, c. 1840,²⁹ and in 1845 the other was in Chapel Road.³⁰ About 1847 the Chapel Road school had 182 children, and the Chapel Street school 130.³¹ The Chapel Street school appears to have been absorbed into the Christchurch girls' and infants' school,³² and in 1853 the Chapel Road school was rebuilt as the Davison infant school as a memorial to the Revd. W. Davison (d. 1852). The Davison school's average attendance was 120 in 1862 when there was also a winter evening school.³³ It became a girls' and infants' school in the late 1870s,³⁴ with an average attendance of 260 in 1893.³⁵ The infants were transferred to the Sussex Road council school c. 1907.³⁶

The Church Middle Class, later Christ Church, boys' school, recorded from c. 1862,³⁷ occupied the building of the former Chapel Street National infants' school.³⁸ It first received an annual grant in 1875–6 when it had 43 pupils.³⁹ Average attendance was 209 in 1887 and 238 in 1893.⁴⁰

The Worthing Church, later Christ Church, National girls' and infants' schools were housed in 1860 in an elaborate new Gothic building south of Christ Church which was paid for mainly by subscriptions. There were 115 girls and 170 infants in 1872 when the schools were supported by voluntary contributions and school pence.⁴¹ An annual grant was first received in 1873–4 when the average attendance was c. 200,⁴² as it was in 1893.⁴³ Amid some controversy the Christ Church schools were transferred to the school board c. 1901 and were amalgamated as the Christ Church board school.⁴⁴ The boys' department was closed in 1926,⁴⁵ and by 1932 the school had become a junior mixed and infant school which had an average attendance of 152 in 1938.⁴⁶ The school closed in 1942 when the children were transferred to the Holy Trinity, Heene, and Sussex Road schools.⁴⁷ In 1977 the school buildings of 1860

were used as a furniture store and the former boys' school was the Christ Church church hall.

The St. George's National school for boys, girls, and infants was opened in Lyndhurst Road in 1874, when average attendance was c. 67. It was then supported by voluntary contributions and school pence.⁴⁸ The site was enlarged in 1875 and a school-house built c. 1876;⁴⁹ the school was enlarged in 1886⁵⁰ and 1897, and average attendance was 386 in 1899.⁵¹ In 1900 it became the Worthing board school,⁵² later St. George's council school.⁵³ The girls were transferred to the Sussex Road council school in 1907,⁵⁴ but it was a mixed and infant school again in 1922. Average attendance declined from 268 in 1932 to 85 in 1938.⁵⁵ The school closed in 1940 and the children were later transferred to the Sussex Road junior mixed and infant school.⁵⁶ The building was sold in 1957.⁵⁷

The Holy Trinity infant school was held in the church mission room in Anglesea Street in 1884.⁵⁸ It received an annual grant from 1886⁵⁹ and became part of the Holy Trinity mixed and infant school built in Howard Street in 1891, at which no fees were charged.⁶⁰ Average attendance was 375 in 1899⁶¹ and it had become a junior mixed and infant school by 1932. Average attendance was 349 in 1938.⁶² The school was closed in 1961 when the children were transferred to the Heene, Lyndhurst Road, and Elm Grove schools.⁶³ The building was later used as a furniture store⁶⁴ before being demolished.

The St. Andrew's Church of England school, Clifton Road, was opened as a private mixed and infant school in 1897 in a building erected in 1891,⁶⁵ the opening having been delayed by the typhoid outbreak of 1893.⁶⁶ It received an annual grant by 1899,⁶⁷ and continued to charge fees in the early 20th century. Average attendance was 390 in 1906,⁶⁸ the school was enlarged in 1914,⁶⁹ and it became a senior boys' school in 1927.⁷⁰

²⁹ C 54/12434 no. 3; Smail, *Map Story*, 139.

³⁰ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1845); I.R. 29/35/46 f. 26; I.R. 30/35/46.

³¹ *Church School Inquiry*, 1846–7, 4–5.

³² Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1845, 1867).

³³ *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 14; Ed. 7/123; *Gent. Mag.* cxxx(1), 632.

³⁴ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1875–6 [C. 1513–I], p. 641, H.C. (1876), xxiii; *ibid.* 1879–80 [C. 2562–I], p. 707, H.C. (1880), xxii.

³⁵ *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 606, H.C. (1894), lxxv.

³⁶ Ed. 7/123; *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], p. 643, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi; see below.

³⁷ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1862, 1867); *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1865), 82.

³⁸ Ed. 7/123; Smail, *Map Story*, 139.

³⁹ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1875–6 [C. 1513–I], p. 641, H.C. (1876), xxiii.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 1887–8 [C. 5467–I], p. 660, H.C. (1888) xxxviii; *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 606, H.C. (1894), lxxv.

⁴¹ *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past*, 158; Ed. 7/123; C 54/15477 no. 5; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.); Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 24.

⁴² *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1873–4 [C. 1019–I], p. 420, H.C. (1874), xviii.

⁴³ *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 606, H.C. (1894), lxxv.

⁴⁴ *The Times*, 31 Jan. 1901; *Schs. in Receipt of Parl. Grants*, 1900–1 [Cd. 703], p. 246, H.C. (1901), lv; *List of Schs. under Admin. of Bd.*, 1901–2 [Cd. 1277], p. 246, H.C. (1902), lxxix.

⁴⁵ Ed. 7/123.

⁴⁶ *Bd. of Educ.*, *List 21*, 1932 (H.M.S.O.), 389; *ibid.* 1938, 404.

⁴⁷ Ex inf. Southern Area Educ. Officer, W. Suss. C.C.

⁴⁸ Ed. 7/123; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.); C 54/17542 mm. 29–33.

⁴⁹ Char. Com. files; *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1876), 98.

⁵⁰ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1887).

⁵¹ Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1910); *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 607, H.C. (1894), lxxv; *ibid.* 1899 [Cd. 315], p. 828, H.C. (1900), lxxv(2).

⁵² *Schs. in Receipt of Parl. Grants*, 1899–1900 [Cd. 332], p. 246, H.C. (1900), lxiv.

⁵³ *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], p. 643, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi.

⁵⁴ Ed. 7/123.

⁵⁵ *Bd. of Educ.*, *List 21*, 1922, 344; *ibid.* 1932, 389; *ibid.* 1938, 404.

⁵⁶ Ex inf. Southern Area Educ. Officer, W. Suss. C.C.; Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1946).

⁵⁷ Char. Com. files.

⁵⁸ Ed. 7/123; *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1885), 115.

⁵⁹ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1886–7 [C. 5123–I], p. 609, H.C. (1887), xxviii.

⁶⁰ Ed. 7/123; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁶¹ *Return of Schs.* 1899 [Cd. 315], p. 828, H.C. (1900), lxxv(2).

⁶² *Bd. of Educ.*, *List 21*, 1932, 389; *ibid.* 1938, 527.

⁶³ Ex inf. Southern Area Educ. Officer, W. Suss. C.C.

⁶⁴ Char. Com. files.

⁶⁵ Ed. 7/123; Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1921).

⁶⁶ *Story of St. Andrew's, Worthing*, 1888–1938, 10 (copy in W.R.L.).

⁶⁷ *Schs. in Receipt of Parl. Grants*, 1899–1900 [Cd. 332], p. 246, H.C. (1900), lxiv.

⁶⁸ *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], p. 643, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi.

⁶⁹ Kelly's *Dir. Worthing* (1921).

⁷⁰ *Bd. of Educ.*, *List 21*, 1932, 389.

A Wesleyan day school, held in a schoolroom built in 1816, had an average attendance of 20 boys and 40 girls in 1851.⁷¹ In that year it moved to a former billiard room in Marine Place.⁷² Sometimes described as a girls' school,⁷³ it received an annual grant from 1852⁷⁴ but had closed by 1867.⁷⁵

The Institution British day school was established by 1862 in the Christian and Literary Institution in Montague Street. In 1865 c. 70 children, mainly of fishermen and labourers, attended the school and paid fees.⁷⁶ It received an annual grant from 1866⁷⁷ but had closed by 1887.⁷⁸

The Graham Road Protestant Evangelical mixed school was built c. 1867. It was owned and managed by Thomas Graham in 1873, when average attendance was c. 80 and school fees were charged.⁷⁹ The school received an annual grant from 1875,⁸⁰ and had an average attendance of 161 in 1893,⁸¹ but had closed by 1899.⁸²

A small Roman Catholic school was opened c. 1864, and a schoolroom was built near the church of St. Mary of the Angels in 1873. A mixed school, it was known as St. Joseph's by 1877, when c. 33 children attended and paid school pence. The school was enlarged in 1877,⁸³ received an annual grant from 1879,⁸⁴ and had an average attendance of 84 in 1899.⁸⁵ It had become a mixed and infant school by 1910,⁸⁶ and was enlarged c. 1920.⁸⁷ In 1929 it was reopened as St. Mary's school in new premises in Cobden Road,⁸⁸ which were enlarged c. 1935.⁸⁹ Average attendance was 303 in 1938⁹⁰ and 371 in 1976.⁹¹

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OPENED 1900–44. Sussex Road board school: opened 1902 as a boys' school;⁹² average attendance 237 in 1906. Reorganized and enlarged 1907 as the Sussex Road council school to which infants and girls were transferred from elsewhere; average attendance 776 in 1914.⁹³ Reorganized in 1927 as mixed senior school with infants' department. Infants' department closed by 1938.⁹⁴

Sussex Road junior mixed and infant school: re-opened 1941. Renamed Homefield 1952; closed

1960, the children being transferred to Lyndhurst Road, Downsbrook, and Whytemead schools.⁹⁵

Elm Grove mixed and infant council school: opened 1905;⁹⁶ temporary building for infants opened 1910.⁹⁷ In 1914 271 boys and girls and 81 infants; average attendance 170 in 1938,⁹⁸ 291 in 1976. Became a First school in 1977.⁹⁹

Durrington mixed and infant council school: opened 1908 in temporary premises with many children from West Tarring. Moved to new building 1909; average attendance 121 in 1914, 185 in 1938. Became First and Middle school 1973; extended 1976; average attendance 772 in 1976.¹

Ham Road mixed and infant council school: opened 1910;² average attendance 282 in 1914.³ Between 1932 and 1939 replaced by Dominion Road junior mixed and infant school.⁴ Infants' department there, opened 1939, became Whytemead county infant school; average attendance 310 in 1976. Remainder of Dominion Road school became Downsbrook county junior mixed, later Middle, school; average attendance 759 in 1976.⁵

Lyndhurst Road junior mixed and infant council school: opened 1936;⁶ average attendance 419 in 1938.⁷ Middle school in Chesswood Road opened 1972. Lyndhurst County First and Middle school had average attendance of 602 in 1976.⁸

PRIMARY SCHOOLS OPENED AFTER 1945.⁹ The Vale county junior mixed and infant school: opened in Findon Valley 1951.¹⁰ Became First and Middle school 1974; average attendance 471 in 1976.

Selden county junior mixed and infant school: opened in a converted radar station in Palatine Road 1951.¹¹ New infant school opened in Nelson Road 1954; became First school 1974; average attendance 401 in 1976. Maybridge, later Selden, county junior mixed school: opened in Nelson Road 1954; extended 1959 and 1963. Became Middle school 1974; average attendance 429 in 1976.

West Park county infant school: opened in Clive Avenue 1952; became First school 1974; average attendance 268 in 1976.

West Park county junior mixed school: opened

⁷¹ Ed. 7/124.

⁷² C 54/14373 no. 1.

⁷³ e.g. *Wallis's Worthing* (1843), 29; *Mins. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1851–2, ii [1480], p. 545, H.C. (1852), xl.

⁷⁴ *Mins. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1851–2, i [1479], p. 163, H.C. (1852), xxxix.

⁷⁵ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1867–8 [4051], p. 716, H.C. (1867–8), xxv.

⁷⁶ Ed. 7/124; *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1865), 19.

⁷⁷ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1866–7 [3882], p. 646, H.C. (1867), xxii.

⁷⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887).

⁷⁹ Ed. 7/124.

⁸⁰ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1875–6 [C. 2562–I], p. 707, H.C. (1880), xxii.

⁸¹ *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 606, H.C. (1894), lxv.

⁸² *Ibid.* 1899 [Cd. 315], p. 828, H.C. (1900), lxv (2); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁸³ Ed. 7/123; *Worthing Surv.* 231; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

⁸⁴ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1879–80 [C. 2562–I], p. 707, H.C. (1880), xxii.

⁸⁵ *Return of Schs.* 1899 [Cd. 315], p. 828, H.C. (1900), lxv (2).

⁸⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1910).

⁸⁷ *Worthing Surv.* 231; *Bd. of Educ.*, List 21, 1919 (H.M.S.O.), 345; *ibid.* 1922, 344.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* 1932, 389.

⁸⁹ *Worthing Surv.* 231.

⁹⁰ *Bd. of Educ.*, List 21, 1938, 404.

⁹¹ Ex inf. Southern Area Educ. Officer, W. Suss. C. C.

⁹² Ed. 7/123; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

⁹³ *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], p. 643, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi; Ed. 7/123; *Bd. of Educ.*, List 21, 1914, 526–7.

⁹⁴ *Bd. of Educ.*, List 21, 1932, 389; *ibid.* 1938, 404.

⁹⁵ Ex inf. Southern Area Educ. Officer, W. Suss. C. C.

⁹⁶ Ed. 7/123; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1905); *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], p. 643, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi.

⁹⁷ Ed. 7/123.

⁹⁸ *Bd. of Educ.*, List 21, 1914, 526; *ibid.* 1938, 404.

⁹⁹ Ex inf. Southern Area Educ. Officer, W. Suss. C. C.

¹ Ed. 7/123; *Bd. of Educ.*, List 21, 1914, 522; *ibid.* 1938, 404; ex inf. Southern Area Educ. Officer, W. Suss. C. C.

² Ed. 7/123.

³ *Bd. of Educ.*, List 21, 1914, 527.

⁴ *Ibid.* 1932, 389; *ibid.* 1938, 404; *Worthing Surv.* 248.

⁵ Ex inf. Southern Area Educ. Officer, W. Suss. C. C.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Bd. of Educ.*, List 21, 1938, 404.

⁸ Ex inf. Southern Area Educ. Officer, W. Suss. C. C.

⁹ Except where otherwise stated this acct. is based on information supplied by the Southern Area Educ. Officer, W. Suss. C.C.; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1940 and later edns.).

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., MP 173, f. 25.

¹¹ S.C.M. xxv. 206.

in Marlborough Road 1953; became Middle school 1974; average attendance 408 in 1976.

The English Martyrs Roman Catholic infant and junior school: opened in Derwent Drive 1973; average attendance 152 in 1976.

The Hawthorns First school: opened in Columbia Drive 1977.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.¹² Worthing high school for girls: county council took over a private school in Bedford Row, 1909. Moved to new buildings in South Farm Road 1914. Junior school apparently in Shelley Road added 1918. School enlarged 1931; became secondary grammar school under Education Act, 1944; became Gaisford girls' high school 1973; average attendance 723 in 1976.

Worthing high school for boys: opened in Broadwater Road 1924; enlarged three times before 1929 and in 1934. Became secondary grammar school under Education Act, 1944; moved to Bolsover Road 1963. Became sixth form college 1973; average attendance c. 700 in 1976.

Worthing Church of England girls' school: Davison school, Chapel Road, reorganized for senior girls 1927. Average attendance 235 in 1938.¹³ Became secondary modern school under Education Act, 1944; moved to Selbourn Road 1960. Became Church of England girls' high school 1973; average attendance 672 in 1976.

St. Andrew's Church of England school: Clifton Road school reorganized for senior boys 1927. Average attendance 222 in 1938.¹⁴ Buildings extended 1940;¹⁵ became secondary modern school under Education Act, 1944. Moved to Little High Street 1959, to Sackville Road 1965. Became Church of England boys' high school 1973; average attendance 763 in 1976. Clifton Road building demolished 1971.¹⁶

Sussex Road school: senior school remained after closure of infant department 1938; average attendance 279 boys, 233 girls.¹⁷ Boys' school closed 1940. Moved to Ringmer Road as county secondary girls' school 1938. Became part of Durrington high school 1973.

Tarring boys' high school: opened 1940; became comprehensive school 1973; average attendance 707 in 1976.

St. Mary's, later Southwell, Roman Catholic secondary modern school: opened in Goring Street 1957. Became Chatsmore Roman Catholic high school 1973; average attendance 472 in 1976.

Worthing technical high school: opened in Union Place as Worthing junior technical school for building 1949. Moved to the Boulevard 1957; 1973 combined with county secondary girls' school to become Durrington high school; average attendance 1,185 in 1976.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS. The Worthing school of art and science, existed by 1890. It was run by the corporation in 1893.¹⁸ It later shared Richmond House with the library, before moving to Rowlands Road. It was in Union Place by 1912.¹⁹ By 1938, as the county school of arts and crafts, it served the whole county.²⁰ Called the West Sussex college of arts and crafts by 1953, it was enlarged in 1958 and 1963,²¹ and later became the West Sussex college of design.²²

In 1948 the county council established an adult education centre in Union Place, which was enlarged in 1964²³ and continued in 1977.

The Worthing technical institute, opened in Union Place in 1955, became Worthing college of further education in 1958.²⁴ It occupied buildings in different parts of the town until 1964 when all departments were housed in the former boys' high school premises in Broadwater Road.²⁵ It was renamed Worthing college of technology in 1977.

The George Pringle school for sub-normal children was opened in Palatine Road in 1951.²⁶

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR.²⁷ Humphrys' alms-houses were founded in 1858 by Robert and Ann Humphrys in memory of their son Harry, for Anglican married couples, widows, or spinsters resident in Broadwater parish. Six houses were built in Humphrys Road in that year,²⁸ endowed with adjoining land, a £78 yearly rent-charge to pay weekly allowances, and £1,000 stock for maintenance. Two more houses were built c. 1867 in Portland Road,²⁹ with money bequeathed by Robert Humphrys's will dated 1860. Part of the land was sold c. 1922, and the rent-charge was redeemed between 1890 and 1954. The weekly allowances were discontinued from c. 1929 as each house fell vacant, and had ceased by 1951. The trustees were empowered to charge weekly contributions by a Scheme of 1953. The houses needed modernizing by 1957; one was closed c. 1959, and in 1971 those in Humphrys Road were rebuilt and those in Portland Road modernized. By will proved 1970 Edith Hastings left £5,062 to the trustees, which went towards the rebuilding. Jane Butler by will proved 1936 bequeathed £100 to buy cigarettes and tea for the inmates. In the 1960s the income was distributed at Christmas. The Butler bequest was amalgamated with the alms-house charity by a Scheme of 1972; £4.80 was paid out in 1975.

St. Elizabeth's alms-houses were founded in 1859 by Alfred Burges of Blackheath (Kent), who gave £650 to build houses for four women, preferably members of the Church of England, in New Town, later Clifton Road, and £1,700 stock as an endow-

¹² This acct. is based on *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1910 and later edns.); *Worthing Surv.* 243, 250; *S.C.M.* xxiv. 398; inf. from Southern Area Educ. Officer, W. Suss. C.C.

¹³ *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1932* (H.M.S.O.), 389; *ibid.* 1938, 404.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ D. R. Elleray, *St. Andrew's Ch., Worthing* (1977), 37.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ See above; *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1938*, 404.

¹⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1891); *Return of Local Authorities' Funds applied to Tech. Educ. 1893-5* [C. 7788], p. 80, H.C. (1895), lxxvii.

¹⁹ *Worthing Surv.* 252-3; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1905, 1907, 1912-13).

²⁰ *Worthing Surv.* 244-7; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930 and later edns.).

²¹ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1953); *Educ. in W. Suss.* 1954-9 (W. Suss. C.C.), 111-13; *ibid.* 1959-64, 100-1.

²² Ex inf. Southern Area Educ. Officer, W. Suss. C.C.

²³ *Educ. in W. Suss.* 1954-9, 115-16; *ibid.* 1959-64, 101.

²⁴ Ex inf. Southern Area Educ. Officer, W. Suss. C.C.

²⁵ *Educ. in W. Suss.* 1954-9, 100.

²⁶ Ex inf. Southern Area Educ. Officer, W. Suss. C.C.

²⁷ See also Broadwater. Except where otherwise stated the following is based on Char. Com. files.

²⁸ *French's Dir. Worthing* (1859), 44; *Breads's Guide Worthing* (1859), 24; Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 31.

²⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867, 1870).

ment and to pay weekly allowances. The red and blue brick houses were built in 1860 and by 1864 the founder had increased the endowment to £2,260 stock.³⁰ By 1915 the endowment was £3,800 stock and it was further increased by £400 stock under the will of Miriam Melville, proved 1937. Weekly allowances had ceased by 1959, when a small amount of coal was provided for the inmates. The alms-houses were modernized in 1965 and under a Scheme of 1966 the trustees were empowered to charge inmates weekly contributions.

About 1920 John Pearson of Worthing established Pearson's Retreat Cottage Homes for poor, elderly inhabitants of Worthing at the east end of the town, on the north side of Brighton Road. In 1920 he and his wife Fanny gave to the corporation as trustee 2½ a. on which there were 18 cottage homes, a reading room, a detached cottage, and a small-holding. Preference was to be given to married couples, two cottages were reserved for spinsters, and a maintenance fund of £500 stock was set up.³¹ In 1923 Pearson and his wife gave a further 4 a. adjoining. By will proved 1929 Pearson left c. £19,000³² to the corporation to support and extend the charity, and for a yearly allowance of 15s. to each inmate. The corporation built 26 more cottages in 1936-7, and all the cottages were let free until 1954. In 1958 c. 1½ a. of the land was sold. By 1967 the original cottages were in poor repair, and they were later demolished; in 1977 20 new dwellings were built at the north end of the original site.

In 1953, to commemorate the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, the mayor of Worthing and others raised a fund by public subscription to build small homes for deserving residents. Eight 'Coronation homelets' were built on land belonging to Pearson's Retreat.³³ By 1960 the charity had received further funds from donations and legacies, and by 1977 57 homelets had been built.³⁴

The Irene Gowland Trust was founded by Thomas Gowland in memory of his wife in 1968. He gave £2,000 cash, £6,500 in mortgages, and three farms in Yorkshire to found a home in Worthing for the elderly poor. The trust fund, eventually worth £165,000, was used to buy and convert an existing nursing home for 20 people; it was officially opened, as Irene House, in 1976.³⁵

By will proved 1835 Lucy Hawes of Worthing gave £1,000 stock, one quarter of the income to be paid to the free schools of the town, and the rest in kind to the poor of Worthing. In 1902 it was decided to confine the poor's benefits to the part of Worthing south of the Teville stream. In 1974 £12 was paid out.

By will proved 1869 Harriet Burford of Worthing devised the income from £100 to buy coal in winter for the aged poor and needy sick of the town. In 1973-4 £3 was spent on vouchers for coal or clothes.

Maria Steele of Worthing by will proved 1892 gave £400, subject to a life-interest, the income to

buy coal or blankets for the poor of Worthing. In 1896 £360 was invested in stock, and in 1973-4 £8 was spent on vouchers for coal or clothes.

The Worthing and Broadwater Provident and Relief Society, started in the mid 19th century, provided coal in winter and ran a soup kitchen by 1880. A permanent kitchen and distribution centre for coal, soup, and bread was built c. 1893 in Grafton Road. It was open daily during the typhoid outbreak of 1893.³⁶ By c. 1920 the building was let. A Scheme of 1932 widened the Soup Kitchen Fund's objects; the building was sold in 1933 and c. £700 comprising the proceeds of sale and accumulated income, were invested in stock. For some years the trustees made grants to Worthing hospital, until a Scheme of 1951 altered the charity's objects to include supplying poor residents of the town with clothes, fuel, and medical and other aid. In 1974 £53 was distributed.

William Potter, a Worthing grocer,³⁷ by will proved 1896 gave £2,000, the income to be used to relieve old people connected with the town. In 1968 the charity held £2,963 stock and £471 of accumulated income. In 1973 £173 was distributed.³⁸

The Aubrey Fletcher Memorial Home in Christchurch Road was founded in 1910 by public subscription to provide nursing for the poor of Worthing. By 1934 it had become the nurses' home of the Worthing District Nursing Association, and it was let to the county council as a nurses' home from 1948 to 1952. By a Scheme of 1952 the charity was empowered to supply domestic and other help; the home was sold in 1953, and the proceeds invested in stock. In 1954 £200 given by Alice Barnett by will proved in the same year was invested likewise. By 1976 the income of both charities was distributed as part of the District Nursing Fund, which in that year had an income of c. £130.³⁹

Sarah Tubbs by will proved 1921 gave £50, the income to be spent on coal or groceries at Christmas for old people living near St. Matthew's church. In 1965 £8 16s. was spent on groceries.

Charles Whitcomb by will proved 1944 gave £2,000, the income to be applied for the benefit of existing or past poor residents of Worthing, preference being given to retired employees of Potter, Bailey and Co., the Worthing grocers,⁴⁰ their widows and children, or old customers of the firm. He also left £1,000, the income to be distributed at Christmas to impoverished ladies resident in Worthing.

Other charities include the Brighton and Worthing Charitable Trust for the Elderly which was founded in 1967 by an anonymous donor who gave 70,000 £1 shares, the income to be divided equally between two Brighton charities, the Worthing Society for the Blind, and the Worthing and District Council of Social Service. In 1973-4 £1,382 was paid to each of the two Worthing charities.

³⁰ Inscr. on bldg.; cf. *Char. Digest Suss.*, H.C. 433 (20), pp. 4-5 (1867-8), lii (2).

³¹ *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* (1972-3).

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Ex inf. the chairman, Worthing Coronation Homelets Trust.

³⁴ Souvenir programme of opening ceremony of final block of Coronation homelets, 1975.

³⁵ *Worthing Herald*, 29 Oct., 5 Nov. 1976.

³⁶ W.R.L., Worthing pamphlets, xix, p. 271; C 54/19750 mm. 19-20; Kelly, *Rep. Epidemic*, 58.

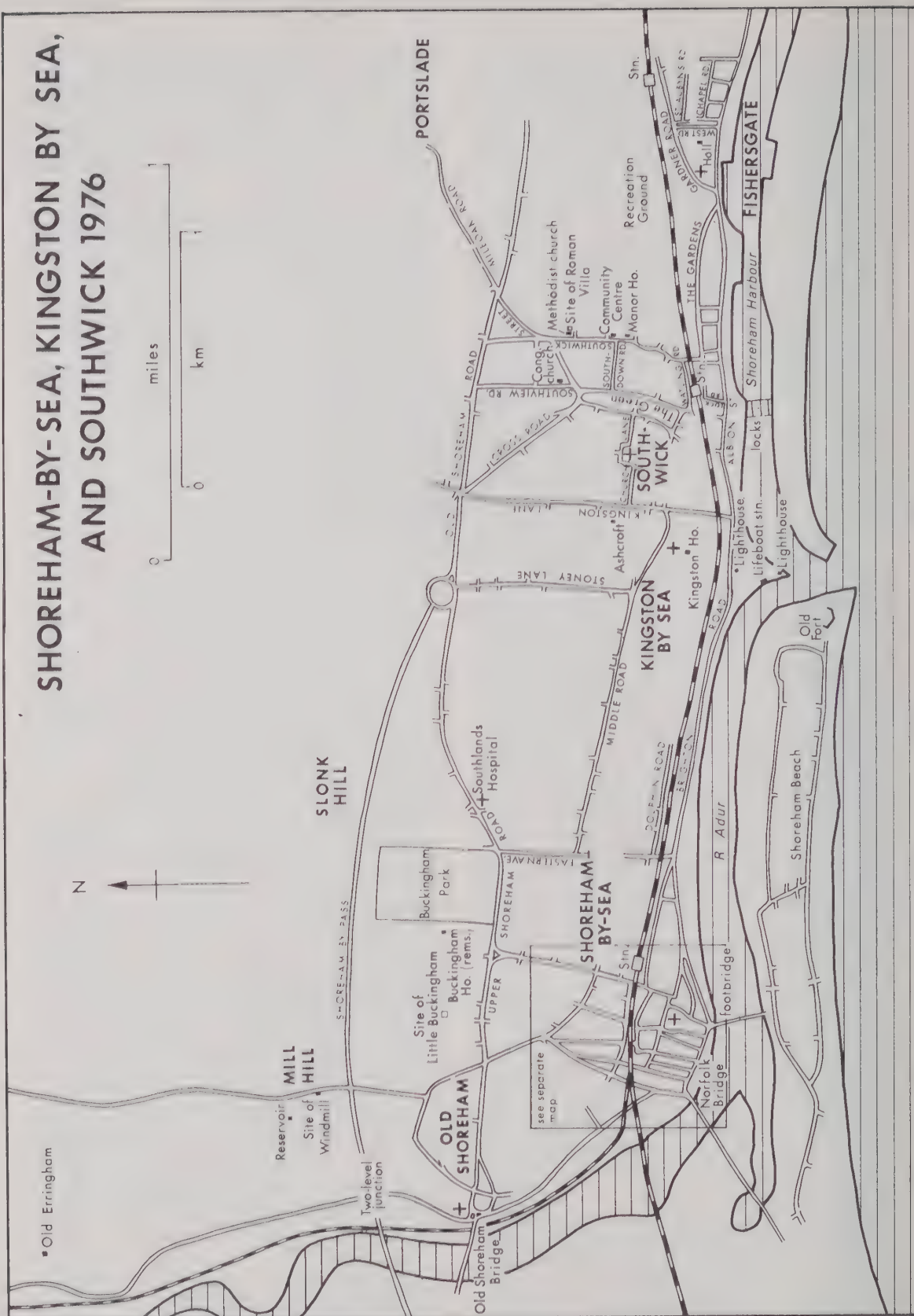
³⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1891).

³⁸ Ex inf. Worthing and Dist. Council of Soc. Service.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

SHOREHAM-BY-SEA, KINGSTON BY SEA,
AND SOUTHWICK 1976



FISHERSGATE HALF-HUNDRED

IN THE 19th century the half-hundred that lay in Bramber rape¹ comprised the four parishes of Kingston by Sea, New Shoreham, Old Shoreham, and Southwick. The name Fishersgate was applied to the hundred by 1188;² in 1086 it had been called Aldrington (Eldritune). It had then contained just over 60 hides, divided between Bramber and Lewes rapes: the part in Bramber, amounting to 14 or 22 hides, comprised two estates called Kingston, of which one was that later called Southwick. Shoreham, including Erringham, was then in Burbeach hundred,³ as it remained in 1263 and 1316.⁴ In 1275 Old Shoreham was said to have withdrawn itself from Burbeach hundred for more than 20 years,⁵ but it continued to be taxed as part of Burbeach,⁶ while New Shoreham, as a borough, was extra-hundredal. Part of Old Shoreham was represented at the Burbeach hundred view of frankpledge in 1538;⁷ the whole was treated as part of Fishersgate half-hundred for the subsidy of 1570–18 and in 1642,⁹ and as extra-hundredal or a hundred of itself in 1670¹⁰ and 1816.¹¹ From 1811, however, both Old and New Shoreham were returned as part of Fishersgate half-hundred, along with Kingston and Southwick.¹²

The western half-hundred belonged to the lords of Bramber rape.¹³ In 1651 its court leet met twice a year at Southwick.¹⁴ Court rolls survive for 1538, 1598, and 1600, and there are drafts for 1703–15. In 1598 the court elected both a constable for the half-hundred and an alderman,¹⁵ and the office of constable continued to be served until the mid 19th century.¹⁶

¹ For the half-hundred in Lewes rape see *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 274.

² *Pipe R.* 1188 (P.R.S. xxxviii), 188.

³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 439, 444, 447.

⁴ *J.I.* 1/912A rot. 44; *Feud. Aids*, v. 135.

⁵ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 202.

⁶ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 58, 163, 278; *Suss. Lay Subsidy*, 1524–5 (S.R.S. lvi), 72–3.

⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279.

⁸ E 179/190/283.

⁹ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 154; Hist.

MSS. Com. 4, 5th Rep. App. p. 132.

¹⁰ E 179/191/410 pt. 3 rot. 3.

¹¹ E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 1.

¹² *Census*, 1811 and later; cf. E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 2;

Census, 1801, is evidently wrongly arranged.

¹³ e.g. *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 202–3; *Arundel Cast. Archives*, ed. Steer, ii, p. 49.

¹⁴ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 237, 239.

¹⁵ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279–81; M 580.

¹⁶ See below, Southwick, Local Government.

KINGSTON BY SEA

KINGSTON BY SEA was a small parish lying beside Shoreham harbour immediately east of Old and New Shoreham and 5 miles west of Brighton. Since it was originally called simply Kingston it is sometimes difficult to distinguish in records from Kingston near Lewes, 8 miles to the east, which was sometimes called West Kingston¹ in relation to Lewes, and from Kingston (once Kingston by Arundel)² in Ferring parish, 9 miles to the west, which was also on the coast and was once a harbour;³ distinction is the harder because the earls of Arundel had interests in all three places.⁴ Kingston by Sea, called Kingston by Shoreham⁵ and perhaps in the late 14th century South Kingston,⁶ was distinguished as Kingston Bouci in 1315 after the surname (Buci, Boucey) of the lords of the manor.⁷ The qualifying name crystallized as Bowsey, which in the early 18th century was interpreted as a corruption of 'by Sea'.⁸ In the 19th century the standard form for the name of the parish and settlement was Kingston by Sea,⁹ but in the 20th with the inclusion of the parish (as a ward and a separate civil parish still called Kingston by Sea) in Shoreham-by-Sea urban district in 1910, the spread of building in the parish well away from the village centre, the redivision of the area into wards called Kingston St. Julian's and Kingston Buci,¹⁰ and especially the dissolution of the civil parish in 1974,¹¹ the name Kingston Buci has become re-established.

The parish, extending to 782 a.,¹² formed a rectangle bounded on the south (from the 17th century) by the river Adur, on the west and north by field boundaries, and on the east by Kingston Lane; with the growth of Shoreham a new road called Eastern Avenue was laid along the western boundary.¹³ Until 1848 the 143 a. between Kingston Lane and Stoney Lane, running parallel $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further west, was part of 580 a. which had contained intermixed lands of Kingston and Southwick parishes; in the early 17th century 236 a. of it belonged to Kingston, but the precise divisions were later forgotten and the whole was regarded as an undivided area belonging to both parishes,

tithing one-quarter to Kingston and three-quarters to Southwick.¹⁴

Most of the land is on the alluvial coastal plain, with brickearth which has been commercially exploited, but the parish includes the lower slopes of the chalk downland. The southern end of the parish has been subject to changes in the course of the Adur and the shape of the coastline; it forms the northern side of Shoreham harbour and includes the lighthouse point, flanked by areas known in the 19th century as Egypt and Alexandria.¹⁵ Kingston Lane and Stoney Lane linked the coast with the downland, crossing the old Brighton road (Old Shoreham Road) just below the slope. A coastal road (later Brighton Road) was made in the late 18th century, replacing after an interval an earlier road that had been destroyed by erosion, and the railway running along its northern side was opened in 1840.¹⁶

In the south-west angle of the junction of Old Shoreham Road and Stoney Lane there was a settlement from the 2nd millennium B.C. and during the Roman period.¹⁷ The Saxon settlement presumably lay nearer the coast, perhaps near the church, which stands in the south-east corner of the parish 300 yd. from the modern shore-line; the church, overlying the foundations of earlier buildings,¹⁸ appears to survive from the 11th century. Kingston was much larger in the Middle Ages than the small village which survived in the 18th and 19th centuries,¹⁹ but it is not certain whether its decline was the result of shrinkage of a settlement around the church or of the erosion of land on which another group of houses stood further south. In 1296, 1327, and 1332 Kingston had nearly 30 taxpayers, about twice the average (as was the amount of tax assessed) for the villis of the rape.²⁰ In 1334 the assessment was the second highest of those villis,²¹ and in 1378 the poll tax was assessed on 51 people.²² By 1642 there were only 17 adult males in Kingston,²³ and in 1684 it was said that the houses belonging to the manor had fallen down and been washed into the sea.²⁴ The possibility that there were or had been two separate settlements is strengthened by the record of hearth-tax payers

¹ e.g. E 318/1933.

² e.g. *Feud. Aids*, v. 142.

³ e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, 584.

⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 58; see below; Ferring was in Arundel rape.

⁵ e.g. *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 27.

⁶ e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, 323, 616; 1396-9, 80.

⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 411; cf. *ibid.* 1377-81, 54; not from 'beau site' as suggested in Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 252.

⁸ E 134/3 Geo. II East./2; cf. *Depos. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), 50.

⁹ e.g. *Census*; O.S. Maps.

¹⁰ *Census*, 1921, 1961.

¹¹ Local Govt. Act, 1972, c. 70; O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 20/30 (1975 edn.).

¹² Excluding tidal water and foreshore: *Census*, 1901,

1951.

¹³ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXV (1879 and later edns.).

¹⁴ See below, Southwick, Introduction.

¹⁵ e.g. *Plan of New Shoreham Harbour, 1815* (S.A.S., MS. SM 195).

¹⁶ See below, Old and New Shoreham, Introduction.

¹⁷ *S.A.C.* lxxii. 185-217; lxxxix. 21; xciv. 1-3; no indication has been found of the villa marked in *V.C.H. Suss.* iii, facing p. 2.

¹⁸ F. W. Steer, *Kingston Buci Ch. Guide*, 11-12.

¹⁹ Cf. Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 129, 133.

²⁰ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 60, 167, 281-2.

²¹ *S.A.C.* l. 169.

²² E 179/189/42.

²³ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 107-8.

²⁴ E.S.R.O., Glynde MS. 2749.

in 1670, when in addition to 4 houses in Kingston Bowsey tithing there were 9 in 'Fishersgate Wildish' and 4 discharged from tax in the two jointly.²⁵ The population in 1801, 77 people comprising 14 families, was perhaps rather smaller than in the mid 17th century, and it fell to 46 in 1841. A sharp rise to 153 in 1851 was attributed mainly to the fact that people living on ships were included in the return; it was not maintained in 1861. There was another sharp rise to 245 in 1871, and the population doubled between 1891 and 1901, when it was 545, and again between 1901 and 1911, rising in 1931 to 1,812, and in 1951 to 5,322.²⁶

The only old houses in the parish are the manor-house and the rectory, which form a group with the church. Some houses were built on the west side of Kingston Lane, including Ashcroft, which belonged successively to the Gorringe family and to the comedian Max Miller and from 1956 has been a training centre for the Central Electricity Generating Board.²⁷ Commercial buildings were built on the waterfront after the opening of the remodelled Shoreham harbour in 1821 and particularly after the arrival of the railway, with a goods depot at Kingston where it passed closest to the harbour, in 1840.²⁸ In the later 19th century the strip of land north of the railway towards Shoreham began to be used for factories,²⁹ but the main commercial development was south of the railway, where in 1976 timber yards, sand heaps, oil-storage tanks, and scrap-metal yards were the dominant features. The recreational use of the harbour is marked by the presence of the Shoreham Rowing Club's building, behind the lifeboat station, and of the use of a red-brick chapel, said to have been a mission chapel of Kingston church, by Hove Canoe Club. An inn was recorded in 1798, later called the Blue Anchor and afterwards the Kingston hotel or the Kingston inn.³⁰

On the north side of Brighton Road small terraced houses were built in the 1860s and were largely responsible for the increased population of 1871. The built-up area was extended further east along the road with pairs of houses in the first decade of the 20th century, when also cottages were built at the west end of Middle Road which had been laid parallel to the railway 350 yd. north of it. The increase in population by 1911, however, was largely attributed to the opening in 1901 of the new Steyning union workhouse (later Southlands Hospital) on the west side of the parish south of Upper Shoreham Road; it had 490 inmates and staff in 1911. In the thirties the area between Middle Road and Upper Shoreham Road began to be built over,³¹ and in the forties and fifties infilling in that area and

new building north of Upper Shoreham Road (enclosed by the curve of the by-pass built in 1968) and in the north-west angle formed by Old Shoreham Road and Upper Kingston Lane provided for the further great increase in population. In 1976 Kingston was residentially and commercially an extension of Shoreham and an integral part of the conurbation centred on Brighton, but it still retained a stretch of open downland on the north and an expanse of undeveloped land, in school recreation grounds and market-gardens, south of Middle Road, while the area round the church and the southern end of Kingston Lane had something of a rural aspect.

MANOR AND OTHER ESTATES. Kingston appears to have been the centre of a large Anglo-Saxon estate, possibly Celtic in origin,³² which included Shermanbury, Southwick, and Hangleton. Although its name shows it to have belonged at one time to the Crown, it was held by subjects before the Conquest. Southwick was then already held by a different tenant from Kingston, which Azor held from Harold, and the division of the county between the Norman lords of the rapes separated Hangleton from Kingston.³³ The link between Kingston and Shermanbury survived into the 18th century.³⁴ In 1086 Kingston was held from William de Braose, lord of Bramber, by Ralph,³⁵ evidently Landric de Buci's son Ralph who witnessed a charter of William de Braose.³⁶ The overlordship of *KINGSTON BY SHOREHAM*, called *KINGSTON BOWSEY* manor by the late 15th century,³⁷ descended with the lordship of the rape: Mary de Braose, who had the highest tax-assessment in Kingston in 1296,³⁸ presumably held the manor in dower and enjoyed the terre tenancy during the minority of an heir, and the overlordship of the earl of Arundel was recorded in 1605.³⁹ About 1664 the lessee of the manor refused to pay rent to the overlord demanded by a stranger, and heard no more of it.⁴⁰

Ralph de Buci was succeeded by William de Buci (fl. c. 1140) and by Robert de Buci (fl. 1153).⁴¹ There was more than one Robert de Buci in the later 12th century and earlier 13th: one of that name held Kingston in 1199 and 1201,⁴² and another, presumably, held 4 knights' fees there in 1242.⁴³ Hugh de Buci held Kingston manor from 1267 or earlier until 1279 or later.⁴⁴ Another Robert de Buci had succeeded by 1288,⁴⁵ and it was perhaps after his death leaving an infant heir that Mary de Braose was in possession of Kingston in 1296. In 1313 and 1314 Robert's widow Lucy, who apparently still retained a third of the manor in dower in 1327

²⁵ E 179/191/410 pt. 3 rot. 4. Fishersgate Wildish, not otherwise encountered, is linked with Kingston rather than Southwick and so is probably not Fishersgate in the SE. corner of Southwick par., but the name Wildish suggests a location N. of the downs, not on coastal land since eroded. The hearth-tax assessment of 1670 does not match earlier ones, which lump Kingston and Southwick together and list far fewer hos.: E 179/258/14; E 179/258/17.

²⁶ *Census*, 1801-1951. Figures for the civil par. after 1951 were not published.

²⁷ Local information.

²⁸ See below, Old and New Shoreham, Econ. Hist.

²⁹ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 10 (1898 edn.).

³⁰ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 412; *S.C.M.* vi. 717; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.).

³¹ *Census*, 1871, 1911; O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV.

6, 10 (1912 and later edns.).

³² Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 90.

³³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 439, 447.

³⁴ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, ii (S.R.S. xx), 391.

³⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447.

³⁶ Salter, *Oxf. Charters*, no. 8.

³⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, p. 556.

³⁸ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 60.

³⁹ *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 54.

⁴⁰ E.S.R.O., Glynde MS. 2749.

⁴¹ Salter, *Oxf. Charters*, nos. 1, 4, 6, 8, 9.

⁴² *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), pp. 6, 13.

⁴³ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689.

⁴⁴ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 59; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 754.

⁴⁵ J.I. 1/924 rot. 61d.

and 1332,⁴⁶ was acting with Hugh de Buci and his wife Agnes to settle the manor on Hugh and Agnes in tail.⁴⁷ Hugh was presumably the Hugh de Buci, knight, who in 1356 conveyed the manor to William of Fyfield (d. 1361).⁴⁸ From William's son⁴⁹ Sir William Fyfield (d. 1387) the manor passed to a cousin Joan, wife of Sir John Sandys,⁵⁰ and it descended in the Sandys family;⁵¹ Joan's second husband Sir Thomas Skelton was in possession in 1412,⁵² and John Skelton, recorded in 1432,⁵³ was presumably his representative. Although the Sandys family retained an interest in Kingston Bowsey until 1679 or later it amounted then only to manorial rents, quitclaimed in 1752 by John Walker and his wife Ellen to Harry Bridger, and the advowson of the rectory.⁵⁴

By 1506 the main part of Kingston Bowsey manor was held by Richard Lewknor when he left a widow Catherine and nephew Francis Lewknor as heir.⁵⁵ Edward Lewknor of Kingston Bowsey, evidently Richard's brother, died in 1522, and his son Edward in 1528,⁵⁶ having in 1524 been assessed for tax with his nine servants at half the total for Kingston and Southwick together.⁵⁷ In 1537 the manor, except for the advowson and fines and heriots which were reserved to William Sandys, Lord Sandys, was settled on Edward's widow Margaret for her life and a further term of 20 years, with remainder in tail to her younger son Anthony. On Margaret's death her elder son Edward entered on the estate, and following his attainder in 1556 the Crown granted the rest of the term to his widow Dorothy.⁵⁸ She and Anthony appear to have broken the entail in 1559,⁵⁹ and in 1561 the Crown granted a life-estate to her son Edward Lewknor.⁶⁰ He, as Sir Edward, of Denham (Suff.), died in 1605 holding Kingston Bowsey manor and other lands in the parish as of the barony of Bramber. His son and heir Sir Edward⁶¹ (d. 1618) held land in the parish in 1615, and although his son Edward died without male issue in 1634 a Mr. Lewknor was said to hold the same land in 1636.⁶² Before his death in 1605, however, Sir Edward had settled the manor, then in the tenure of Morgan Newington, on his younger son Robert. Sir Robert, having leased the manor to Morgan Newington's son Samuel in 1618, sold it in 1622 to Sir Thomas Springett of Ringmer and others, half for Sir Thomas's own use and the other

half for certain trusts and thereafter for the use of William Springett, Sir Thomas's nephew.⁶³

The moiety of Sir Thomas (d. 1639) passed to his son Sir Herbert,⁶⁴ who in 1655 conveyed it to Sir John Stapley and his wife Mary, Sir Herbert's daughter. Stapley in 1661 agreed to sell it to Susanna (d. 1667), widow of Robert Morley of Glynde, and her daughter Margaret Morley;⁶⁵ in 1668 the guardians of Susanna's grandson William Morley were dealing with the estate,⁶⁶ William and his daughter Anne both died in 1679, and his widow Elizabeth married the ultimate legatee under his will, John Trevor (d. 1686). John's son John Morley Trevor was in possession in 1709 and was succeeded in 1719 by his son John, who held the estate in 1740 and died without issue in 1743.⁶⁷ His devisee, Richard Trevor, Bishop of Durham, conveyed the moiety in 1760 to Sir William Peere Williams, Bt.⁶⁸

The other moiety passed from Sir William Springett (d. 1644) to his wife Mary, who married the Puritan Isaac Pennington, and their trustees were dealing with the manor in 1668.⁶⁹ Mary's daughter Gullielma Maria Springett (d. 1694) made a settlement of the moiety in 1672, in which year she married the Quaker William Penn. Mary Penn, widow of their son William, and her son Springett Penn mortgaged the moiety in 1724, as did Springett alone in 1727, and in 1736 William Penn, Springett's brother and heir, sold the moiety to John Meeres Fagg of Westham.⁷⁰ Fagg settled the moiety in 1752 on the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth to Sir John Peachey, Bt., and their trustees in 1760 conveyed it to Sir William Peere Williams,⁷¹ who thus acquired the whole manor.

Williams, M.P. for New Shoreham, died in 1761,⁷² and his executors sold the manor for the use of John Norton of Portslade.⁷³ Norton, who lived at Kingston in 1794 and perhaps in 1783 when he was high sheriff,⁷⁴ was lord in 1796,⁷⁵ but in 1798 after his death the manor was sold to William Gorringer⁷⁶ (d. 1846). He and William Pennington Gorringer were the chief landowners in 1837, and W. P. Gorringer owned over 700 a. in Kingston in 1847. He was succeeded as lord of the manor in 1874 by Hugh Gorringer, from whom the estate passed in the 1920s to his son Lt.-Gen. Sir George F. Gorringer (d. 1945). From 1874 part of the land was

⁴⁶ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 167, 281.

⁴⁷ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 19.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* p. 140.

⁴⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 59.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* xvi, p. 144.

⁵¹ e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1435-41, 8; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, p. 556; *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 4; *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), pp. 302-3; cf. *V.C.H. Hants*, iv, 160; *Complete Peerage*, xi, 441-8.

⁵² *S.A.C.* x, 139.

⁵³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Com.), iv, 151.

⁵⁴ P.R.O. Inst. Bks.; *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, ii (S.R.S. xx), 391; *S.A.S.*, MSS. PG 189-91.

⁵⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, iii, pp. 429-30.

⁵⁶ Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Lewes, 159; *Suss. Wills*, iii (S.R.S. xliii), 58.

⁵⁷ *Suss. Lay Subsidy*, 1524-5 (S.R.S. lvi), 74.

⁵⁸ B.L. Harl. MS. 608, f. 70v.; *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, 451; 1557-8, 381.

⁵⁹ *S.A.S.*, MSS. PG 115-17.

⁶⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1560-3, 157.

⁶¹ *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 54.

⁶² Coppinger, *Suff. Manors*, v, 221-4; W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/100-1; Mr. Lewknor seems not to have lived in

the manor-ho.: *S.C.* 12/23/56 f. 3.

⁶³ *S.A.S.*, MSS. PG 126-30. For the Newingtons see *Visit. Suss.* 1662 (Harl. Soc. lxxxix), 79.

⁶⁴ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1485-1649 (S.R.S. xiv), p. 213; for the Springetts, Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Lewes, 279-82.

⁶⁵ *Glynde Archives*, ed. Dell, 164-5. For the Morleys and Trevors see *ibid.* facing pp. xviii, xxvi.

⁶⁶ *Wiston Archives*, p. 101.

⁶⁷ *Glynde Archives*, pp. xix, xxv, 80, 165.

⁶⁸ *S.A.S.*, MS. PG 174.

⁶⁹ *Wiston Archives*, p. 101.

⁷⁰ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 254; ii (S.R.S. xx), 489-90; *S.A.S.*, MSS. PG 137-50, 174-6. For the Penns see *D.N.B.* s.v. Penn, Wm. The ref. to Mr. Peal as joint owner in 1684 in *E.S.R.O.*, Glynde MS. 2749, is presumably to Penn.

⁷¹ Peachey Estate Act, 33 Geo. II, c. 60 (Priv. Act); *G.E.C. Baronetage*, v, 80.

⁷² *D.N.B.*

⁷³ *S.A.S.*, MSS. PG 167-76.

⁷⁴ *S.N.Q.* xiii, 270; *List of Sheriffs*, 142.

⁷⁵ *Depts. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), 50, 52.

⁷⁶ Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii, 6; *S.C.M.* vi, 715.

owned successively by Mrs. Louisa Gorringe, her trustees, and Major W. H. Gorringe.⁷⁷ Some land was sold by Gen. Gorringe in 1924⁷⁸ and most of the remainder after his death, particularly for school use and housing.⁷⁹

The manor-house, later called Kingston House, was recorded as part of the Fyfields' estate in 1361.⁸⁰ The 16th-century house was probably in the position of the western range of the present main building, but repeated alterations have obscured its plan. A northern addition has a hammer-beam roof of three bays which may be of the early 17th century and at least part of the eastern range could be of similar date. In 1639, after the division of the manor into two moieties, the ownership of the house was also divided,⁸¹ and by 1651 the whole house was let, together with all the land amounting to 700 a., to Edward Chowne,⁸² who had a house with 11 hearths in 1670⁸³ and remained tenant until 1684 or later.⁸⁴ In 1705 and apparently in 1709 the house and farm were occupied by Edward Blaker.⁸⁵ Both ranges of the house were refitted and possibly extended southwards in the earlier 18th century, and there was some refacing in the early 19th century.⁸⁶ The principal rooms were repanelled and a staircase hall was made in the time of Hugh Gorringe. After 1945 the house, inhabited in 1938 by Gen. Gorringe,⁸⁷ became a school and was much altered, being occupied in 1958 and until 1968 by a co-educational day and boarding school called Caius School⁸⁸ and from 1968 by the independent Shoreham Grammar School with c. 250 boys.⁸⁹

Other estates mentioned in Kingston in the Middle Ages cannot be related to each other with certainty. Three knights held land there of Ralph de Buci in 1086.⁹⁰ The land of one of them may be represented by the 1 hide in an unspecified Kingston, which in 1202 John son of William successfully claimed as his inheritance against Richard of Portslade,⁹¹ and by the 1 hide in Kingston which in 1299 another John son of William claimed against William de War.⁹² Another 1 hide was held by William Hansard in 1201, when Robert de Buci remitted the knight service in return for rent and the service of closing William de Braose's park at Knepp in Shipley. A third estate was the ½ hide which Philip Hoel held in Kingston of Robert de Buci in 1199.⁹³ Two of the estates seem to be represented in 1296 by the assessments of Simon of Etchingam and Thomas of Warbleton. Simon

appears to have been replaced in the tax lists of 1327 and 1332 by Nichole of Hautington or Hartridge,⁹⁴ and the estate may be the 1 plough-land which William of Langton gave to John of Clothale in 1342.⁹⁵

Thomas of Warbleton in 1273 had had warranted to him by Edmund de Valle an estate including a house and 50 a. in Kingston by Shoreham, perhaps the ½ hide of 1199. His son John in 1316 conveyed a house, 105 a., and rent, homage, and services in Kingston to Agnes of Tyreserth. She may have been the Agnes who with her husband Robert Michell received confirmation from Hugh Russell in 1320 of a house, 4 yardlands, and rent in Kingston by Shoreham, Southwick, and Portslade.⁹⁶ Robert Michell, assessed in 1327, was replaced in the tax list of 1332 by William of Northo,⁹⁷ who at his death in 1338 held a house, 52 a., and rent in Kingston of Hugh de Buci. His son and heir William⁹⁸ in 1357 settled 2 houses, 240 a., and rents in Edburton, Southwick, Kingston, and elsewhere with contingent remainder to Michael Poynings,⁹⁹ Lord Poynings, from whom the estate appears to have descended to his son Richard, Lord Poynings, and his wife Isabel.¹ The Poynings family later held Southwick manor in succession to Nichole of Hautington or Hartridge.²

Another estate, of a house and 60 a. in Southwick and Kingston, was granted in 1378 by William Marlott to his son William;³ it had formerly been held by Bernard Brocas, whose family was later linked with the Sandyses.⁴ The younger William's son William in 1428 held, equally with John Cambray and Richard Norton, ½ fee described as formerly of Henry Buci and William Filby.⁵ Although small estates in fee were recorded in Kingston in 1411–12 and 1540,⁶ by the early 16th century most of the freeholds appear to have been merged in the hands of the Lewknors.

ECONOMIC HISTORY. In 1086 the demesne was small and in all there were nearly twice as many plough-teams as the land was supposed to be able to support. There were also 6 salterns, and the value of the estate had increased since 1066.⁷ A windmill recorded in 1222, apparently in Kingston by Sea and newly built,⁸ has not been found later.

In the 14th century the rector's estate included pasture for a large flock of sheep.⁹ His arable land

⁷⁷ London and Brighton Rly. Act, 7 Wm. IV, c. 119 (Local and Personal); I.R. 29/35/158; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.); mons. in ch.; *Who Was Who*, 1941–50.

⁷⁸ S.A.S., MS. PS 273.

⁷⁹ Cf. Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 250.

⁸⁰ C 135/158 no. 25.

⁸¹ C 142/522 no. 6.

⁸² *Wiston Archives*, pp. 91, 101; *Glynde Archives*, pp. 163–4.

⁸³ E 179/191/410 pt. 3 rot. 4.

⁸⁴ E.S.R.O., Glynde MS. 2749; cf. *Visit. Suss.* 1662 (Harl. Soc. lxxxix), 25.

⁸⁵ *Glynde Archives*, pp. 78, 165.

⁸⁶ Cf. Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 6; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845), 708.

⁸⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938), 413; *Who Was Who*, 1941–50.

⁸⁸ *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1958], 34; [1968], 33.

⁸⁹ Local information.

⁹⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447.

⁹¹ *Cur. Reg. R.* ii. 101.

⁹² *Rot. Cur. Reg.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 80.

⁹³ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), pp. 6, 13.

⁹⁴ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 60, 167, 281.

⁹⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 422.

⁹⁶ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 88; iii (S.R.S. xxiii), pp. 27, 48.

⁹⁷ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 167, 281.

⁹⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* viii, p. 105.

⁹⁹ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 142.

¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Com.), iv. 298; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 209.

² See below, Southwick.

³ *Cal. Close*, 1377–81, 123.

⁴ *V.C.H. Hants*, iv. 160.

⁵ *Feud. Aids*, v. 152, apparently giving 'Henry' for 'Hugh' and 'Filby' for 'Fyfield'; cf. below, Botolphs, Manors.

⁶ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 226; *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1485–1649 (S.R.S. xiv), p. 31.

⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447.

⁸ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 67.

⁹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 392.

was then of the same extent as in the 17th century, when it was all in the area of land intermixed with that of Southwick parish,¹⁰ so it is possible that the fields there, which can be traced,¹¹ were distinct from those in the western part. Little record has been found of the western fields, but they still existed in part in 1601, when a field called Way field had been recently inclosed and there was an inclosed pasture on the down called Cony croft.¹² By 1653 the whole parish apart from the intermixed land was part of a single manorial farm of 700 a., let to a tenant.¹³ In 1815 there was said to be only one agricultural occupier,¹⁴ and in 1847 the owner of 700 a., including all the western part, farmed it himself with rather more arable than pasture.¹⁵ In 1801 the arable returned as sown had amounted to 256 a., mostly wheat and barley with 45 a. of turnips or rape.¹⁶ From the late 19th century much of the land was used for market-gardens, orchards, and glass-houses,¹⁷ being later built over. Sixteen market-gardeners, nurserymen, and fruit-growers were listed in 1905, their numbers falling to six in 1938. The local produce was presumably responsible for the establishment of a jam factory near the railway before 1922.¹⁸

Kingston's part in the business of Shoreham harbour is discussed below;¹⁹ Samuel Newington in 1628 is the earliest known merchant resident in the parish.²⁰ In the earlier 19th century the main industry outside agriculture, shipping, and warehousing²¹ was malting: a Mr. Vallence had a malt-house in the buildings belonging to the manor-house c. 1810,²² and in 1844 Edmund Vallence, perhaps the same, in partnership with William Catt built by Brighton Road a malt-house which was worked in conjunction with breweries in Brighton until closed in 1969 and demolished in 1971.²³ In 1976 half-a-dozen small factories stood along Dolphin Road near the railway.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. In 1684 it was said that no court was held for Kingston manor,²⁴ and a reference to the holding of a court leet in 1795²⁵ has not been verified. The administration of the parish was of little importance: although a rate was raised

in 1776 and £9 spent on the poor, no rate was made in 1786 or 1803, presumably then as in 1815 because all the land was in the hands of a single occupier who paid the expense, c. £30 a year, of maintaining the poor. That arrangement appears to have continued²⁶ until Kingston was included in the Steyning union on its formation in 1835.²⁷ It was transferred from Steyning rural district to Shoreham-by-Sea urban district in 1910,²⁸ remaining a separate civil parish until 1974 when under the Local Government Act, 1972, it became part of Adur district.²⁹

CHURCHES. A church was recorded at Kingston in 1086.³⁰ The church given to the Templars by Simon le Count and confirmed to them by John le Count in 1206 was named as Kingston³¹ but was evidently Southwick, which had been entered as Kingston in the Domesday survey.³² The advowson of Kingston Bowsey was retained by the Buci, Fyfield, and Sandys families successively, the Crown presenting three times through wardship in 1363-4.³³ The reason for the presentation in 1442 by Sir William Cheyne and his wife Margaret³⁴ has not been traced. The Sandys family, on alienating most of their Kingston property to the Lewknors before 1506, retained the advowson.³⁵ In 1626 and 1629, on the first occasion presumably during a minority,³⁶ the Crown presented to the rectory but the advowson remained with the Sandys family in 1679. By 1700 it belonged to Sir John Mill, Bt., and it was held by his successors as baronet³⁷ until 1786.³⁸ In 1809 William Goringe made a presentation on the bishop's authority.³⁹ The advowson had passed by 1822 to John Starkie Jackson and his wife Elizabeth,⁴⁰ and was bought in 1826 by George O'Brien Wyndham, earl of Egremont.⁴¹ His natural son Col. G. F. Wyndham, later Lord Leconfield, was patron in 1849,⁴² and the rectory remained in the gift of his descendant, J. M. H. S. Wyndham, Lord Egremont, in 1973.⁴³

The rectory was valued at £16 13s. 4d. a year in 1291⁴⁴ but at less than £13 in 1535.⁴⁵ The reason for the decline, which occurred also in Southwick, may have been the erosion of land in the parish. The annual value of the living was given as c. £250 in

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/100.

¹¹ See below, Southwick, Econ. Hist.

¹² S.A.S., MSS. PG 126-7.

¹³ Glynde Archives, ed. Dell, pp. 163-4.

¹⁴ *Poor Law Abstract*, 1818, 456-7; cf. Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 23; *Census*, 1831.

¹⁵ I.R. 29/35/158; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887 and later edns.).

¹⁶ H.O. 67/7 no. 55.

¹⁷ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 6, 10 (1898 edn.).

¹⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905 and later edns.); S.A.S., MS. PS 273.

¹⁹ See below, Old and New Shoreham, Econ. Hist.

²⁰ A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 123.

²¹ *Census*, 1801-31, gives only 2 inhabs. employed outside agric. in 1801, 1 fam. in 1811, and none in 1821 or 1831.

²² S.C.M. vi. 715.

²³ *Suss. Ind. Hist.* iii. 20-7.

²⁴ E.S.R.O., Glynde MS. 2749.

²⁵ H. Cheal, *Ships and Mariners of Shoreham* (1909), 17.

²⁶ *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 516-17; 1818, 456-7; *Poor Rate Returns*, 1816-21, 174; 1822-4, 212; 1825-9, 202; 1830-4, 196.

²⁷ *Poor Law Com. 1st Rep.* H.C. 500, p. 234 (1835), xxxv.

²⁸ *Census*, 1911.

²⁹ 1972, c. 70; O.S. Map 1/25,000 TQ 20/30 (1975 edn.).

³⁰ V.C.H. Suss. i. 447.

³¹ *Cur. Reg. R.* iv. 4; *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 25.

³² V.C.H. Suss. i. 447 and n.; cf. below.

³³ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), pp. 19, 140; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xvi, p. 144; *Cal. Pat.* 1361-4, 436, 475, 494; 1388-92, 201; B.L. Add. MS. 39338, ff. 51 sqq.

³⁴ *Reg. Praty* (S.R.S. iv), 126.

³⁵ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 254; ii (S.R.S. xx), 391.

³⁶ *Complete Peerage*, xi. 446.

³⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39338, ff. 57-9.

³⁸ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 128; C.P. 43/811 rot. 305.

³⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39338, f. 59.

⁴⁰ C.P. 25(2)/1522/2 & 3 Geo. IV Hil. no. 420.

⁴¹ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 216; *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 276-7.

⁴² Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849); Burke, *Peerage* (1959), 1331-2.

⁴³ *Crockford* (1973-4), 1170; *Who's Who*, 1976.

⁴⁴ *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlvi), p. 315.

⁴⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 332.

1815,⁴⁶ as an average £200, net and gross, c. 1830,⁴⁷ and as £280 in 1867.⁴⁸

In the 14th century the rector had glebe amounting to 32 a. and extensive sheep pasture,⁴⁹ and there was 33½ a. in the early 17th century.⁵⁰ In 1847 and 1887 the glebe was 23 a.⁵¹ Although in 1684 the lessee of the manor claimed never to have paid tithes⁵² the rector was entitled to all the tithes in the parish, including part of the tithes of the intermixed lands lying between Kingston and Southwick, which caused a dispute between the two rectors in the 1720s.⁵³ The Kingston tithes, including a quarter of those from the intermixed lands, were commuted in 1844 for a rent-charge of £240.⁵⁴ Of the rectory house the western range is part of a late medieval timber-framed building which was cased with flint when a range was added to the east in the 17th century.

Rectors of Kingston are recorded from the late 12th century.⁵⁵ The parish was served by a curate in 1563.⁵⁶ Christopher Goldsmith, rector from 1588, was deprived in 1605 as a Puritan and replaced by John Postlethwaite (d. 1626), also a Puritan,⁵⁷ whose son Walter became an Independent.⁵⁸ Goldsmith was ejected with some difficulty;⁵⁹ he or another of his name later had land in Kingston.⁶⁰ Edward Newton, rector 1654–7, was a Presbyterian.⁶¹ Two successive rectors were also rectors of Southwick from 1673 to 1700;⁶² Mr. L. Chowne, who exhibited orders in 1674,⁶³ was presumably a relation of the lessee of the manor⁶⁴ serving as a curate. In 1801 the parish was evidently served by a curate,⁶⁵ and T. P. Hooper, rector from 1815, lived in his other parish of Sompting, visiting Kingston to hold one service each Sunday.⁶⁶ His successor, Charles Townshend, was non-resident in 1847,⁶⁷ and only one service, with a congregation of 26 on census Sunday, was held each week in 1851.⁶⁸ By 1867, however, Townshend lived in Kingston, as did his successors.⁶⁹

The church of *ST. JULIAN*, so called by the late 12th century,⁷⁰ is built of coursed flint rubble with ashlar dressings and has a chancel, axial tower, and nave with north aisle and south porch.⁷¹ The nave appears to survive from the 11th century. The tower and chancel, which are of equal width, survive from the 13th century and presumably replace an earlier chancel.

The low tower has a pyramidal roof and a vaulted lower stage which forms a choir. Also in the 13th century a short north aisle was added, opening to the nave by an arcade of two bays, and the porch was added on the south wall in which two lancets were inserted. A supposed anchorite's cell⁷² stood north of the chancel before the 14th century, when a north doorway and north and south windows were inserted. In the 15th century north and south windows were put in the choir and windows added in the strengthened west wall and in the south wall of the nave, and in the early 16th century the Lewknors added wooden benches of which two ends survive, some glass, and perhaps an Easter sepulchre.⁷³ Other fittings include a two-decker pulpit with a sounding board and incorporating linenfold panelling. Some restoration was done in 1738,⁷⁴ but the north aisle was closed off and used as a shed until rebuilt shortly before 1843.⁷⁵ The large buttress against the west wall of the nave may have been built at the same time,⁷⁶ but the east window had already been rebuilt by 1825.⁷⁷ The church appears to have undergone no major rebuilding in the 19th century. An organ, from the Brighton aquarium, was installed in a gallery at the west end in the 1940s.⁷⁸

There are monuments to members of the Monke and Gorrington families. There was one bell, cracked, in 1686; it was recast or replaced in 1687 by John Hull of Lewes, the last bell from a Sussex foundry, which remained the only bell in 1976. Two others had been long lost in 1724.⁷⁹ The plate includes a late-16th-century German cup and paten cover.⁸⁰ The registers begin in 1592 and are largely complete.⁸¹

The church of *ST. GILES*, on Upper Shoreham Road, was built in red brick in 1906 as a chapel for the new workhouse. By 1935 a district, partly in Old Shoreham, had been assigned to the church, which was in the gift of the bishop.⁸²

NONCONFORMITY. None known.

EDUCATION. The bishop licensed a schoolmaster for Kingston in 1583.⁸³ There was no school in

⁴⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39460, f. 66.

⁴⁷ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 276–7.

⁴⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867).

⁴⁹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 392.

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/100–1.

⁵¹ I.R. 29/35/158; *Glebe Lands Return*, H.C. 307, p. 29 (1887), lxiv.

⁵² E.S.R.O., Glynde MS. 2749.

⁵³ E 134/3 Geo. II East./2 and 21; E 134/4 Geo. II Trin./2; see below, Southwick.

⁵⁴ I.R. 29/35/158.

⁵⁵ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Southwick 6, 15 (TS. cat.); the date assigned to the first is doubtful. For later rectors see *Sele Chaturary*, pp. 55, 84; B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 266; *List and Index*, xxxii, 673; *Cal. Close*, 1318–23, 704; *Cal. Pat.* 1361–4, 436, 475, 494; 1563–6, p. 526; *Reg. Rob. Rede*, ii (S.R.S. xi), 246–7, 268–9; *Reg. Praty* (S.R.S. iv), 126.

⁵⁶ S.A.C. lxi, 115.

⁵⁷ R. B. Manning, *Relig. and Soc. in Eliz. Suss.* 201; S.A.C. lv, 258.

⁵⁸ *Calamy Revised*, ed. Matthews, 396.

⁵⁹ E 124/2 f. 199v.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/100.

⁶¹ *Calamy Revised*, ed. Matthews, 364; S.A.C. xxxv, 183 n.

⁶² B.L. Add. MS. 39338, f. 56.

⁶³ *Chwdns. Presentments*, ii (S.R.S. I), 3.

⁶⁴ See above.

⁶⁵ H.O. 67/7 no. 55.

⁶⁶ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 276–7; S.C.M. iv, 715–20.

⁶⁷ I.R. 29/35/158.

⁶⁸ H.O. 129/86/1/9.

⁶⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.).

⁷⁰ B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 266.

⁷¹ Cf. S.A.C. lxi, 53–9; lxxxii, 101, 112 13; lxxxvii, 53–4, 167.

⁷² S.C.M. i, 144.

⁷³ S.A.C. lxi, 56–9. It has been suggested that the sepulchre is a tomb for Ric. Lewknor (d. 1506).

⁷⁴ Inscr. on SE. buttress of tower.

⁷⁵ *Ecclesiologist*, iii, 155; Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849).

⁷⁶ It was not there in 1830; B.L. Add. MS. 36389, f. 202.

⁷⁷ S.N.Q. xvi, 59.

⁷⁸ S.A.C. lxxxviii, 159 n.; *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1958].

⁷⁹ S.A.C. xvi, 165–7; V.C.H. Suss. ii, 251.

⁸⁰ S.A.C. liv, 241.

⁸¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 115/1.

⁸² Docs. at Kingston ch.; *Crockford* (1935), 1739; (1973–4), 1220.

⁸³ S.N.Q. xiv, 271.

1818⁸⁴ or 1833,⁸⁵ and in 1847 and 1871 the children went to school in Southwick.⁸⁶ A Church school was opened in 1876 with a certificated teacher and an attendance of 43. The school was managed and the building was owned, as in 1906, by Hugh Gorringe of Kingston House.⁸⁷ Attendance was 75 in 1914, when the school was in two departments, mixed and infants, and after reorganization in 1936 as a junior mixed and infant school the total attendance in 1938 was the same.⁸⁸ The school, which stood near the church at the east end of Middle Road, later became an infant school and was closed in 1951. A newly built school called Kingston Buci Infants (later First) school was opened in 1964 in St. Giles's Close at the west end of Middle Road.⁸⁹

Shoreham and Southwick Senior Boys County school in Middle Road was opened in 1937 to serve Shoreham, Kingston, and Southwick, and had an

attendance of 293 in 1938.⁹⁰ King's Manor Girls school in Kingston Lane, opened in 1959,⁹¹ replaced the sister school in Southwick as the senior school for the three parishes. In 1970 the senior boys and girls were amalgamated in a single mixed comprehensive school which retained the name King's Manor School, with the upper school in Kingston Lane and the lower school in Middle Road. Holmbush school, in Hawkins Crescent north of Old Shoreham Road, was opened as an infant school in 1962. St Peter's R.C. school, Sullington Way, was opened in 1962 to replace the old buildings near the centre of Shoreham.⁹²

The private schools which occupied Kingston House are mentioned above.

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. None known.

OLD AND NEW SHOREHAM

SHOREHAM⁹³ lies on the left bank of the river Adur where the river enters the English Channel. In the late 11th century a new town was planted by the river's mouth, and was later called New Shoreham in distinction from the earlier settlement of Old Shoreham. The borough of New Shoreham became one of the most important channel ports in the 12th and 13th centuries, but declined in the 14th. Its trade as a harbour and its usefulness for shipbuilding were subject to the drifting banks that from time to time blocked the river's mouth and gradually pushed the entrance eastward. From the late 18th century onwards the improvement of the harbour and the needs of the growing populations of Brighton (5½ miles to the east) and Worthing (4 miles to the west), neither of which had a harbour, greatly increased Shoreham's trade. In the 20th century the town spread outside the narrow limits of the urban parish of New Shoreham (from 1910 called Shoreham-by-Sea) into the rural parishes of Old Shoreham on the north and Kingston by Sea on the east. Eastward from the Adur the built-up area stretched in 1976 right across Kingston and Southwick and through Portslade to Hove and Brighton. Shoreham forms, indeed, the western end of what may be regarded as the Brighton conurbation. The present article covers the history of the ancient parishes of Old and New Shoreham. It also covers the history of Shoreham harbour, which lies partly in Kingston and Southwick, and of industrial development associated with the harbour, but in other respects Kingston and Southwick are treated separately. Shoreham Beach was formerly part of Lancing parish, and its history, in so far as it can be separated from that of the harbour, is included above under Lancing.

The parishes of Old and New Shoreham were

originally a single parish, forming a compact area, roughly rectangular with a projection at the north-east corner. The river Adur marked the western boundary, the northern boundary ran fairly straight across the downs without regard to the configuration of the land, and the southern part of the eastern boundary followed a straight line marked in recent times by Eastern Avenue. The shape of the projection at the north-east corner and its relationship to tracks across the downs suggest that the parish absorbed what had formerly been part of the land of Kingston or Southwick or had belonged to no parish. The southern boundary was formerly along the coastline, but the shingle bank that gradually extended eastward from the western lip of the river's mouth was considered to be part of Lancing parish, to which it was physically joined, and the river where it ran parallel to the shore was for long the southern boundary of Shoreham.⁹⁴

New Shoreham parish formed the southern, seaside end of the original parish of Shoreham, and in 1873 amounted to 116 a. excluding tidal water and foreshore. Although it had always been a small, urban parish, it was presumably more extensive before it was reduced by coastal erosion or subsidence in the 14th and 15th centuries. Old Shoreham, the remainder of the original parish, comprised 1,920 a., excluding tidal water and foreshore, in 1873. In 1910 the urban district of New Shoreham, until then coextensive with New Shoreham parish, was enlarged to include the 782 a. of Kingston by Sea, the 240 a. of Lancing parish that formed the shingle bank between Shoreham and the sea, and 539 a. from Old Shoreham. The urban district, amounting to 1,695 a. including tidal water and foreshore, was renamed Shoreham-by-Sea. Kingston by Sea remained a separate civil parish, but

⁸⁴ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 962.

⁸⁵ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 974.

⁸⁶ *Church School Inquiry, 1846-7, 8-9; Returns relating to Elem. Educ. H.C. 201*, pp. 396-7 (1871), lv.

⁸⁷ *Ed. 7/123; Return of Non-Provided Schs. H.C. 178*, p. 44 (1906), lxxviii.

⁸⁸ *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1914* (H.M.S.O.), 525; 1938, 403.

⁸⁹ *Ex inf. W. Suss. C.C.*

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 1938, 403.

⁹¹ *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1958], 33.

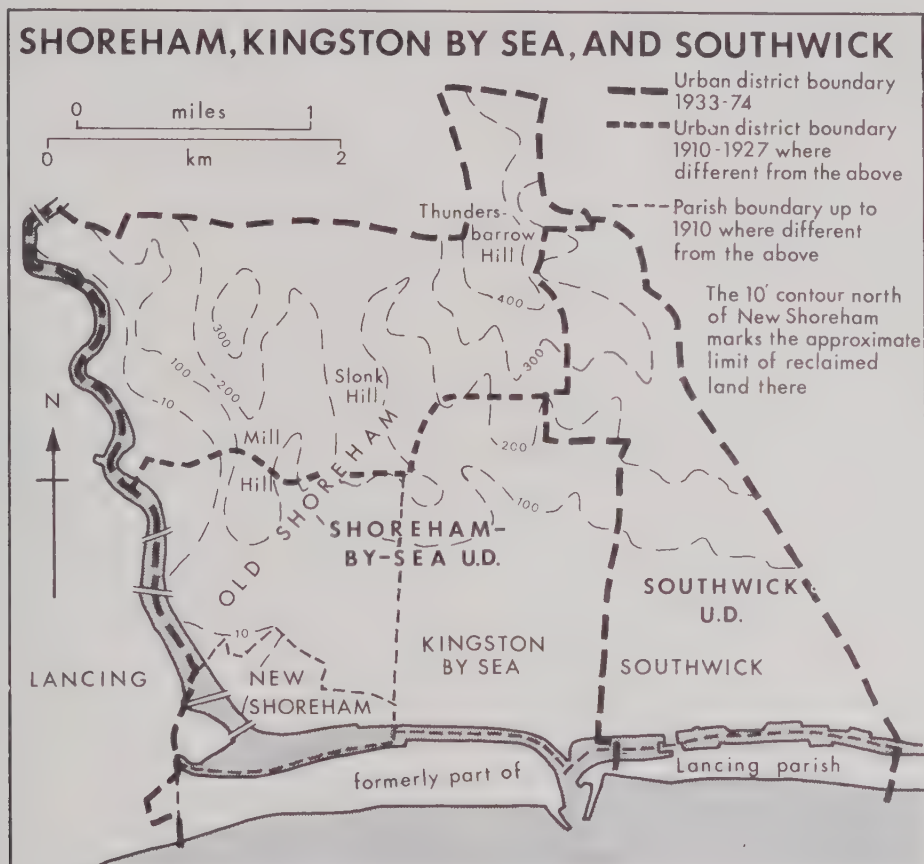
⁹² *Ibid.* [1968], 71; *ex inf. W. Suss. C.C.*

⁹³ This article was written in 1976-7. Dr. Peter Brandon's help with its compilation, in various ways, is gratefully acknowledged.

⁹⁴ *O.S. Maps 6", Suss. LXV* (1879 edn.); 1/2,500, *Suss. LXV. 1-2, 5-6, 9-10* (1898 edn.).

the transferred parts of Lancing and Old Shoreham were included in the parish of Shoreham-by-Sea, which thus covered 913 a. A further 11 a. of Lancing were added to Shoreham-by-Sea urban district and parish in 1927, and in 1933 the remaining 1,387 a. of Old Shoreham, while remaining a separate parish,

Hill, site of early Iron Age and Romano-British settlements with an extensive area of lynchets, stands at 290 ft. In the north-east projection of what was Old Shoreham parish the land rises, on a spur pointing south-east, to 490 ft. at Thundersbarrow Hill, bearing the remains of a pre-Roman enclosure



were added to the urban district. In 1971 the urban district covered 3,126 a.,⁹⁵ the total area having increased over the years through the gradual conversion of foreshore into dry land. In 1974, under the Local Government Act, 1972, the civil parishes of Shoreham-by-Sea, Old Shoreham, Kingston by Sea, and Southwick became obsolete, and the urban districts of Shoreham-by-Sea and Southwick were amalgamated with parishes west of the river to form Adur district.⁹⁶

The former parishes of Old and New Shoreham lie on the narrow coastal plain between the sea and the South Downs, and Old Shoreham stretched up towards the crest of the downs. On each side of a dry valley the land rises to a narrow but bold spur jutting from the higher part of the downs: on the west, where the ground falls precipitously towards the river and its meadows, the slopes above Mill Hill reach 340 ft., and on the east the top of Slonk

and defensive earthwork and of another Romano-British village with extensive lynchets.⁹⁷ The soil of the whole area lies on the Upper Chalk,⁹⁸ which on the lower ground is overlain by alluvium.

The natural feature of most influence in the history of Shoreham is its river, formerly called the Shoreham, Beeding, or Bramber river but since the 17th century, on false antiquarian grounds, the Adur.⁹⁹ Its alignment and character have, like its name, changed over the centuries. In early times it formed a broad tidal estuary between Shoreham and Lancing, where it is reckoned to have been 1½ mile across in the late 11th century¹ when the port of New Shoreham was established. It has been convincingly argued that in the Middle Ages the mouth did not lie open to the sea² but was protected by a shingle bar separated from firm land by a lagoon and later by tidal marshes: an outlet due south of the gap through the downs was kept open

⁹⁵ *Census*, 1881-1971.

⁹⁶ Local Govt. Act, 1972, c. 70; O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 20/30 (1975 edn.).

⁹⁷ *Antiq. Jnl.* xiii. 109-51; cf. *S.A.C.* xvi. 254 n.; lxvi. 243; *S.N.Q.* xii. 151-4.

⁹⁸ *Geol. Surv. Map* 1", sheet 9 (1864 edn.).

⁹⁹ *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 2nd ser. xiv. 112-16; cf. Ekwall, *Eng. River Names*.

¹ *Dock and Harbour Authority*, xxix (1949), 302.

² As assumed in H. Cheal, *Story of Shoreham* (1921), 20 sqq.: a valuable work whose author knew the town intimately.

by the strong ebb and flow of the tides.³ The outlet was sometimes blocked, presumably by shingle, as in 1368,⁴ and conversely the bar did not always protect the estuary, for in 1348 the eastern part of New Shoreham town was beginning to be washed away by the tides⁵ and in the early 15th century part of the town had been destroyed by the sea.⁶ It is not clear how long the river continued to run into the open sea immediately south-west of New Shoreham. The mouth of the river may have remained there until the mid 16th century,⁷ but alternatively the opening may already have moved eastward, bending the river's course, by the mid 14th century, since it was the eastern side of New Shoreham that was threatened in 1348.

By the earlier 16th century land was being reclaimed within the estuary.⁸ At Old Shoreham the riverside meadow called the Brooks in 1612 had been subject to tides until c. 1555.⁹ Natural silting and the process of inning¹⁰ gradually reduced the volume of tidal water that flowed through the opening to the sea, so that the flow was insufficient to counteract the tendency of wind and tide to deposit shingle and push the opening eastward.¹¹ Already in 1587 the river met a broad shingle beach which caused it to turn sharply eastward round the southern side of New Shoreham town and find its way into the sea $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the church.¹² During the 17th century the opening moved eastward rapidly: by 1698 it was more than 2 miles east of New Shoreham church, roughly opposite Fishersgate in Southwick, and the haven's mouth, obstructed by islands of shingle thrown up by rough seas, was said to be a dry bar on the ebb of spring tides.¹³ In 1699 and 1703 storms choked the mouth, and a new one was cut through the beach opposite New Shoreham,¹⁴ but again the opening moved east: by 1724 it was 3 miles east of New Shoreham church and by 1753 nearly four.¹⁵ Shipwrights and merchants of Shoreham alleged in 1732 that it was Sir John Shelley's building of a dam across the main channel of the river in Coombes parish that had caused the blockage at the mouth by making the amount of water insufficient to scour the harbour as of old, but they also averred that the river and harbour had never previously been blocked.¹⁶

Following petitions that referred to the recent alteration of the harbour entrance and the difficulties and dangers for shipping¹⁷ an Act was obtained in

1760 for constructing a new entrance, protected by piers, opposite Kingston and for charging harbour dues.¹⁸ The work was carried out inadequately, a storm in 1763 undermined the piers, and the entrance again began to move eastward; notwithstanding attempts to fix it in successive new positions, by 1815 it was $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the 1760 site. Under a new Act of 1816 the entrance was rebuilt in 1821 a little west of the 1760 site,¹⁹ and there it has remained, subject to improvement and further protection against the continuing movement of shingle.²⁰ Modern engineering works in the harbour are outlined below, along with the economic activity of the port.

One result of the silting of the river mouth was the formation before 1622 of a mud-bank or island, at first washed over by the tides, immediately west of New Shoreham town.²¹ It was called Scurvy Bank and at times had an offshoot upstream called Mardyke Bank.²² In the 17th century the main channel of the river flowed west of the bank,²³ but as a result, it was said, of Sir John Shelley's works at Coombes, the main channel had moved by the mid 18th century to the eastern side;²⁴ by the later 19th century the western channel was no more than a drainage ditch.²⁵ The bank provided rough grazing and was disputed between the lords of New Shoreham and Lancing manors;²⁶ in the mid 19th century it was disputed between the parishes of Lancing and New Shoreham,²⁷ being later regarded as part of New Shoreham. In 1921 the land was given as a recreation ground for the use of the inhabitants of Shoreham, drainage and reclamation being completed in 1925; in 1976 it was managed by Adur district council.²⁸

Shoreham is the nearest channel port to London. The route used in the 12th and 13th centuries, when Shoreham was at the height of its importance as a cross-channel port, is likely to have been that over the downs from Upper Beeding. From Beeding Hill it approached Shoreham not over Mill Hill but past New Erringham,²⁹ at the head of the valley between Mill Hill and Slonk Hill; between New Erringham and Slonk Hill the road divided in the 17th century, leading on the right due south to New Shoreham and on the left towards Kingston and Brighton.³⁰ It was used as a main road to Brighton in the 18th century,³¹ and the farm-house at New Erringham served as a coaching inn.³² From Beeding Hill to

³ S.A.C. xc. 153-63.

⁴ E 152/145 no. 2. A scarcely legible version of the same inq. is C 135/212 no. 1, intended by the ref. to C 135/312 in Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 214, where the blockage is assumed to have been permanent. There had been flooding higher up the river in or before 1368: *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, p. 185.

⁵ C 143/291 no. 12, printed in part in E. B. Poland, *Friars in Suss.* (1928), 106.

⁶ *Reg. Rob. Rede*, i (S.R.S. viii), 40; *Rot. Parl.* iv. 159-60; vi. 40.

⁷ As asserted in a not wholly reliable statement of 1754: Arundel Cast. MS. MD 170.

⁸ E 178/2278; cf. e.g. *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1697, 63-6.

⁹ Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Box 4. 1 (surv. of Old Shoreham).

¹⁰ e.g. C 3/225/18; E 178/2278; cf. *S.N.Q.* xv. 304-7. For flooding by the sea and reclamation in the 17th cent. see e.g. Arundel Cast. MSS. A 262, f. [53]; M 266.

¹¹ As suggested in 1698 in a surv. made for the Navy Commrs.: B.L. Sloane MS. 3233.

¹² *Armada Surv.* ed. Lower.

¹³ B.L. Sloane MS. 3233.

¹⁴ *Dock and Harbour Authority*, xxix (1949), 302;

J. A. Steers, *Coastline of Eng. and Wales* (1946), 306-7.

¹⁵ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); MR 906 (copy of MR 935).

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 556.

¹⁷ C.7. xxviii. 398, 686.

¹⁸ 33 Geo. II, c. 35.

¹⁹ 56 Geo. III, c. 81 (Local and Personal); *Dock and Harbour Authority*, xxix (1949), 302; S.A.C. xxvii. 98 sqq.

²⁰ See also J. H. Farrant, *Harbours of Suss. 1700-1914* (priv. print. 1976).

²¹ W.S.R.O., PHA 3263.

²² J. Edwards, *Plan of New Shoreham* (1789), B.L. Maps K. 42.23.3; cf. below, pl. facing p. 161.

²³ Map of marshes, 17th cent., in Marlipins Mus., Shoreham.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 556.

²⁵ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXV (1879 edn.).

²⁶ e.g. Arundel Cast. MS. A 263.

²⁷ *Suss. Maps*, ii (S.R.S. lxvi), 97.

²⁸ *Char. Com. Reg.*; *S.N.Q.* xvii. 48.

²⁹ As in the 18th cent.: B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 93(3).

³⁰ Ogilby, *Britannia* (1675), pl. 29.

³¹ J. Edwards, *Companion from Lond. to Brighton* (1801), pl. T.P. VIII.

³² Cheal, *Shoreham*, 61.

Kingston the road was turnpiked in 1807, but in 1828 that line of road was replaced as the turnpike by a new one, which remained a turnpike until 1885, along the river valley from Beeding to Old Shoreham bridge.³³

A road from Brighton to Old Shoreham, close under the downs and possibly the Ashway of 1229,³⁴ was also the only way in the 17th century from Brighton to New Shoreham, which was linked with that road by what were later called Buckingham Road and Mill Lane.³⁵ Until the late 16th century there had been a road along the coast³⁶ but it was destroyed by erosion. A new coast road was built between 1782 and 1789,³⁷ and that under the downs became known as Upper Brighton (later Upper Shoreham) Road.³⁸ At Old Shoreham the upper road was carried across the river by a ferry which was recorded in 1612 as part of the earl of Arundel's barony of Bramber³⁹ and in 1651 as part of Old Shoreham manor though claimed by the earl of Arundel;⁴⁰ the claim was later successful.⁴¹ The ferry was not reliable. In the 16th century merchandise from Shoreham harbour crossed the river at Bramber bridge,⁴² and in 1752 a traveller preferred to go round that way.⁴³ In 1753 the ferry was described as a horse ferry, fordable at low water.⁴⁴ In 1781, when it was said to be dangerous and frequently impassable, its owner Charles Howard, the future duke of Norfolk, obtained an Act to replace the ferry with a bridge,⁴⁵ opened in 1782; it was built of timber trestles and was rebuilt to a similar but not identical design in 1916. It ceased to carry much traffic when the Norfolk Suspension Bridge $\frac{3}{4}$ mile downstream at New Shoreham was opened in 1833, and it was transferred to the railway company when the line from Shoreham to Horsham was built in 1861.⁴⁶ Tolls, described as scandalously high in the late 18th century,⁴⁷ continued to be paid until the bridge was closed to vehicles on the opening of the by-pass $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north in 1968.⁴⁸ The ferry may originally have been $\frac{1}{2}$ mile upstream of the bridge,⁴⁹ on the line of the Roman road and of the upper Brighton road. That line was still marked by a track in 1850,⁵⁰ but by the mid 18th century the

road from Brighton turned sharply south $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of the river. When the bridge was opened in 1782 the main road was re-aligned further south, to cut off the bend.⁵¹ That road was replaced as the main road between Brighton and New Shoreham, however, by the lower road, which became a turnpike in 1822, leading onward from New Shoreham to Old Shoreham bridge by a road,⁵² Old Shoreham Road, which had been built beside the river between 1753 and 1782.⁵³ In 1830 the duke of Norfolk undertook to build a bridge to carry the road across the river at New Shoreham.⁵⁴ The Norfolk Suspension Bridge, opened in 1833, was designed by W. Tierney Clarke, with a massive portal at each end surmounted by a stone animal.⁵⁵ In 1835 the road was re-aligned slightly further north where it left New Shoreham on the east.⁵⁶ The Brighton, Shoreham, and Lancing road ceased to be a turnpike in 1878,⁵⁷ but the bridge, sold to the county council in 1903⁵⁸ and rebuilt in 1923 as a bridge of four braced girders, not significantly wider than the first bridge,⁵⁹ remained a toll bridge until 1927.⁶⁰ It continued to take most of the road traffic along the south coast until 1968,⁶¹ when a four-lane road cutting through the downs and bypassing Shoreham was built from the old upper road in Kingston to a new bridge across the river and an elaborate junction with the Beeding road.

A ferry across the estuary at New Shoreham belonged c. 1235 to William de Bernehus, who held land in Sompting,⁶² and afterwards passed to William Paynel, lord of Cokeham in Sompting, who in 1316 granted it with Cokeham to Hardham priory.⁶³ The ferry, recorded as part of the estates of the earl of Arundel in the 1660s and in 1732,⁶⁴ may later have gone out of use: it was not recorded in 1753⁶⁵ or when the Norfolk Suspension Bridge was authorized in 1830.⁶⁶ The ferry and ford to Shoreham Beach and the footbridge of 1921 are mentioned elsewhere.⁶⁷

When a railway from London to the south coast was proposed the advocates of a direct line to Brighton rather than to Shoreham secured the support of Shoreham's interests by giving the

³³ 47 Geo. III, Sess. 2, c. 116 (Local and Personal); 9 Geo. IV, c. 70 (Local and Personal); 45 & 46 Vic. c. 52; cf. *Cary's New Map of Eng.* (1832), sheet 13.

³⁴ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), pp. 63-4.

³⁵ Ogilby, *Britannia*, pl. 29.

³⁶ As in Cheal, *Shoreham*, map at end; see S.A.S., MS. PG 123, referring to the way leading towards New Shoreham near the sea in Kingston Bowsey.

³⁷ Map of 1782 in Marlipins Mus.; Edwards, *Plan of New Shoreham* (1789).

³⁸ O.S. Map 1/2,500, *Suss.* LXV. 5 (1898, 1912 edns.).

³⁹ Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Rentals, Box 4. 1 (surv. of Old Shoreham).

⁴⁰ *S.A.C.* xxv. 59; cf. *S.N.Q.* xvi. 277.

⁴¹ Arundel Cast. MS. A 263, referring apparently to the Old Shoreham ferry, 1660-5.

⁴² E 124/4 f. 108.

⁴³ B.L. Add. MS. 11571, f. 121v.; cf. *S.A.C.* viii. 264.

⁴⁴ MR 906.

⁴⁵ 21 Geo. III, c. 35; on the ownership of the ferry cf. Arundel Cast. MS. MD 779.

⁴⁶ Smail, *Coaching Times*, 140-1; *S.N.Q.* x. 167; see below, pl. facing p. 160.

⁴⁷ Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 416.

⁴⁸ *S.N.Q.* xvi. 351-2.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* xi. 142, 165-7.

⁵⁰ I.R. 30/35/237.

⁵¹ Cf. Cheal, *Shoreham*, 34. The former line is shown on a drawing of Buckingham Ho. in 1782: B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 40; cf. S.A.S. MS. ND 149, referring in 1753 to

the king's highway from Buckingham to the ferry; further west the line is represented by roads called the Avenue and the Street.

⁵² 3 Geo. IV, c. 13 (Local and Personal); the rd. is shown wrongly in *Co. Reps. relating to Turnpike Trusts*, iii, *Suss.* [1459], map facing p. 6, H.C. (1852), xlv; cf. *Rep. Com. Rds.* [280], App. p. 424 (1840), xxvii.

⁵³ MR 906; map, 1782, in Marlipins Mus.

⁵⁴ Brighton and Shoreham Rd. Act, 11 Geo. IV, c. 63 (Local and Personal).

⁵⁵ Horsfield, *Suss.* ii. 211 and pl.; Cheal, *Shoreham*, 75; see below, pl. facing p. 160.

⁵⁶ E.S.R.O., QDD/EW 5, ff. 123-40.

⁵⁷ Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1877, 40 & 41 Vic. c. 64.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6295.

⁵⁹ Smail, *Coaching Times*, 141.

⁶⁰ Clunn, *S. Coast Resorts*, 370.

⁶¹ *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1968].

⁶² *Leves Chartulary*, ii (S.R.S. xl), 72; *Pipe R.* 1209 (P.R.S. N.S. xxiv), 4, refers to passage across the sea and not (as in Cheal, *Shoreham*, 91, followed by *S.N.Q.* xvi. 244) to a ferry.

⁶³ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 558; cf. *S.A.C.* li. 190; Cheal, *Shoreham*, 91-3.

⁶⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. A 263; cf. *ibid.* A 262, ff. [77, 103, 116].

⁶⁵ MR 906.

⁶⁶ 11 Geo. IV, c. 63 (Local and Personal).

⁶⁷ See above, Lancing.

branch between the two towns priority in construction over the main line from London. The branch was opened in 1840 and the main line in 1841, putting Shoreham, whence weekly packets had been sailing to Dieppe since the 1790s⁶⁸ and steam packets since 1826, on the shortest and cheapest route between London and Paris. The railway company and the harbour commissioners, however, could not agree about the building of a railway port at Shoreham, and the company instead established a cross-channel port at Newhaven. The railway along the south coast was extended from Shoreham to Worthing in 1845, to Chichester in 1846, and to Portsmouth in 1847.⁶⁹ A single-track branch line from Shoreham to Steyning and Horsham was opened in 1861⁷⁰ and closed in 1966⁷¹ except for trucks bringing cement from the works just beyond the boundary of Shoreham, in Upper Beeding.

A steam tramway between Shoreham and Portslade, opened in 1884,⁷² ran originally from Southdown Road but by 1896 only from Ham Road, near the railway station.⁷³ Horses had replaced the engines by 1911, when only one or two journeys were made each day to preserve running powers. The tramway closed at the end of that year, to be replaced in 1912 by motor buses. A motor bus service through Shoreham between Worthing and Brighton had started in 1904, and under Southdown Motor Services, formed by amalgamation in 1915, Shoreham was part of the developing network of local bus-routes.⁷⁴

Shoreham airport lies across the river in Lancing parish.⁷⁵

In 1086 the enumerated population of Shoreham was 76, with an additional 7 in the subsidiary settlement of Erringham,⁷⁶ a population which was recorded as exclusively agricultural. The agricultural part of the two parishes, comprising Old Shoreham and Erringham, had 27 taxpayers in 1296, 24 in 1327, and 18 in 1332, Erringham's contribution to the total being 10, 10, and 8.⁷⁷ The chief manor of Old Shoreham had 35 villein tenants in 1300.⁷⁸ In 1378 23 people in Old Shoreham and 17 in Erringham were assessed for the poll tax.⁷⁹ In 1525 there were 21 taxpayers in Old Shoreham and Erringham, Erringham being represented by a man and his three servants.⁸⁰ In 1642 the parish contained 39 adult males.⁸¹ Twenty-four people were assessed for the hearth tax in 1662; Erringham was not separately assessed.⁸² There were 74 adults in the parish in 1676.⁸³ By 1801 there were 37 houses, with a population of 188; numbers grew fairly steadily to a peak of 285, living in 52 houses, in 1871. A small

rise in the population after 1881 represents the expansion of New Shoreham town into Old Shoreham parish; from 1911 onwards the separate figures for Old Shoreham relate only to the scattered settlement of Erringham.⁸⁴

New Shoreham in 1296, when it was at or near the peak of its medieval prosperity, had 90 taxpayers. The fall in the number to 43 in 1327, 56 in 1332,⁸⁵ and 36 in 1341⁸⁶ resulted partly from changes in the method of assessment and partly, it seems, from a decline in population. A large part of the town was said to lie waste in 1368, but it is not clear whether the action of the sea, of enemies, or of economic forces was responsible.⁸⁷ In 1421 it was averred that whereas there had been 500 inhabitants in the earlier 14th century there then remained only 36 residents;⁸⁸ possibly the shrinkage was exaggerated by comparing the total population at the earlier date with the number of householders at the later. In 1548 there were said to be 80 or more communicants,⁸⁹ and in 1566 New and Old Shoreham together were thought to contain 46 houses.⁹⁰ Twenty people in New Shoreham were assessed for the subsidy in 1524,⁹¹ and c. 80 for the hearth tax between 1662 and 1670,⁹² apparently representing a considerable increase in the late 16th century and early 17th.⁹³ From just under 800 in 1801 and 1811 the population grew steadily to 3,678 in 1871, the increase being attributed to the improvement of the harbour in the twenties, to the trade of the port and the railway in the forties, and to shipbuilding and the oyster-fishery in the fifties. After a slight fall in the seventies and eighties the steady increase began again, and the population of the enlarged civil parish of Shoreham-by-Sea rose from 4,120 in 1901 to 6,945 in 1931. The rate of increase in the civil parish then slackened but was more than balanced in the urban district as a whole, where the arithmetical rate of increase accelerated between 1901 (when the population was 4,665) and 1951 (when it was 13,057). In the fifties the increase was even more marked, to 17,410 in 1961, but it slowed in the sixties, to 18,905 in 1971.⁹⁴

Prehistoric settlement on the downland of Old Shoreham has been mentioned above, and the growth of the town of New Shoreham is discussed in some detail below. In addition there were villages at Old Shoreham itself and Erringham.

Old Shoreham village, on the bank of the river and at the foot of the downs, expresses its location by the name Shoreham, meaning homestead under the steep hill or by the bank. The site may not be as old as is suggested by the claim that it was the place where Aelle and his sons landed in the 5th

⁶⁸ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 410.

⁶⁹ E. W. Gilbert, *Brighton* (1954), 127, 134, 138-9, 142.

⁷⁰ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 250.

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., E 183/19/1, f. [7].

⁷² H. P. Clunn, *The Capital by the Sea* (1953), 172.

⁷³ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 251; O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 10 (1898 edn.).

⁷⁴ Smail, *Coaching Times*, 153-63.

⁷⁵ See above.

⁷⁶ V.C.H. Suss. i. 444, 450.

⁷⁷ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 58, 163, 278.

⁷⁸ C 133/95 no. 17.

⁷⁹ E 179/189 42.

⁸⁰ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 72-4.

⁸¹ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 154-5.

⁸² E 179/258/14 ff. 43v.-44; E 179/191/410 pt. 3 rot. 3d.

⁸³ *S.A.C.* xlv. 145.

⁸⁴ *Census, 1801-1931*.

⁸⁵ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 66-7, 152, 227.

⁸⁶ *S.A.C.* lxxviii. 218.

⁸⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, p. 385.

⁸⁸ *Rot. Parl.* iv. 159. No poll tax return survives.

⁸⁹ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 88.

⁹⁰ S.P. 12/39 no. 11 f. 29.

⁹¹ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 81-2.

⁹² E 179/191/410 pt. 3 rot. 3; E 179/258/14 ff. 42-43v.; E 179/258/17.

⁹³ No protestation return survives.

⁹⁴ *Census, 1801-1971*. The pop. of the civil par. of 1910 cannot be calculated accurately from the printed reps. after 1931, nor at all after 1951, when it was c. 7,700. The areas added to the U.D. in 1927 and 1933 had a combined pop. in 1921 of 31.

century to win a territory for the South Saxons;⁹⁵ that place lies elsewhere.⁹⁶ Although Old Shoreham was a thriving village in the late Saxon period, as its church shows, the idea that it was the principal port of the Adur estuary before the foundation of New Shoreham seems to have originated with the assumption that the place called new had necessarily succeeded to the function of the place called old,⁹⁷ and has been repeated on the ground that so large and fine a church as Old Shoreham's was designed to serve more than an agrarian village.⁹⁸ New Shoreham was at first distinguished as the port,⁹⁹ the distinction between old and new being found in surviving records only from the late 12th century.¹ Other agrarian villages, such as Sompting, had large Saxon churches. Before the Conquest the principal port on the Adur was Steyning, for which the Domesday evidence is much more compatible with such a function² than for Old Shoreham. If Old Shoreham was developed as a port by its Norman lord it was very soon replaced by New Shoreham. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, it is reasonable to assume that Shoreham was an entirely rural parish and village until New Shoreham was established on a piece of land carved out of its territory. The designation of New Shoreham church as 'of the harbour'³ suggests strongly that there was no pre-existing harbour at Shoreham. A reference in 1755 to a place called the old harbour, with a shingle beach, in Old Shoreham⁴ may indicate only a fairly recent landing-place for small boats; its site was probably represented by the small bank of shingle marking the southern limit of Old Shoreham village, 300 yd. SSE. of the church, in 1753.⁵

Before the late 18th century the village consisted mainly of a curved street which was stopped by arable land at its southern end and from its north-east end led eastward towards Brighton. From the street three lanes ran west into a riverside strand, the most northerly lane running under the churchyard wall towards the ferry.⁶ When Old Shoreham bridge was opened in 1782 and the line of the Brighton road was changed, the Street became a minor road crossing the main road. The building of Old Shoreham Road in the later 18th century and of its continuation along the valley towards Beeding in the early 19th moved the centre of the village westward towards the bridge. The Red Lion public house, a long and low building of the 18th century or earlier, looked across the riverside road to the bridge, the smithy stood on the western side of the road, and the village school was built between the church and the Red Lion.⁷ Alongside the road on its western side ran the branch railway from Shoreham to Horsham. The earlier shape of the village was further changed in the 1920s when the Brighton road was moved from the lane under the churchyard

wall (thereafter called St. Nicholas Lane) to a new line south of the Red Lion, slightly north of the middle lane;⁸ that lane is discernible as part of a car-park, while the southern lane survives as a footpath. The Street was by 1976 blocked by bollards at Upper Shoreham Road, and is continued southwards by the suburban Connaught Avenue.

A few scattered cottages of the 19th century and earlier mark the line of the Street: the characteristic materials are knapped flint with red-brick dressings and thatch. Also in the Street, north of St. Nicholas Lane, is Old Shoreham Farm, faced in cobbles with white brick dressings; when that farm was let as part of a gentleman's estate in 1832 the lease included Adur Lodge,⁹ a house recently built in the bend at the north end of the Street. The surviving features of Old Shoreham village and its former shape are obscured by the wide main roads and by the suburban houses built at various times in the 20th century all down the eastern side of the village, which is thereby linked with the northward spread of New Shoreham.

Suburban growth in Old Shoreham began around the opening of the 20th century with the building of scattered, medium-sized houses along Upper Shoreham Road and the road leading to Mill Hill. Between 1909 and 1931 building was consolidated and extended along those roads, the new houses being smaller, while settlement stretched out from New Shoreham along Old Shoreham Road in terraces of small houses and in larger, detached houses along Buckingham Road (formerly Buckingham Lane, the main road from New Shoreham to the old Brighton road). In the thirties most of the vacant land of the parish south of the line of the old Brighton road (represented by the road called the Avenue) was taken for houses. There were two main exceptions. One was a piece of land 300–700 yds. south-east of the church against the former parish boundary with New Shoreham,¹⁰ where a cemetery was opened in 1886;¹¹ north of it there was by 1928 a sports ground¹² which was taken for more houses in the 1960s and for an enlargement of the cemetery. The other lay between Buckingham Road and the eastern boundary of the parish (marked by Eastern Avenue), where Rosslyn Road and Gordon Road near the southern boundary were gradually built up from the late 19th century;¹³ north of them some further houses were built after the Second World War, but north again, beside Upper Shoreham Road, the land in 1976 remained in grass as the extensive playgrounds of two schools.

Three-quarters of a mile east of Old Shoreham church stood Buckingham House, in a park bounded on the south by Upper Shoreham Road and on the east by the parish boundary. Except for the mansion, its satellite buildings, and the farm-house called

⁹⁵ e.g. *S.A.C.* vii. 75; cf. Cheal, *Shoreham*, 7.

⁹⁶ *Eng. Hist. Doc. c.* 500–1042, p. 143; *S. Saxons*, ed. P. Brandon, 23–5.

⁹⁷ Camden, *Britannia* (1806), i. 270, following earlier edns.; Norden treated the evidence of the decay of New Shoreham as though it related to Old Shoreham: *Nor-thants. R.O.*, Finch-Hatton MS. 113, Suss. f. [32].

⁹⁸ e.g. Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 214.

⁹⁹ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 3, 7, 11.

¹ *Ibid.* pp. 11, 13, 47. In 1263 the adjectives Great and Little were used, but *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 247, is surely wrong in assuming Great to have been Old Shoreham.

² *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 392.

³ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 3.

⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 1302.

⁵ MR 906.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 5 (1898 edn.).

⁸ *Ibid.* (1912, 1933 edns.).

⁹ S.A.S., MS. ND 162.

¹⁰ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 5–6 (1898, 1912, 1933, 1937 edns.).

¹¹ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1887), 127.

¹² I.R. 30/35/237 (altered apportionments).

¹³ O.S. Maps 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 6 (1898, 1912, 1933, 1937 edns.); 1", sheet 182 (1960 edn.).

Little Buckingham there does not seem to have been a settlement there. By 1937, however, the western side of the park had been used to build small houses, the eastern side becoming a public park.¹⁴ Further building in the fifties and later filled the land between the existing settled area of Old Shoreham and the line of the Shoreham by-pass. The land taken for houses in the seventies included the site of Little Buckingham. Most of the houses built in Old Shoreham after 1931 were put up by speculative builders in small or medium-sized groups; many houses and bungalows were apparently designed for retired middle-class people.

A mile north of Old Shoreham church at Old Erringham, on a shelf in the hillside above the river, lay a village of Saxon origin¹⁵ which in the late 13th century and early 14th was only marginally smaller than Old Shoreham village.¹⁶ It had its own manor-house and chapel of ease, which with one other house are all that remains of the village above ground. Cottage sites have been excavated near the chapel, which itself lies south of the manor-house.¹⁷ The village had shrunk to a single farmstead by 1524.¹⁸ A new house 200 yd. south-west of the manor-house was built c. 1900,¹⁹ and three cottages were built c. 1967 close to the chapel, then used as a shed.²⁰ Half a mile north-east of Old Erringham a farm-house was built at New Erringham, probably in the late 18th century;²¹ a new house was built 100 yd. south-west of New Erringham Farm c. 1900, and in the 1930s the farm-house became the club-house for the Southdown golf club, whose course was laid out on the downland to the north.²² The golf club did not survive the Second World War,²³ and in 1976 the settlement comprised only three mid-20th-century cottages, farm buildings, the ruins of the farm-house, and the derelict house of c. 1900. Between Old Erringham and Old Shoreham a windmill stood on Mill Hill by 1805,²⁴ and north of it a reservoir was built c. 1870²⁵ near the crest of the ridge with a pumping station below it at the bottom of the steep escarpment.

The place of Shoreham in national history derived from the importance of the port, which drew King John there in 1199²⁶ and was presumably the reason for a king's prison there in 1221.²⁷ In the mid 13th century Shoreham was threatening to oust Chichester as the county town: in 1254 the sheriff was ordered to hold the county court at Chichester, as of old, and to desist from holding it alternately at Lewes and Shoreham,²⁸ and twenty years later Ninfield hundred complained that the county court had been moved from its

fixed place at Lewes and Shoreham.²⁹ In 1643, long after its medieval decline, Shoreham was put in a defensive state,³⁰ but it was from Shoreham harbour, presumably chosen as an unlikely place, that Charles II escaped abroad in 1651 on a Shoreham ship, the *Surprise*, procured at Brighton.³¹

Shoreham, the birthplace of the actor William Lovegrove (1778–1816) and the entomologist James Francis Stephens (1792–1852) and the place where the painter Samuel Lucas (1805–70) was apprenticed to a shipowner,³² is better known as the original home of the Woodard schools,³³ and for its literary associations. Visited by W. H. Hudson and the subject of verses by W. E. Henley and A. C. Swinburne,³⁴ Shoreham features largely in Tennyson's poem 'Rizpah' and in two novels, George Moore's *Esther Waters* and George Meredith's *Beauchamp's Career*.³⁵ In 1918 two 'mystery towers' were built in Shoreham harbour; they were intended to be sunk in the strait of Dover as part of an anti-submarine screen, and one survives as a navigational station at the Nab, off Bembridge (I.W.).³⁶

GROWTH OF NEW SHOREHAM. New Shoreham was established apparently in the decade 1086–96 by William de Braose or his son Philip: it was not mentioned in Domesday,³⁷ and c. 1096 Philip added the church of the harbour to his father's grant of the church of Old Shoreham.³⁸ William had failed in his attempt to dominate the harbour at Steyning further up the estuary,³⁹ and the planting of New Shoreham seems to mark the transfer of the Braose family's commercial and military interest in a harbour to a site where its control was unchallenged.

New Shoreham, one of the successful new towns of that period established without a system of town defences,⁴⁰ was laid out on a grid-pattern of streets. The plan of the streets before the partial destruction and decline of the town in the later Middle Ages has been the subject of speculation. As it survived in the 18th century the town comprised a main street (the modern High Street) running east and west, parallel and close to the river bank, with seven lanes leading north to a cross-lane parallel to the main street and nearly a furlong from it; north of the town five of those lanes led onwards to another cross-lane 100–150 yd. further north, beyond which they merged and branched out towards other settlements. Where Foul (later Love, afterwards Mill) Lane met Green Lane (later Victoria Road) and New Barns Lane (later Southdown Road), near the northern tip of New Shoreham parish, a stone

¹⁴ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 6 (1937 edn.).

¹⁵ S.N.Q. xvi. 140, 157, 251; S.A.C. cxiv. 306–21.

¹⁶ Suss. *Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 58, 66–7, 163.

¹⁷ Ex inf. Mr. E. W. Holden (art. forthcoming in S.A.C.).

¹⁸ Suss. *Lay Subsidy*, 1524–5 (S.R.S. lvi), 72. There were abatements of tax in the earlier 13th cent.: ex inf. Mr. Holden.

¹⁹ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 1 (1898, 1912 edns.).

²⁰ Local inf.

²¹ B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 93(3); Old Erringham Fm. was not distinguished as 'Old' in 1787: B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 47.

²² O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 1 (1898, 1912, 1940 edns.); see also S.C.M. viii. 715–16.

²³ *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1958], 53.

²⁴ B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 93(3).

²⁵ Shoreham and Dist. Waterworks Act, 33 & 34 Vic. c. 22 (Local); O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXV (1879 edn.).

²⁶ *Cartae Antiquae* (Pipe R. Soc. N.S. xvii), pp. 5, 59, 79.

²⁷ *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 468.

²⁸ *Close R.* 1253–4, 18.

²⁹ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 215.

³⁰ Hist. MSS. Com. 31, 13th Rep. IV, Rye, p. 213.

³¹ Clarendon, *Hist. Gr. Rebellion*, ed. Macray, v. 211; *Rye Port Bks.* (S.R.S. lxiv), p. xxxvii.

³² D.N.B.

³³ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 431–4.

³⁴ W. H. Hudson, *a Tribute*, ed. S. J. Looker, 61–3; S.C.M. ix. 189.

³⁵ Cf. *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1958], 63.

³⁶ S.C.M. xxviii. 138.

³⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444 sqq.

³⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 3.

³⁹ Cf. below, Bramber and Steyning.

⁴⁰ Beresford, *New Towns of Middle Ages*, 180.

cross stood in the early 17th century.⁴¹ Some 18th-century cottages survived there in 1976. In the 18th century the town was largely confined to the area south of the first cross-lane, and that area contained many unbuilt spaces.⁴²

local tradition current in the late 19th century that the harbour had once been at the back of the town.⁴³

The tradition has been interpreted as meaning that the main anchorage was the inlet north-west of the town, which later silted up and was marked by



It has been ingeniously argued that what survived of the town in the 18th century represented little more than the northern half of the original layout, and that south of the main street there had formerly been, before it was washed away, a pattern of lanes matching that to the north. The argument rests on the evidence of the destruction by water of part of the town, on the reference in the early 14th century to a furlong lying south of the high street, on the correspondence of the openings south of High Street with the streets running north, and on a

the Northbourne stream down its centre line, the boundary between the parishes of Old and New Shoreham.⁴⁴ An old dam, apparently across the end of the stream, was recorded in 1612.⁴⁵ In the early 17th century what was called the old haven lay west of the town in the north-east arm of the river.⁴⁶ Later in the 17th century the south-west arm of the river was marked as the haven.⁴⁷ The existence of a haven west of the town, where ships might lie at anchor, in no way denies that the wharves and hards in the early 14th century were in the same place as in the

⁴¹ Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Rentals, Box 4.1 (surv. of Old Shoreham).

⁴² MR 906.

⁴³ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 20 sqq. and map at end; followed by e.g. Beresford, *New Towns*, 496-7.

⁴⁴ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 5 (1898 edn.); cf. Edwards, *Plan of New Shoreham* (1789); for the Northbourne see Cheal, *Shoreham*, 28-9.

⁴⁵ Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Rentals, Box 4.1.

⁴⁶ C 3/255/18; cf. Edwards, *Plan of New Shoreham*. No reliance need be placed on the statement of 1754 that there was no harbour at Shoreham 200 years earlier: Arundel Cast. MS. MD 170.

⁴⁷ Marlipins Mus., copy marked 'c. 1650' of a map of watercourses and marshes between Shoreham and Lancing.

18th, and since the course of the river is known to have changed extensively the old haven recorded in the early 17th century was not necessarily that of the early Middle Ages. Excavations for drainage in the area of the Northbourne stream have revealed no evidence of wharves.⁴⁸

If it was the southern half of the town that was washed away it is an unusual coincidence that the erosion should have stopped short on a line close to and parallel with the main street. Moreover the lie of the land and the course of the river in the period for which maps are available suggest rather that the land lying east of the surviving town was the area most likely to have been lost, an inference which accords with the documentary evidence of the 14th century⁴⁹ and with the discontinuity at the eastern end of the regular layout of the town.⁵⁰

The existence of a furlong south of the high street does not necessarily mean that the land there has been washed away if the medieval high street was other than the main street of modern times called High Street. That street was in the Middle Ages called Procession Street,⁵¹ a designation given elsewhere not to the central street but to a peripheral road.⁵² The high street of modern times was so named in 1682,⁵³ though in the mid 18th century it was called South Street⁵⁴ and part of it had once been called West Street.⁵⁵ If the medieval high street was other than modern High Street it may conceivably be represented by the cross-lane which was the northern limit of the built-up area in the 18th century and was marked in 1976 by North Street and St. Mary's Road. On that hypothesis the comparatively close network of lanes to the north can be seen as part of the early medieval built-up area, actual or intended, extending to the parish boundary which ran up the Northbourne stream, along Mill Lane, and down Buckingham Road to Ham Road.⁵⁶ On that hypothesis also, the church, which was an early feature of the new town of the late 11th century, stood on the south side of the high street fairly near the middle of the settlement rather than at the north-east corner, while the extent of erosion in the south-east corner was more limited than was suggested by the claims made in the 15th century, when inundation⁵⁷ was offered as more dramatic evidence of ruin than the contraction of settlement or the decline of the harbour through changes in the coastline.

The traffic of the port and indications of the size of the population in the Middle Ages are discussed elsewhere; the general importance attributed to the town is indicated by the establishment there of

chapels of the military orders, of a friary, and of hospitals. By c. 1170 the Templars had an oratory and burial ground in the port, and by c. 1190 the Hospitallers had a chapel in New Shoreham; both orders were alleged to have drawn parishioners and their offerings away from the parish church.⁵⁸ A fire which damaged the town in or before 1248⁵⁹ seems not to have had a long-term effect. The hospital of St. James existed by 1249, and its site and buildings survived in 1574. The hospital of St. Catherine, to which bequests were made in 1366 and 1373, evidently became the hospital of Our Saviour and may have survived in 1550.⁶⁰ The Carmelite friary was founded in 1316 and stood in the south-east quarter of the town, whence it was driven in the 15th century by the threat of erosion.⁶¹ The 'Templars' and Hospitallers' chapels may have been in the same part,⁶² where an eastward continuation of the modern High Street is likely to have contained buildings connected with the port. What remains of that street includes, at the junction with Middle Street, a building of 12th-century origin rebuilt in the 14th century, called the Marlpins and thought to have been the custom-house of the lords of New Shoreham.⁶³ Although it has been identified with the prior of Lewes's 'cellar'⁶⁴ it was in the 16th century held freely of New Shoreham manor.⁶⁵ It was afterwards used as an inn called the Ship.⁶⁶ In 1927 it was bought by public subscription, and in 1928 through the generosity of Sir Hildebrand Harmsworth, Bt., was opened as a local museum under trustees acting for the Sussex Archaeological Society.⁶⁷ Some of the openings for doors and windows survive from the 12th century, other doorways and the chequer-pattern front of flints and limestone from the 14th, and the roof from the later Middle Ages.

In the middle of High Street, near what was its half-way point before it was curtailed, where for 100 yd. it was noticeably wider than further west, stood the market-house and the Stone,⁶⁸ with the legal quay assigned in 1680 between the Stone and the water's edge.⁶⁹ All three may have been on or near sites of some antiquity. That part of the street was the market-place called Oatmarket in 1346 and Cornmarket in 1478.⁷⁰ The market-house, in the middle of the street in 1680,⁷¹ was blown down in the storm of 1703, which 'shattered' the town,⁷² and was replaced by one also in the middle of the street and just east of the junction with Middle Street, supported by ten Doric columns surrounding an open ground floor.⁷³ That market-house was itself replaced in 1823 by a 'mean building' of brick,⁷⁴

⁴⁸ Cf. *S.A.C.* cvi. 136.

⁴⁹ C 143/291 no. 12.

⁵⁰ Cf. MR 906, showing the town before Tarmount Lane, New Rd., or Brighton Rd. were built.

⁵¹ *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, A 4086.

⁵² e.g. *V.C.H. Cambs.* v. 69; *V.C.H. Wilts.* x. 230.

⁵³ Arundel Cast. MS. M 301, ct. of 24 Oct. 32 Chas. II.

⁵⁴ *S.A.S.*, MS. ND 145.

⁵⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. M 173 (26 Oct. 1883).

⁵⁶ O.S. Map 1/2,500, *Suss.* LXV. 5, 9 (1898 edn.).

⁵⁷ *Rot. Parl.* iv. 159; *Cal. Fine R.* 1485-1509, 100, 157.

⁵⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 11-12.

⁵⁹ J.I. 1/909A rot. 25.

⁶⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 106.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 97. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845), 708, seems wrong in identifying Cupola Ho., Church St., as the friary.

⁶² e.g. *Sele Chartulary*, p. 12 n.

⁶³ *S.A.C.* lxx. 158-95.

⁶⁴ H. Cheal, *Hist. Marlpins* (14th edn.), 5-6, citing a ct. roll which in fact shows the prior's cellar to have been distinct from the Marlpins: Arundel Cast. MS. M 724. *S.A.C.* lxx. 190-1 tries to evade the difficulty.

⁶⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. M 724.

⁶⁶ *S.A.S.*, MSS. SAT 120-36.

⁶⁷ *S.A.C.* lxx. 236.

⁶⁸ Edwards, *Plan of New Shoreham* (1789).

⁶⁹ E 159/523 no. 2 rot. 5.

⁷⁰ *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, A 4092, A 4145.

⁷¹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 301, cts. of 18 Feb. 32 and 6 Oct. 36 Chas. II, referring to the mkt.-ho. on the N. side and on the S. side of the street.

⁷² [D. Defoe], *The Storm* (1704), 148.

⁷³ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 210; for the number of columns cf. e.g. Edwards, *Plan of New Shoreham* (1789), but also Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 102.

⁷⁴ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 74-5.

which was removed after 1845.⁷⁵ East of the market-house, the Stone appears to have been a sort of platform, possibly the base of the earlier market-house, used on ceremonial and perhaps also on commercial occasions.⁷⁶ The legal quay was replaced in 1834–5 by one which lay 100 yd. further west.⁷⁷ The new quay included the new custom-house of c. 1830, with a plain classical front, designed by Sydney Smirke.⁷⁸ The custom-house, which later became the town hall, replaced an earlier custom-house (later Cupola House, demolished in the mid 19th century) in Church Street.⁷⁹

Although, as suggested above, the modern High Street may not have been the medieval high street it is certain to have been an important street, and after the contraction of the town in the 14th or 15th century it became the only major street. In 1675 New Shoreham was delineated as consisting of a single street.⁸⁰ Although it does not seem to have lost the appearance of a town and in 1662 contained 30 houses with four or more hearths,⁸¹ it did not impress visitors: it was described as 'another miserable poor town' in 1714⁸² and as of but mean appearance in 1752.⁸³ During the Napoleonic wars cavalry barracks were established just north of the town,⁸⁴ but since they were said in 1814 to have been empty for some years New Shoreham may not have gained much from their presence.⁸⁵ In the same year the town was said to be large but not very clean or commodious:⁸⁶ its size in fact increased noticeably after the improvements to the harbour of a few years later, but the growth was not accompanied by enhancements of the main street, which in the mid 19th century still earned for New Shoreham descriptions such as 'unpleasant and dirty fishing town'⁸⁷ and 'not prepossessing in appearance'.⁸⁸ A man returning there in 1901 after 50 years' absence found the town much as it had been in the 1840s, 'perhaps a trifle more drowsy'.⁸⁹ In the later 19th century New Shoreham began to be favoured by writers and artists for its quiet old-world charm,⁹⁰ which had been noted as early as 1814, with particular reference to the gable-ends of the houses,⁹¹ and survived without much diminution in High Street until the 1930s. In that decade began demolitions to widen the street,⁹² to give the whole the width of the section between Church Street and John Street, in which had once stood the market-house and the Stone. To the east the former Dolphin inn and other buildings on the south side

were removed to open High Street to the riverside, while to the west the south side was later entirely rebuilt. The north side of the eastern end was rebuilt in the 1960s,⁹³ so that the appearance of High Street has been changed since the early 20th century to that of a main shopping centre which runs also into East Street. Some of the older buildings in High Street have survived. In addition to the town hall and the Marlipins, already mentioned, there are two buildings dated 1706, though with modern shop-fronts, of which that near the west end on the north side is a timber-framed building thought to be earlier than 1706;⁹⁴ there are several 19th-century inns and public houses, and the toll-house built for the Norfolk Suspension Bridge of 1833.

Of six inns in New Shoreham recorded in the later 17th century, the George, on the south side of High Street, was the scene of a dinner in 1659 and was later divided between the Old George and the New George,⁹⁵ but whether as separate establishments or merely separate buildings is not clear. The New George survived as the Royal George until 1938 when its site became a wharf.⁹⁶ The King's Arms, recorded in 1662,⁹⁷ was described as a public house in 1724, when it was in the same ownership as the Ship, in the Marlipins building; it may have been succeeded before 1724 by the Castle.⁹⁸ The Garter was recorded in 1699.⁹⁹ The Bell, which had a banqueting house in 1700, survived until 1770 or later.¹ The Dolphin at the east end of High Street and the Star on the east side of Church Street at its junction with High Street, both recorded in 1686, were the principal inns in the 18th century.² An increase in the capacity of Shoreham's inns in the late 18th century in expectation of seaside visitors³ may have included the establishment of the Fountain, which with the Dolphin and the Star was one of the chief inns in 1789.⁴ Only the Star and the Fountain were recorded as posting-houses in 1826.⁵ The Dolphin had ceased to be an inn by 1875;⁶ the Fountain was superseded by the Bridge inn when Norfolk Bridge was opened,⁷ and the Star declined in the later 19th century to become a public house, closed in the early 20th.⁸

Although hopes for the development of Shoreham as a seaside resort, expressed in the leasing of land on the beach opposite the Dolphin for putting up bathing machines, were not fulfilled, the improvement of the harbour stimulated growth.⁹ The

⁷⁵ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1845).

⁷⁶ Cf. below, Parl. Rep.

⁷⁷ E 178/6991.

⁷⁸ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 212; it has been attributed to Sydney's brother and teacher Sir Rob.: Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Eng. Architects* (1954), 546, 548.

⁷⁹ Edwards, *Plan of New Shoreham* (1789); Cheal, *Shoreham*, 145.

⁸⁰ Ogilby, *Britannia* (1675), pl. 29; cf. Arundel Cast. MS. M 301 referring (1677) to the street.

⁸¹ E 179/258/14 ff. 42–43v.

⁸² [J. Macky], *Journey through Eng.* i (1714), 129; cf. S.C.M. xiv. 58.

⁸³ B.L. Add. MS. 11571, f. 121v.

⁸⁴ B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 93(3).

⁸⁵ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 144.

⁸⁶ *Eng. Topog.* (Gent. Mag. Libr.), Surr. & Suss. 179.

⁸⁷ S.N.Q. vii. 60.

⁸⁸ Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 161.

⁸⁹ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 251.

⁹⁰ e.g. W. H. Hudson, *a Tribute*, ed. S. J. Looker, 61–3; C. Gogin, *Things are Waking up at Mudham* (1929), an humorous portrait of Shoreham, 1887–93.

⁹¹ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 102; cf. Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 208; below, pl. facing p. 176.

⁹² S.N.Q. vii. 60; Clunn, *Capital by the Sea*, 177.

⁹³ Cf. S.A.C. cvii. 78 sqq.

⁹⁴ Dept. of Environment hist. bldgs. list. The date on nos. 23 and 25, on the S. side of the street, was not visible in 1978.

⁹⁵ Arundel Cast. MSS. A 262; M 166, 301.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 6298–6304.

⁹⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. A 263.

⁹⁸ E 134/10 Geo. I East. 7.

⁹⁹ S. Pepys, *Priv. Corresp.* ed. J. R. Tanner, i. 195.

¹ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 166–7.

² Ibid. M 266, 301; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 556, f. 1; B.L. Add. MS. 5686.

³ Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 233.

⁴ Edwards, *Plan of New Shoreham* (1789).

⁵ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 245; Wallis's *Worthing* (1826), 55.

⁶ W.S.R.O., New Shoreham local bd. min. bk. 1874–80, p. 77.

⁷ E.S.R.O., QDS/3/EW 3; Cheal, *Shoreham*, 76.

⁸ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19574.

physical expansion of the town¹⁰ from c. 1815 began eastwards with the building of houses along the river to form New Road and Lower (later Brighton) Road, where some terraces of seaside villas remained in 1976. In the later 19th century most of the town's lodging-houses were in New Road.¹¹ There was also some spread northward from the houses built in pebbles, flint, and brick in the 18th and early 19th century along the lanes leading north from High Street; the line of the railway, which cut across the earlier pattern of lanes, marked the approximate extent of building by 1840. A large detached house called Longcroft was built in Southdown Road, apparently in the 1840s, for James B. Bailey, Shoreham's leading shipbuilder.¹² During the later 19th century the area between the railway and Mill Lane to the north began gradually to be filled with mainly middle-class houses, many of them occupied by mariners, along Buckingham Road, Queen's Place, Raven's Road, and Southdown Road; Victoria Road and Hebe Road include some bow-fronted houses characteristic of a seaside town. Smaller houses were built north-west of the town, where the foreshore had receded, and at the eastern end, where the pilastered fronts of some terraced houses survive. By the end of the century there was no large area of unbuilt land within New Shoreham parish, but the filling of empty spaces continued during the earlier 20th century. From c. 1950 there was much rebuilding, not only of commercial buildings in and near High Street. Between the churchyard and the railway a few large houses and their gardens were replaced by flats, a public library and health centre, and a community centre opened in 1974.¹³ North of the railway and in the area of New Road small houses and flats replaced some of the older buildings, including Longcroft; between New Road and the railway the extensive buildings of the Steyning union workhouse¹⁴ were being replaced during the 1970s, part of the site, fronting Ham Road, being used for new offices for the district council.

The settlement on the spit of land south of New Shoreham, known as Shoreham Beach, and formerly as Bungalow Town, is discussed in the account of Lancing, to which parish it belonged until 1910.

Some street-names of New Shoreham have already been mentioned with variants. The following older names are also noted: Church Street was

Cockin Street in 1693,¹⁵ perhaps the Cockins Market of 1422¹⁶ and the Cook Street of 1447;¹⁷ East Street was the east lane in 1677;¹⁸ Middle Street was Star Lane, Loman's back lane, Mr. Norton's lane, Patchings Lane, and Post Office Lane in the 18th and 19th centuries, and in the 14th century Moderlove Street,¹⁹ presumably called from the surname borne by Thomas Moderlove in 1296;²⁰ West Street was the Ropewalk in the late 18th century,²¹ presumably the Ropemaker's Lane of 1720,²² and the medieval White Lion Street.²³ The Mill Green of 1792 was probably called from the mill which stood south of High Street at its west end.²⁴ Unidentified names which seem to relate to the lanes running off High Street are Sowtery Street (1432),²⁵ Brewhouse Lane (1682),²⁶ Stable Lane (1687),²⁷ Shittenbung Lane (1733),²⁸ and Rotten Row (1744).²⁹ Upper and Lower Chantry roads (1793)³⁰ and Malthouse Lane (1816)³¹ appear to have been further north, and Butts Lane (c. 1700) was evidently one of those leading to the cross.³²

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES. At the Red Lion in Old Shoreham a new-year drinking custom called the bushel was described in 1883, and children's games featuring egg-rolling were held in the early 20th century at Good Friday Hill in Old Shoreham.³³ On the downs a two-day race-meeting was held in 1760.³⁴ Shoreham races are recorded in 1854³⁵ and figure in the novel *Esther Waters*, which also reflects the local interest in horse-racing that was encouraged by the residence at Adur Lodge of the 1864 Derby-winner's owner.³⁶ Other sports exploit Shoreham's estuarial site. There have been several yacht clubs,³⁷ and a regatta has been held since 1854;³⁸ the Shoreham Rowing Club in 1976 had premises behind the lifeboat station in Kingston by Sea. A cricket club traced its existence from 1825,³⁹ and a football club from the 1880s.⁴⁰ For more than 20 years before the First World War, when an army camp replaced it, there was a golf course on Slonk Hill; the Second World War caused the abandonment of another golf course at New Erringham.⁴¹ A miniature-rifle club at the town hall existed by 1914 and continued in 1968.⁴²

A performance at the Shoreham theatre was advertised in December 1830,⁴³ and others were recorded in 1836.⁴⁴ A large room at the Bridge inn

¹⁰ Para. based largely on I.R. 30/35/236; O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 5, 9, 10 (1879 and later edns.); personal observation. See also Arundel Cast. MS. M 169 (9 Feb. 1830); S.A.S., MS. WG 15 (1816); W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 5312-13 (1820).

¹¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887 and later edns.).

¹² H. Cheal, *Ships and Mariners of Shoreham* (1909), 63.

¹³ Local inf.

¹⁴ See below.

¹⁵ E.S.R.O., Dunn MS. 35/5 (Dunn 1150).

¹⁶ N.R.A. Rep. 0708 (Marlipins Mus. deeds), nos. 3-4.

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., Holmes-Campbell MSS., extracts from anct. docs. re Bramber and Shoreham, 1086-1779.

¹⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 301.

¹⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5322; N.R.A. Rep. 0708; S.A.C. lxx. 190-1; *Cat. Anct. D. iii*, A 4086, 4147.

²⁰ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 66-7.

²¹ Edwards, *Plan of New Shoreham* (1789).

²² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5316.

²³ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 76.

²⁴ MR 906; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 1625.

²⁵ *Cat. Anct. D. iii*, A 4084.

²⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. M 301.

²⁷ E.S.R.O., Dunn MS. 35/3 (Dunn 1148).

²⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 266.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5317.

³⁰ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 1625.

³¹ S.A.S., MS. ND 156.

³² *Danny Archives*, ed. Wooldridge, p. 56; cf. Cheal, *Shoreham*, 42.

³³ J. Simpson, *Folklore of Suss.* 101, 112; *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1958], 31; Cheal, *Shoreham*, 256.

³⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 460.

³⁵ Marlipins Mus., advertisement.

³⁶ Cheal, *Ships and Mariners*, 69.

³⁷ e.g. *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1958], 21.

³⁸ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 254; *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1968], 47.

³⁹ H. F. and A. P. Squire, *Henfield Cricket*, 253.

⁴⁰ *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1958], 49.

⁴¹ O.S. Maps 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 1-2 (1898, 1912, 1940 edns.).

⁴² *Shoreham and Dist. Blue Bk.* (1914-15), 28; *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1968], 44.

⁴³ Marlipins Mus., poster.

⁴⁴ Maria Theresa Odell, *More about Old Theatre, Worthing*, 113-16, locating them at the Swiss Gdns., which were opened two years afterwards.

was used for entertainments in the 1840s, but in 1838 James B. Bailey, the shipbuilder, opened an entertainment centre on a more ambitious scale, called the Swiss Gardens,⁴⁵ between Victoria Road and Old Shoreham Road. By 1843 the boating lake (there were later two lakes) had been enlarged and there was an aviary, a reading room, a library, a ball-room 120 ft. long, ornamental gardens, and provision for various sports.⁴⁶ A theatre and a museum were added before 1867.⁴⁷ In the late 19th century the entertainment became more rough, the gardens were closed, and the theatre was used only occasionally.⁴⁸ By 1905 the whole site was closed.⁴⁹ Part of it was later used for the Victoria Upper Council school, and a small part survived as the garden of the Swiss Cottage public house.⁵⁰

There was a cinema, the Bijou Electric Empire, by 1914,⁵¹ and two more by 1921, the Star, in the former Congregational chapel which after 1905 was used as a lecture and concert hall, and the Coliseum,⁵² which in 1925 reopened as a theatre and so remained until 1938 or later. Only one cinema, the Duke of York's later called the Norfolk, remained in the 1930s.⁵³ By 1958 there was neither a cinema nor a theatre.⁵⁴ The amateur Shoreham Light Opera Co. was formed in or before 1974.⁵⁵

A friendly society in New Shoreham with 12 members in 1803 was defunct by 1815.⁵⁶ The New Shoreham Workmen's Club, recorded in 1905, survived as the Shoreham Club⁵⁷ in West Street in 1976 in a building that appears to have been built as a Primitive Methodist chapel in the earlier 19th century. The club was possibly that which in the 1920s used St. Mary's Hall in East Street. An ex-servicemen's club built in 1921⁵⁸ became a branch of the British Legion in 1924 and survived in 1976. The Shoreham-by-Sea Community Association, formed in 1948,⁵⁹ had premises in Ham Road in 1968⁶⁰ and moved into the new community centre in 1974.⁶¹

In 1866 the local board hired a reading room to replace or supplement that at the Swiss Gardens.⁶² A public library had been opened in the school in Victoria Road by 1930, moving to New Road by 1938⁶³ and in the 1970s to the group of new buildings immediately north-west of New Shoreham church.

The *Shoreham and Southwick District Gazette* was published by a Hove company as a weekly newspaper from 1899 to 1905; its successor, the *Shoreham and*

Southwick Gazette and Brighton and County Graphic, more of a magazine with a little local news than a newspaper, was merged in 1907 with the *Hove Gazette*. The *Shoreham Herald*, a weekly founded in 1920, was in 1976 published from Worthing and owned with the *Worthing Herald* by Beckett Newspapers Ltd.; with it was merged the *Lancing and Shoreham Times*, founded in 1934.⁶⁴

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. Shoreham was held in 1066 by Azor and in 1086 by William de Braose.⁶⁵ A small estate, $\frac{1}{2}$ hide, was held of William by Ranulph son of William,⁶⁶ but it has not been identified with any of the later holdings. The greater part if not the whole of Old and New Shoreham apparently descended with the Braoses' honor of Bramber until the early 13th century, and the manor or borough of *NEW SHOREHAM* continued so to descend.⁶⁷ It was perhaps in New Shoreham that Maud de Clare claimed dower against Reynold de Braose in 1219;⁶⁸ in 1268 William de Braose conveyed a life-interest in Shoreham to Margaret de Clifford,⁶⁹ and in 1316 Shoreham was held in dower by the same William's widow Mary;⁷⁰ the borough was held in dower by Elizabeth, widow of Thomas de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and wife of Sir Robert Gooschill (d. 1417), in 1403 and 1425,⁷¹ and by Eleanor, widow of John de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, in 1462.⁷² Successive dukes of Norfolk have since been lords of New Shoreham,⁷³ and in 1975 whatever remained of manorial rights belonged to the Norfolk estate. No record has been found of a manor-house.⁷⁴

The manor of *OLD SHOREHAM*, later to become the *DUCHY* manor though not so named, was separated from the honor of Bramber apparently in the early 13th century. About 1218, the year in which he surrendered the barony of Bramber to his son William,⁷⁵ Reynold de Braose granted Henry of St. Valery, apparently his uncle or his uncle's issue,⁷⁶ some property in Old Shoreham which Henry later granted to Godstow abbey (Oxon.).⁷⁷ Henry of St. Valery was dealing with a small estate in Old Shoreham in 1229, as was Richard of St. Valery in 1280,⁷⁸ and it is possible that they held Old Shoreham manor. Alternatively that manor may have been included in the possessions of Thomas of St. Valery (d. 1219) which passed to his daughter Annora and her husband Robert, count

⁴⁵ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 252.

⁴⁶ Wallis's *Worthing* (1843), 40.

⁴⁷ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1867), 2120, 2122.

⁴⁸ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 252, 254.

⁴⁹ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1905), 561.

⁵⁰ *Amateur Historian*, iii. 319–24, an extended account of the gdns., says that they were closed in 1898 and demolished in 1909, without distinguishing between grounds and bldgs.

⁵¹ *Shoreham and Dist. Blue Bk.* (1914–15), 38.

⁵² Cheal, *Shoreham*, 205, 257.

⁵³ *Worthing Herald*, 4 July 1925; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1930), 482; (1938), 522.

⁵⁴ *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1958] mentions neither.

⁵⁵ Char. Com. files.

⁵⁶ *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 516–17; 1818, 456–7.

⁵⁷ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1905), 564; (1938), 522.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* (1922), 568; (1930), 480, 483.

⁵⁹ Char. Com. files.

⁶⁰ *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1968], 52.

⁶¹ Local inf.

⁶² W.S.R.O., New Shoreham local bd. min. bk.

⁶³ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1930), 483; (1938), 522.

⁶⁴ B.L., newspaper files; *Willing's Press Guide* (1978), 359.

⁶⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 450.

⁶⁷ See above.

⁶⁸ *Cur. Reg. R.* viii. 11.

⁶⁹ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 64.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 31.

⁷¹ *Cal. Close*, 1402–5, 211; C 137/42 no. 22 m. 2; C 139/16 no. 25 m. 10.

⁷² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Com.), iv. 317.

⁷³ e.g. Arundel Cast. MSS. M 166–9.

⁷⁴ Cf. J. Rouse, *Beauties and Antiq. of Suss.* (1827), 248. The ho. in Church St. called Manor Ho. is the former vicarage.

⁷⁵ Sanders, *Eng. Baronies*, 108.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 10; *Genealogist*, N.S. xxx. 17.

⁷⁷ *Reg. Godstow*, ii (E.E.T.S.), 589–90; cf. *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlv), p. 327.

⁷⁸ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), pp. 63–4; ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 115.

of Dreux, and having been seized by the Crown in 1226 were granted to Richard, earl of Cornwall, in 1227.⁷⁹ Certainly Old Shoreham was among the lands that passed to the Crown on the death of Edmund, earl of Cornwall, in 1300,⁸⁰ though the tallaging of Shoreham by Earl Richard in 1235 and 1242⁸¹ related not to Old but to New Shoreham, then in the Crown's hands by reason of the minority of William de Braose (d. 1290).⁸² Rent from Old Shoreham was granted in 1301 to Earl Edmund's widow Margaret⁸³ and in 1316 to Margaret, widow of Peter de Gaveston, earl of Cornwall,⁸⁴ to whom the St. Valery lands had been granted.⁸⁵ Old Shoreham was said to be in the Crown's hands in 1316,⁸⁶ but was allotted in 1318 to Margaret and her second husband, Hugh d'Audley,⁸⁷ created earl of Gloucester. From Margaret's death in 1342⁸⁸ the estate formed part of the duchy of Cornwall;⁸⁹ a grant for life in 1347 to Margery, widow of Sir Nicholas de la Beche, became void the same year on her outlawry, and in 1352 Sir Edmund Wauncy received what later became a life-interest from the prince of Wales,⁹⁰ to whose widow Joan Old Shoreham manor was assigned in dower in 1376.⁹¹ The Crown granted it for life to Henry Norton in 1380, to Adam Atwood in 1396, to John Rothenale in place of John Hailsham in 1415, to Elizabeth wife of John Ryman in 1421, and to William Dawtrey in 1441.⁹² The manor, which was sold to John Urlin, a Londoner, in 1652,⁹³ remained part of the duchy of Cornwall from the Restoration until 1799, when the duke of Norfolk bought it.⁹⁴ Thereafter it descended with New Shoreham, but by the 1830s virtually all the land in Old Shoreham belonged to the Bridgers' estate, as mentioned below. In 1843 Harry Colvill Bridger held some of his land as copyhold of Old Shoreham manor, as a result of his predecessors' engrossment of copyholds,⁹⁵ but he appears to have held it as freehold by 1851.⁹⁶ His son Harry held courts for Old Shoreham in 1876 and 1889,⁹⁷ but courts continued to be held in the duke of Norfolk's name until 1903.⁹⁸

The manor-house and demesne of the duchy manor of Old Shoreham may have been represented by *COURT FARM*, as was reasonably postulated in 1616.⁹⁹ Richard Lewknor held Court Farm as a

free tenant of the duchy manor in 1574,¹ and was perhaps the successor of Mary Lewknor who in 1571 had the second highest tax-assessment in Old Shoreham.² The estate afterwards passed to Thomas Lewknor (d. 1598 or 1599) and perhaps to his son Edward (d. 1611); in 1612 it was described as 300 a. held freely by Anselm Fowler, and in 1616 as a house and 320 a. held in two moieties, one by Fowler in right of his wife Judith, widow of Thomas Lewknor, the other by William Baylie in right of his wife Jane, Thomas's daughter.³ By 1643 Court Farm belonged to Hamon Lewknor,⁴ son of Thomas's nephew Sir Robert. Thereafter the estate is likely to have been merged in the estate called Buckingham, mentioned below. In 1616 it included a 'very ancient house' adjoining the ruins of a stone building thought possibly to have been a chapel.⁵ The house may have been on the site of Little Buckingham.

A sub-manor of *OLD SHOREHAM*, which may be distinguished as the *ABBERBURY* manor, was held by the Abberbury family from the 13th century, for Thomas Abberbury, who had the highest assessment for tax in Old Shoreham in 1296,⁶ was named as the earl of Cornwall's tenant of a messuage and plough-land in 1300.⁷ Richard Abberbury, who had the highest assessment in 1327 and 1332,⁸ was said in 1334 after his death to have held Old Shoreham manor from the Audleys as of the honor of St. Valery. His son and heir Sir John⁹ died in 1346 leaving as heir his uncle Thomas Abberbury and holding the manor from the prince of Wales.¹⁰ Later statements that the duke of Norfolk was overlord¹¹ appear to be erroneous. The sub-manor's dependence on the duchy manor had been entirely forgotten by the early 17th century.¹² Thomas Abberbury (fl. 1346) was apparently the father of Richard Abberbury,¹³ who in 1376 sold the manor to John d'Arundel (d. 1379). The manor passed to John's son John¹⁴ (d. 1391), whose son and heir John, later regarded as earl of Arundel,¹⁵ held it at his death in 1421, when his heir was his son John, aged 13.¹⁶ Although four years later the manor was said to have been held by Thomas FitzAlan, earl of Arundel (d. 1415), whose coheirs included John de Mowbray, duke of Norfolk (d. 1432),¹⁷ it passed

⁷⁹ Sanders, *Eng. Baronies*, 10.

⁸⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii, p. 462.

⁸¹ *Close R.* 1234-7, 215; 1237-42, 404.

⁸² Sanders, *Eng. Baronies*, 108.

⁸³ *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, 426.

⁸⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 577.

⁸⁵ Sanders, *Eng. Baronies*, 10.

⁸⁶ *Feud. Aids*, v, 135.

⁸⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, 3.

⁸⁸ *Complete Peerage*, v, 715-16.

⁸⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1341-1417, 12. A release of 1340 × 1360 relates to the duchy man.: B.L. Cott. Ch. xxviii, 38, which also concerns Harwell (Berks.) and Little Weldon (Northants.), for which cf. *V.C.H. Berks.* iii, 487; Bridges, *Northants.* ii, 358.

⁹⁰ *Blk. Prince's Reg.* i, 99, 133; ii, 45, 215.

⁹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1374-7, 375.

⁹² *Ibid.* 1377-81, 463; 1396-9, 45; 1413-16, 303; 1416-22, 368; 1441-6, 6.

⁹³ C 54/3678 no. 13.

⁹⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. M 177.

⁹⁵ W.S.R.O., Holmes-Campbell MSS., Old Shoreham rentals and surrenders.

⁹⁶ I.R. 29/35/237.

⁹⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 378-9.

⁹⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 177.

⁹⁹ Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Rentals, Box 4.3 (surv. of

Old Shoreham).

¹ S.C. 6/Eliz. I/3359, which may be retrospective as it shows that a Ric. Lewknor d. between 1569 and 1574; the ref. to Ric. as free tenant in 1601 is presumably retrospective: S.C. 6/Eliz. I/3361.

² E 179/190/283.

³ Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Rentals, Box 4.1 and 3 (survs. of Old Shoreham); for the Lewknors see Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Lewes, 159 sqq., and, for Edw., Prob. 11/118 ff. 234v.-236; for Fowler, *V.C.H. Glos.* x, 275.

⁴ S.C. 2/206/40.

⁵ Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Rentals, Box 4.3.

⁶ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 58.

⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii, p. 462.

⁸ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 163, 278.

⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, p. 390.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* viii, p. 470.

¹¹ C 138/59 no. 51 m. 10; C 139/25 no. 40.

¹² Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Rentals, Box 4.1 and 3 (survs. of Old Shoreham).

¹³ Cf. *V.C.H. Berks.* iv, 91.

¹⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1374-7, 458; 1402-5, 189; *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, 198.

¹⁵ For the Arundels and the earldom of Arundel see *Complete Peerage*, i, 247 sqq.

¹⁶ C 138/59 no. 51 m. 10.

¹⁷ C 139/25 no. 40.

to feoffees for William FitzAlan or Mautravers, earl of Arundel (d. 1487), younger son and eventual heir of John d'Arundel (d. 1421).¹⁸ William's son Thomas (d. 1524) and grandson William FitzAlan (d. 1544) were lords in the earlier 16th century.¹⁹ On the death of Henry FitzAlan, earl of Arundel, in 1580²⁰ Old Shoreham passed with the earldom to his grandson Philip Howard, who was heir to the Norfolk manor of New Shoreham. No record has been found thereafter of the separate Abberbury manor of Old Shoreham. A manor-house was recorded in 1300²¹ and 1334, when the manor included 278 a. of demesnes and assized rents of 26s. 8d. a year.²² Where the lands lay is uncertain: in the early 17th century the bounds of the duchy manor, marching with Erringham which occupied the northern half of the parish, appear to have followed the boundaries of the southern part of the parish,²³ and it is likely that within those bounds the lands of the two manors, as also of lesser estates in Old Shoreham mentioned below, lay intermixed.

In 1066 Fredri held 5 hides in *ERRINGHAM* of King Edward and could betake himself where he wished. In 1086 the land was held by William de Braose and although the assessment had been reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ hide the value of the estate was the same as in 1066.²⁴ The overlordship descended with the honor of Bramber and was recorded in the early 17th century;²⁵ in 1687 Erringham farm was said to be held of the duke of Norfolk's manor of Bidlington, and in the earlier 18th century the rentals of Bidlington included payments for Erringham.²⁶ Before 1189 Erringham had been subinfeudated and was held by William de Harcourt, of whose daughters and heirs Aline, the eldest, married Ellis son of Bernard and later claimed that by 1189 the other daughters had quitclaimed their estates to her and her husband. In 1202 William of Wiston and Agnes his wife, another of the daughters, received the whole township of Erringham in settlement of their claim against Aline for Agnes's purparty.²⁷ Afterwards there was some further re-arrangement, presumably between the daughters and their husbands or heirs, for in 1239 Erringham was divided into three.²⁸

William of Wiston's share of Erringham, later called the manor of *BREWES BARN* or *ERRINGHAM BREWES*²⁹ after its lords from 1357 to 1426, descended with his manor of Wiston until 1564.³⁰ A later William of Wiston was granted free warren there in 1252, which was confirmed to his

successor Adam de Bavent in 1285.³¹ In 1292 Erringham manor was said to be held of Sir Thomas Peverel,³² and in 1399 was held of the duke of Norfolk by service of $\frac{1}{5}$ knight.³³ In 1564 Thomas Shirley conveyed the manor to John Bellingham³⁴ (d. 1576).

Bellingham was already lord of the other two-thirds of Erringham. In 1239 Isabel de Waubadon held a third, and Philip Talcourtis and his wife Agnes held another third. By 1254 Philip Talcourtis admitted liability for tithes from two-thirds of Erringham.³⁵ What was apparently the same two-thirds was conveyed in 1294 by Richard Fillol and his wife Margaret to Richard Hedges,³⁶ who had the largest assessment for tax in Erringham in 1296, 1327, and 1332.³⁷

John at Hyde, who with Sir Andrew Peverel held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Wyckham (in Steyning) and Erringham of John de Mowbray in 1361³⁸ and was recorded as of Erringham in 1363³⁹ and at some date before 1372,⁴⁰ may represent a successor to Richard Hedges. In 1410–11 Richard Sonde and his wife Pauline granted Erringham manor, held in Pauline's right, to Walter Walkstead, clerk,⁴¹ from whom that part of Erringham got the name *ERRINGHAM WALKSTEAD*.⁴² In 1490 Thomas Bellingham of Lymminster died holding what was described as a moiety of Erringham manor, which he had settled⁴³ apparently on his second son, Edward Bellingham of Erringham.⁴⁴ Edward's son John died in 1540 holding Erringham Walkstead manor, which was occupied thereafter by his widow Joan and her second husband James Gage. John Bellingham's son John⁴⁵ died in 1577 as lord of Erringham Walkstead and Erringham Bruce, and also of a smaller estate in Old Shoreham called Walkstead and held of William West, Lord de la Warr. He left a son John, a minor, and a widow Anne on whom one of the manors had been settled and who later married Thomas Lewknor.⁴⁶ The son John was succeeded in 1613 by his son Richard in Walkstead manor, including a house and 540 a., Bruce manor, including 130 a., and an estate of 48 a. called Walkstead and held of Sompting Peverel manor.⁴⁷ Richard died in 1625, and his son and heir Thomas, a minor at his father's death,⁴⁸ sold Erringham in 1650 to John Juxon.⁴⁹ Juxon's son Sir William sold it in 1664 to Cecil Tufton who apparently was dead by 1682⁵⁰ leaving as son and heir Sir Charles, later of Twickenham.⁵¹ From Sir Charles the manor passed directly or indirectly to Ayliffe, wife of

¹⁸ C 139/159 no. 35 m. 10; *Cal. Pat.* 1461–7, 443.

¹⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. A 1667.

²⁰ Cf. *Suss. Fines*, 1509–1833, ii (S.R.S. xx), 441.

²¹ C 133/95 no. 17.

²² C 135/37 no. 20.

²³ Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Rentals, Box 4.1.

²⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444.

²⁵ C 142/344 no. 68.

²⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. M 301, f. [330]; *ibid.* A 1400.

²⁷ *Cur. Reg. R.* ii. 112; *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 19.

²⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 81.

²⁹ C 142/67 no. 91; C 142/183 no. 81.

³⁰ See below.

³¹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226–57, 405; 1257–1300, 319.

³² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii, pp. 56–7.

³³ C 137/17 no. 27.

³⁴ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 55–6.

³⁵ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 80–1.

³⁶ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 164.

³⁷ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 58, 163, 278; cf. *Feud.*

Aids, v. 135.

³⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143.

³⁹ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 51.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xiii, p. 150; *Cal. Close*, 1369–74, 405, 407.

⁴¹ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 225.

⁴² e.g. C 142/69 no. 134.

⁴³ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, p. 262.

⁴⁴ For the Bellinghams see Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Lewes, 7–8.

⁴⁵ C 142/69 no. 134.

⁴⁶ C 142/183 no. 81; for the date of death, S.A.S., MS. ND 130.

⁴⁷ C 142/344 no. 68.

⁴⁸ C 142/425 no. 79.

⁴⁹ S.A.S., MSS. ND 134–6.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 138, 140.

⁵¹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 301, f. [330]; cf. Hasted, *Kent*, vii. 518; *V.C.H. Mdx.* iii. 149.

another Cecil Tufton, perhaps Sir Charles's brother.⁵² In 1727 Cecil's elder son Cecil (d.s.p. 1728) held Erringham with his wife Elizabeth (d. 1748) for term of her life,⁵³ but in 1743 the manor was divided into six shares held by the five daughters of Cecil and Ayliffe and the daughter of their younger son Thomas (d. 1743). In 1765 three unmarried daughters sold five of the six shares to Harry Bridger, a merchant of New Shoreham. Bridger was succeeded in 1766 by his son Colvill Bridger of Southwick, who bought the remaining share in 1774.⁵⁴ From Colvill Bridger (d. 1797), who also acquired the adjoining estate of Buckinghams and lived at Buckingham House,⁵⁵ Erringham passed in the direct male line to Harry Bridger (d. 1832), who owned all but 20 a. of the parish,⁵⁶ Harry Colvill Bridger (d. 1872), Harry Bridger (d. 1910), and Lt.-Col. Henry Colvill Bridger. Lt.-Col. Bridger was succeeded in 1929 by his half-brother, Mr. F. S. C. Bridger, who still owned over 400 a. in 1976.⁵⁷

In 1293, 1427, and 1449 Erringham Bruce included a manor-house.⁵⁸ Erringham Walkstead manor-house, recorded in 1578 as having belonged to John Bellingham (d. 1576),⁵⁹ is likely to have been at Old Erringham. The house that survives there, of flints and brick rubble with dressings of brick and stone, includes a main range possibly of the later 16th century, a small west wing built up against it incorporating re-used material either from an earlier house or from the disused chapel, and an early-17th-century north range perhaps built for John Bellingham (d. 1613). He lived at Erringham in 1608⁶⁰ but moved his residence to Hayling Island where his son and heir Richard lived in 1614. The house was thereafter let to tenants,⁶¹ and was enlarged or modified in 1710.⁶² After 1787,⁶³ and perhaps when a new house was built to the south-west c. 1900,⁶⁴ it was converted into cottages which were derelict in 1965.⁶⁵ It was afterwards remodelled as a single house.

William de Braose (d. by 1096) granted to Battle abbey 3 messuages and 1 hide of land in Old Shoreham and also, on behalf of his knight Ancelin, 1 hide called Erringham.⁶⁶ In 1540 the abbey's lands in Old and New Shoreham were granted to

John Gage and his wife Philippa,⁶⁷ and by then most of the estate seems to have been included in a holding called *BUCKINGHAMS*, apparently after the family represented by John of Buckingham, steward of John de Braose (d. 1232),⁶⁸ Richard Buckingham, M.P. for New Shoreham in 1301,⁶⁹ John Buckingham, recorded 1329–41,⁷⁰ and Thomas Buckingham, M.P. for New Shoreham in 1358 and 1362.⁷¹ In the early 14th century the heirs of John Buckingham held a chief house and 20 a. from Battle abbey.⁷² Another Thomas Buckingham died in 1394 or 1398 holding from the abbey 8 a. in Old Shoreham, which his son Robert⁷³ recovered in 1404.⁷⁴ Richard Buckingham had the highest tax-assessment in Old Shoreham in 1378;⁷⁵ in 1432 Hugh Buckingham, with his wife Joan, conveyed 160 a. in Old and New Shoreham and adjoining parishes, which Hugh's grandfather Richard Buckingham, perhaps the taxpayer of 1378, had formerly held.⁷⁶

Richard Lewknor held Buckinghams, in Shoreham and Kingston, from Battle abbey and died in 1506 leaving a widow Catherine and nephew Francis Lewknor as heir.⁷⁷ Richard was evidently brother of Edward Lewknor (d. 1522) of Kingston Bowsey, whose widow Anne held the estate for life by Edward's grant after the death of her second husband, Edmund Etchingham.⁷⁸ Another Richard Lewknor made a settlement of the so-called manor of Buckingham in 1550–1.⁷⁹ Sir Edward Lewknor was said at his death in 1605 to hold Buckinghams, of John Gage as of Old Shoreham manor, along with Kingston Bowsey manor,⁸⁰ leaving as heir his son, also Sir Edward (d. 1618). Before his death in 1653 Edward Blaker, described as of Buckinghams, may have acquired the estate. His son Edward, M.P. for New Shoreham, made a settlement of Buckinghams manor in 1657⁸¹ and was succeeded in 1678 by his brother William (d. 1703). William's daughter and heir Susanna married John Monke, also M.P. for New Shoreham, and their son William died in 1714 leaving an infant son John, who died two years later, and daughters Jane and Barbara.⁸² The daughters sold the estate in 1734 to Edward Elliston, whose daughter and heir Catherine married Edward Elliott, Lord Elliott. Edward and

⁵² The pedigree is obscure; Nichols, *Leics.* ii(1), 144, does not mention Sir Chas., and perhaps conflates two generations of Cecils; cf. Hasted, *Kent*, vii. 518; S.A.S., MS. ND 258.

⁵³ *Suss. Fines, 1509–1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 156; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 9459, f. 107.

⁵⁴ S.A.S., MS. ND 258; Cheal, *Shoreham*, 57; mon. to H. Bridger in Southwick ch. A Mr. Bridger lived in New Shoreham in 1712; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 539.

⁵⁵ S.A.C. xxxix. 130; lxxii. 239.

⁵⁶ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 214; cf. *Rep. Com. Poor Laws* [44], p. 542a, H.C. (1834), xxx; I.R. 29/35/237.

⁵⁷ *Deps. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), 79, 86, 91, 93, 99, 101, 123; Arundel Cast. MS. HC 9; Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1906), i. 188; mons. in Old Shoreham ch.; ex inf. Mr. Bridger.

⁵⁸ E 149/2 no. 1; C 139/29 no. 42 m. 4; C 139/134 no. 25 m. 4.

⁵⁹ C 142/183 no. 81; Prob. 11/59 f. 132v. (P.C.C. 17 Daughtry).

⁶⁰ Prob. 11/121 f. 283 (P.C.C. 35 Capell).

⁶¹ S.A.S., MSS. ND 133–8; cf. Arundel Cast. MS. M 301.

⁶² Date on bldg.

⁶³ *Suss. Views* (S.R.S.), 149. The view is apparently of the E. front though inscribed 'W. front'.

⁶⁴ O.S. Map 1/2,500, *Suss. LXV. 1* (1898, 1912 edns.).

⁶⁵ Cf. photos. in N.M.R.

⁶⁶ S.A.C. xvii. 29; *Chron. Mon. de Bello* (Anglia Christiana Soc., 1846), 35–6; cf. Lincoln's Inn MS. 87, ff. 70v–71v.

⁶⁷ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 111.

⁶⁸ S.A.C. x. 115.

⁶⁹ Ibid. xxx. 163.

⁷⁰ Ibid. x. 110; Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun. Shoreham 14 (TS. cat.); *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 386.

⁷¹ S.A.C. xxx. 185–6.

⁷² E 315/57 f. 30.

⁷³ C 136/91 no. 7; C 137/34 no. 10, which differ over the date of Thos.'s death.

⁷⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1402–5, 267.

⁷⁵ E 179/189/42.

⁷⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1429–35, 169–70; *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 246.

⁷⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, iii, pp. 429–30.

⁷⁸ Req. 2/8/284, naming Edw. as Ric.'s brother. Edw. and Anne are identified in *Visit. Suss.* 1530 & 1633–4 (Harl. Soc. liii), 28; Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Lewes, 159, which do not name Ric. among Edw.'s brothers.

⁷⁹ *Suss. Fines, 1509–1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 74.

⁸⁰ *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 54.

⁸¹ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 64.

⁸² S.A.C. lxxii. 239; Comber, *Suss. Geneal.* Lewes, 15–16, 188–9; cf. mons. in Old Shoreham ch.

Catherine sold Buckingham in 1766 to Colvill Bridger,⁸³ and the estate afterwards descended with Erringham manor,⁸⁴ as outlined above.

A house called Buckingham or Buckingham was mentioned in 1541⁸⁵ and was included in the estate held by Sir Edward Lewknor in 1605.⁸⁶ It was the home of his younger brother Thomas (d. 1598 or 1599), the owner of Court Farm, and of Thomas's son Edward (d. 1611).⁸⁷ Edward Blaker's house had 13 hearths in 1662.⁸⁸ By 1766 the main house was said to be a large mansion;⁸⁹ it was of two storeys with a hipped roof, the east front having seven bays with a central pedimented doorway. From 1782 Buckingham (or Buckingham Place) was the seat of the Bridgers,⁹⁰ who created around it a park, called the Lawn, over $\frac{1}{4}$ mile square and rebuilt the house in 1820 to designs by J. B. Rebecca.⁹¹ About 1890 they moved to Adur Lodge and let Buckingham House, as it was then called, to Henry Head, after whose death in 1905 the house remained empty for a few years. It was bought by W. G. Little, who between 1909 and 1921 built a new house further north.⁹² In the 1930s the new house was used as a private school, the western side of the park was built over, and the eastern side became a public park.⁹³ The new house was later demolished, making way for further building. Part of the shell of the older house, surviving in 1976 incorporated in the gardens of a new housing estate, reveals a main block square on plan, two storeys high, the walls of yellow brick with stone dressings and debased classical detail. Some of the stables and outbuildings to the west had been converted into dwellings.

William de Braose (d. c. 1192) granted to Nuneaton priory (Warws.) his tenant Wulfwin Sprot and all Wulfwin's lands in Old Shoreham, which Wulfwin and his son Tibbald continued to hold under the nuns.⁹⁴ A William Nuneaton was among the taxpayers of Erringham in Old Shoreham in 1296.⁹⁵ The priory received rents from Old and New Shoreham between the late 14th century⁹⁶ and the Dissolution,⁹⁷ and in 1575 mention was made of lands belonging to the *LADY OF NUNEATON* manor. At that time lands of the manor were said to have been held recently by one who seems to have been Stephen Boord,⁹⁸ and since the Nuneaton manor has not been found in later records and Boord had also acquired lands in Shoreham belonging to another Benedictine nunnery, Rusper priory, it is possible that the two estates were

confused. About 1200 the bishop confirmed a grant to Rusper by Odo de Dammartin, including 3 virgates at Shoreham.⁹⁹ In 1326 the prioress of Rusper was concerned with a conveyance of 2½ a. in Old Shoreham,¹ and land there was held from her in the 1390s.² In 1537 the Crown granted to Robert Southwell and his wife Margaret the lands formerly belonging to the priory, including land in Shoreham, and in 1540 the Southwells conveyed the manors of Madehurst and Old Shoreham to Thomas Bowyer,³ who sold them in 1552 to the Stephen Boord already mentioned.⁴ Boord died in 1567, having settled the property on his younger son Thomas,⁵ who in 1591 conveyed it to Thomas Higgins.⁶ The manor of *RUSPER OR OLD SHOREHAM* was conveyed by John Urlin and his wife Mary to Stephen Adams in 1656, and passed, presumably before 1714, to the Monke family. Like Buckingham it was sold to Edward Elliston, and by his daughter and son-in-law to Colvill Bridger in 1766.⁷ Thereafter it descended with the Bridgers' estate of Erringham and Buckingham,⁸ but all the holdings of the manor recorded in the period 1786–1848 were in Brighton.⁹

Several other religious houses held estates in Shoreham. In addition to the churches of Old and New Shoreham, Sele priory accumulated both urban and agricultural property there,¹⁰ which was referred to as a manor in the 15th century¹¹ but appears to have been alienated, laid waste, or merged in the two rectory estates.¹² William de Braose (d. c. 1192) gave to Lewes priory in free alms all the land which Walter de Pakalos had held of him in Shoreham,¹³ and the priory held land in New Shoreham in 1457;¹⁴ some of it was granted to Thomas Cromwell and in 1553 was to be sold by the Crown,¹⁵ and some that may have belonged to the priory was sold by the Crown in 1592.¹⁶

The Knights Templar had an oratory or chapel, with a cemetery, in the port of Shoreham by c. 1170,¹⁷ and in the late 12th century Alan Trenchmare, a sea-captain in the service of Henry II,¹⁸ gave to their preceptory of Saddlescombe some land at Shoreham with a saltern, stretching between his house and the sea.¹⁹ On the suppression of the Templars their property in Shoreham, as elsewhere, passed to the Knights Hospitaller, who had themselves maintained a chapel in New Shoreham c. 1190. The Templars' lessee, Maud of the Temple, in 1316 made over her interest to the Carmelite friars of Shoreham,²⁰ established in that year by

⁸³ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 66.

⁸⁴ e.g. *Deps. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), 79, 123.

⁸⁵ Prob. 11/30 f. 141v. (P.C.C. 18 Pynnyng, will of John Coby); cf. Req. 2/8/284 (between 1522 and 1547).

⁸⁶ *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 54.

⁸⁷ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 64; mons. in Old Shoreham ch.

⁸⁸ E 179/258/14 f. 43v.

⁸⁹ E.S.R.O., Glynde MS. 2731.

⁹⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 40; cf. S.A.S., MS. ND 150–2.

⁹¹ Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Brit. Architects* (1978), 674.

⁹² Cheal, *Shoreham*, 67; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887 and later edns.); O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 6 (1898, 1912, 1933 edns.); cf. mons. to members of Head fam. in Old Shoreham ch.

⁹³ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 6 (1937 edn.).

⁹⁴ B.L. Add. Ch. 47974–6.

⁹⁵ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 58.

⁹⁶ B.L. Add. Ch. 49353–7.

⁹⁷ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3739 m. 5.

⁹⁸ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 173.

⁹⁹ *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), p. 181.

¹ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 63.

² C 136/91 no. 7; C 137/34 no. 10.

³ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xii(2), p. 467; xiv(1), p. 165; *Suss. Fines, 1509–1833*, ii (S.R.S. xx), 329.

⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1550–3, 417.

⁵ *Suss. Inq. p.m. 1558–83* (S.R.S. iii), pp. 47–9, 139–40.

⁶ C 66/1369 m. 5.

⁷ *Suss. Fines, 1509–1833*, ii (S.R.S. xx), 329, 491.

⁸ See above.

⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 377.

¹⁰ *Sele Chartulary, passim*.

¹¹ *Year Bk.* 10 Edw. IV & 49 Hen. VI (Selden Soc. xlvii), 136.

¹² Cf. *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 282 3.

¹³ *Leves Chartulary*, ii (S.R.S. xl), 71–2, giving the date c. 1130 when the lord of Shoreham was Phil. de Braose.

¹⁴ S.A.C. li. 190.

¹⁵ E 318/1902.

¹⁶ S.A.C. xiii. 47.

¹⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 12.

¹⁸ *Rec. Templars in Eng.* ed. Lees, pp. lvii, 230, 239–40.

¹⁹ S.A.C. ix. 236.

²⁰ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 11, 12 n. Maud was presumably not the same person as the Maud of the Temple who was tenant in 1253: S.A.C. ix. 236.

Sir John de Mowbray,²¹ and in 1325, at the king's request, the Hospitallers transferred their title in the former Templars' estate to the Carmelites.²² The Carmelites acquired further land in Shoreham,²³ but most of it may have been lost to the sea by the time that the friars moved to the empty buildings of Sele priory in 1493.²⁴ The Hospitallers, of whose chapel at Shoreham no record after the 12th century has been found, evidently retained until the Dissolution property there which was granted back to them in 1558.²⁵

In 1199 Alan Trenchmare gave to the cathedral church of Chichester land in Shoreham²⁶ of which later record has not been found. The estate in Old Shoreham granted to Godstow abbey by Henry of St. Valery in the earlier 13th century may be represented by the 3 a. there of which the abbey made a life grant c. 1300²⁷ and by the appurtenances there of Buddington manor (in Wiston) when the Crown granted that manor in 1540 to Thomas Shirley of West Grinstead.²⁸ The hospital of St. James in New Shoreham was assessed to the subsidy of 1327,²⁹ so may have owned some land. Pynham priory owned, in addition to the profits of the ferry, rents and a small piece of land in Shoreham.³⁰

ECONOMIC HISTORY. AGRICULTURE. New Shoreham, though essentially urban and having only a small amount of farm-land, had nevertheless some minor agrarian interests. Even in 1288, when the trade of the medieval port was near its height, plough animals in New Shoreham were distrained upon,³¹ and in 1341 the ninths of sheaves and of lambs, though not of fleeces, produced small amounts and the vicar received tithes of hemp and piglets.³² In 1613 land in New Shoreham was claimed as copyhold descending by borough English.³³ That tenure was recognized later in the borough court, where conveyances were made by action of recovery.³⁴ In the 19th century copyholds, which could not be demised without the lord's licence, were distinguished from 'customary freeholds' perhaps representing burgage tenements; a few holdings were enfranchised before 1865, and others up to 1906.³⁵ A husbandman of New Shoreham was recorded in 1749.³⁶ Farm-land in New Shoreham in 1782, including Alms-house field (formerly Culverhouse croft), Ropestackle field, and Ropewalk field, amounted to 35 a.,³⁷ and in 1801 it was said always to be used for grazing and mowing.³⁸ In 1851 10½ a. were cultivated as gardens and 37 a. as meadow and pasture.³⁹ Farmers and agricultural

labourers recorded in New Shoreham from 1801 to 1831 were presumably cultivating land mainly in Old Shoreham.⁴⁰ By 1896 virtually all the farm-land of New Shoreham had been built over.⁴¹

Old Shoreham and Erringham were each assessed at fewer hides in 1086 than in 1066, but the decline at Erringham was more marked and more lasting. There the hidation had shrunk from 5 to ½ and the 2 *villani* and 5 bordars were said to have nothing, no plough-team being recorded; the value, however, had fully recovered by 1086, having fallen from 40s. to 20s. after 1066. At Old Shoreham, where the hidation had been reduced from 12 to just over 5, the value, having fallen by a third, was by 1086 well above that of 1066, and indeed an insupportable farm of £50, twice the 1066 value, had been exacted; moreover the estate had the full 15 plough-teams for which there was land, 3 on the demesne and 12 shared between 26 *villani* and 14 bordars. A separate ½ hide was occupied by a *villanus* with half a team.⁴² In 1300 the Duchy manor of Old Shoreham appears to have had no demesne; 14 yardlands, each of apparently 12 a., were held by bondmen of whom 7 held 1 yardland or more and 28 held from ½ a. to 5 a.; money rents were relatively high and other services were light, so that the tenants may have already enjoyed some of the independence which characterized them later. On the Abberbury sub-manor there was a large demesne farm, recorded as 1 plough-land in 1300,⁴³ 228 a. in 1334, and 240 a. in 1425, and there were also tenants paying rents amounting to more than £1 and pasture for 50–100 sheep.⁴⁴ On the one-third of Erringham later called Erringham Bruce there was a demesne farm reckoned to be 64 a. in 1293, 90 a. in 1355, 4 yardlands in 1399, and 80 a. in 1427 and 1449; tenants paid rents and did customary works in 1293 and held a total of 30 a. in 1355, while the demesne's common of pasture for 200 sheep in 1355 had become 200 a. of pasture by 1427,⁴⁵ so it is likely that during the 14th century the demesne took over tenants' land and arable was converted to pasture, changes which parallel the decay of Erringham village. That Old Shoreham as a whole was primarily arable as late as 1341 is clear from the relatively high value of the ninth of sheaves that year and the presence of four mills.⁴⁶ The fragmented nature of arable holdings emerges from the fact that 2 yardlands belonging to Battle abbey and each amounting to 10 a. or more were shared among 28 holdings in the earlier 14th century.⁴⁷

Erringham appears to have been a single large farm by 1541, when it was occupied by a tenant, John Cobby, headborough of Erringham tithing in

²¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 97.

²² Hist. MSS. Com. 3, 4th Rep. App. pp. 389, 463, where Sele priory is named instead of the Carmelite ho.; cf. *S.A.C.* ix. 237; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 12 n. All three sources derive from Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Shoreham 36 (TS. cat.).

²³ e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1348–50, 133; 1361–2, 332.

²⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 97.

²⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1557 8, 321.

²⁶ *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlvii), p. 87.

²⁷ *Reg. Godstow*, ii (E.E.T.S.), 589–90, 595; cf. *Chich. Chartulary*, p. 327.

²⁸ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 142.

²⁹ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 152.

³⁰ *S.A.C.* xi. 102, 113.

³¹ J.I. 1/924 rot. 64d.

³² *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 386.

³³ C 2/Jas. I/H 1/55.

³⁴ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 166–9, *passim*.

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 13992–3.

³⁶ *Wiston Archives*, p. 198.

³⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. A 1241.

³⁸ H.O. 67/7 no. 143A.

³⁹ I.R. 29/35/236.

⁴⁰ *Census*, 1801–31.

⁴¹ O.S. Map 1, 2,500, Suss. LXV. 5–6 (1898 edn.).

⁴² *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444, 450.

⁴³ C 133 95 no. 17.

⁴⁴ C 135/37 no. 20; C 139 25 no. 40.

⁴⁵ E 149/2 no. 1; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* x, p. 314; C 137/17 no. 27; C 139/29 no. 42 m. 4; C 139/134 no. 25 m. 4.

⁴⁶ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 386.

⁴⁷ E 315/57 f. 29.

1538.⁴⁸ He grew corn and sheep, and his son Hugh⁴⁹ had the highest assessment for tax in Old Shoreham parish in 1571.⁵⁰ In 1577 the Erringham estate included 270 a. of arable, 40 a. of meadow, 158 a. of pasture, 100 a. of marsh, 150 a. of furze and heath, and grazing for 1,000 sheep;⁵¹ the stock there included 500 ewes, 20 qr. of wheat seed, 40 qr. of barley seed, 8 draft oxen, 6 cows, and 20 pigs.⁵² On the Duchy manor of Old Shoreham in the early 17th century there was a freehold farm of c. 300 a., another of 35 a., and 33 copyholders had 293 a. between them. The copyholders claimed to enjoy customs which included fixed entry fines of a year's rent, fixed heriots of 8s. a yardland (the yardland being c. 16 a.) and 6d. a cottage, borough English, widow's freebench, freedom from forfeiture, and the right to entail copyholds and to let them from year to year without licence. They also resisted the attempts of the tenants of New Shoreham to intercommon with them.⁵³ In the later 18th century and earlier 19th the copyholds, by then heritable by heirs other than the younger son and mostly owned by *rentiers*, were gradually bought up by the Bridgers of Buckingham House.⁵⁴

The Bridgers are also likely to have been responsible for inclosing the open fields of Old Shoreham. Erringham may be presumed to have had fields of its own which ceased to be open when the estate was reduced to a single farm, and Erringham was separated from Old Shoreham in 1612 by Erringham hedge.⁵⁵ The east field of Old Shoreham was mentioned in 1229,⁵⁶ the midmost furlong of the Ham in 1370,⁵⁷ and both the Ham and the south field in 1548.⁵⁸ The division of the arable into open fields seems to have been adjusted from time to time. In addition to the east and south fields in 1657 there were the new field and the 10-acre field,⁵⁹ but in 1720 the east, new, and 10-acre fields had been renamed or replaced by the north field. The south field then⁶⁰ and in 1753 included Ham or Hammer furlong, the north field being sub-divided into furlongs or laines,⁶¹ but in 1766, when a considerable part of the Buckingham demesne farm had been inclosed, the south field and Ham field were distinct, the north field being referred to as North laine. The tenants' land in those fields then lay in pieces averaging more than 1½ a.,⁶² but in 1745 a copyhold of 68 a. had been made up of 109 pieces, located according not to the fields but to the twelve furlongs in which they lay. In 1806 Old Shoreham farm, which had recently been farmed with the 1,090 a. of

Erringham, contained 120 a. of inclosed land and rights of pasturage over the commons and salt-marshes of Old Shoreham; Buckingham farm contained 415 a. of inclosed land in 1809. A reference in 1853 to the north furlong of the common field⁶³ appears to be no more than an archaic way of locating a building.

The arable returned in 1801 amounted to 509 a., of which the chief crops were barley and wheat with smaller acreages of turnips or rape and of oats.⁶⁴ Buckingham farm was occupied in 1813 by Thomas Ellman, an experimental and progressive farmer who produced sheep, beef, and arable crops in a large way.⁶⁵ In 1816, however, one farm of 200 a. or more was untenanted and several tenants were under notice to quit.⁶⁶ In the 1830s the three farms, between which the parish appears to have been divided from the 1790s,⁶⁷ had a total of 750 a. of arable and 1,165 a. of pasture; they employed 52 labourers, and no labourers were unemployed.⁶⁸ In 1851 there were 834 a. of arable, 737 a. of downland, and 339 a. of meadow and other pasture; the three main farms were of 983 a., 372 a., and 350 a.⁶⁹ In the First World War much of the farm-land was taken for military use, some of the butts of the rifle-ranges remaining visible in 1976; much of the remaining downland came under the plough,⁷⁰ but by 1930 two-thirds of the acreage was once again permanent grass.⁷¹ In the 1970s there were two main farms, one raising sheep and cattle, the other mixed; wheat, oats, and barley were grown, about half the farm-land being arable in the 1960s.⁷²

Market-gardening and fruit-growing on the edges of the town had evolved by 1845, when 5 firms were listed,⁷³ and there were extensive glass-houses by 1896.⁷⁴ In the mid 20th century tomatoes and chrysanthemums were grown under glass there.⁷⁵

MILLS. There were three mills at Shoreham in 1210,⁷⁶ presumably including the two water-mills in Old Shoreham manor recorded during the next twenty years.⁷⁷ In 1229 Henry of St. Valery retained the water-mills while conveying a windmill in Old Shoreham. A mill and a half in Old Shoreham was the subject of an agreement between John Baldefard and his son Richard in 1268.⁷⁸ In 1341 there were four mills in Old Shoreham,⁷⁹ where two taxpayers were surnamed Millward in 1378.⁸⁰ The windmill was held of the earl of Cornwall in 1300 by the villeins collectively⁸¹ and paid rent in 1322, 1343, and 1405.⁸² It was recorded as paying

⁴⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279.

⁴⁹ Prob. 11/30 f. 141v.

⁵⁰ E 179/190/283.

⁵¹ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558–83 (S.R.S. iii), pp. 113–14.

⁵² S.A.S., MS. ND 129.

⁵³ Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Rentals, Box 4.1 and 3; S.C. 2/206/40.

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., Holmes-Campbell MSS., Old Shoreham rentals and surrenders.

⁵⁵ Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Rentals, Box 4.1.

⁵⁶ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), pp. 63–4.

⁵⁷ N.R.A. Rep. 0708 (Marlipins Mus. deeds), no. 2.

⁵⁸ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 88.

⁵⁹ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 64.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., Holmes-Campbell MSS., Old Shoreham surrenders and licences.

⁶¹ S.A.S., MS. ND 149.

⁶² E.S.R.O., Glynde MS. 2731.

⁶³ S.A.S., MSS. ND 144, 150–2, 167.

⁶⁴ H.O. 67/7 no. 134.

⁶⁵ Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 20–1, 89–90, 108–9, 120;

S.N.Q. xiii. 330.

⁶⁶ *Agric. State of U.K.* 1816, 336.

⁶⁷ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 412.

⁶⁸ *Rep. Com. Poor Laws* [44], pp. 524a–c, H.C. (1834), xxx–xxxii; *Census*, 1831.

⁶⁹ I.R. 29/35/7.

⁷⁰ Cf. A. H. Allcroft, *Downland Pathways* (1924), 148–50.

⁷¹ Land Util. Surv. Map, sheet 133.

⁷² Cf. 2nd Land Use Surv. Map, sheet 77 (TQ 20–30); M.A.F.F., *agric. statistics*, 1975; *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1958], 45.

⁷³ I.R. 29/35/7; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845), 708–9.

⁷⁴ O.S. Map 1/2,500, *Suss.* LXV. 6 (1898 edn.).

⁷⁵ *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1958], 45.

⁷⁶ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 62.

⁷⁷ *Reg. Godstow*, ii (E.E.T.S.), 589–90.

⁷⁸ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), pp. 63–4; ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 63.

⁷⁹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 386.

⁸⁰ E 179/189/42.

⁸¹ C 133/95 no. 17.

⁸² S.C. 6/1028/17; S.C. 6/1110/11 m. 16; S.C. 6/1147/4.

tithe in 1432.⁸³ It presumably stood on Mill Hill, where in the early and mid 18th century there were two windmills;⁸⁴ one of them belonged to New Shoreham manor, and in 1782 was only the ruins of a stone windmill.⁸⁵ The other, perhaps that worked by the miller recorded in 1798,⁸⁶ was a post-mill in 1867,⁸⁷ was worked by a corn-miller in 1845 and 1887,⁸⁸ but was burnt down c. 1890.⁸⁹

One of the medieval mills in Old Shoreham was at Erringham, where a mill was recorded c. 1190⁹⁰ and a man surnamed Millward was assessed for tax in 1327;⁹¹ in 1585 and 1614 there was a windmill at Erringham.⁹² Another may have been at Buckinghams, since a mill was mentioned in the early 14th century in connexion with the Battle abbey estate.⁹³ There was believed to have been a water-mill at Little Buckingham,⁹⁴ but in 1795 a windmill stood a short way north-west of the farmstead.⁹⁵

A mill in New Shoreham parish in 1341⁹⁶ continued to be recorded through the 15th century.⁹⁷ In 1672 a windmill stood by the waterfront at the west end of the main street.⁹⁸ It may have been that mill that was rebuilt c. 1715,⁹⁹ and in 1753 it was represented as a post-mill.¹ By 1789 the site of the mill was occupied by granaries.² Another windmill stood north of the town in 1645;³ what appears to be the site of a windmill was marked on a map of 1789 near the northern tip of the parish,⁴ and it was perhaps there that a miller recorded in 1782 plied his trade.⁵ By 1851, however, the windmill was sited farther down Mill Lane, east of Ravens Road;⁶ the flour-mill that was there in 1873 was disused by 1896⁷ and was removed in the early 20th century.⁸

* FAIR AND MARKETS. In 1202 William de Braose acquired from the king the right to hold an eight-day fair at Shoreham,⁹ and a fair there was mentioned c. 1230.¹⁰ His successor in 1279 claimed only a two-day fair, held at the Exaltation of Holy Cross (14 Sept.),¹¹ and a fair at that date belonged to the

lord of Shoreham in 1368.¹² The fair may have gone out of use, but in 1784 there was a fair for pedlary on 25 July.¹³ That fair was recorded until 1887, though not listed in 1888.¹⁴ The local board in 1877 resolved to take no steps for its abolition so long as it was kept within proper bounds,¹⁵ but in 1891 the board, which owned it, successfully applied for its closure because amusements stalls and some disorder obstructed business and traffic in High Street.¹⁶

In 1279 William de Braose claimed, besides the fair, weekly markets at Shoreham on Wednesday and Saturday.¹⁷ Those markets may not have survived,¹⁸ and a royal charter of 1607 granted members of the Howard family a weekly market on Tuesday.¹⁹ In the late 17th century there was said to be no market,²⁰ and by 1792 the market was held on Saturday.²¹ In 1798 it was held on Tuesday, and was mostly for corn sold by sample and for malt for export.²² About 1830 market day was moved to Monday and was primarily for corn;²³ by 1849 the market was held once a fortnight, and not long after ceased altogether.²⁴

THE PORT. The changes in the shape of the coastline and river mouth, profoundly affecting the fortunes of the port and the town, have been discussed above. In the 12th and early 13th century the importance of Shoreham as a link with Normandy is indicated by the carriage of the king's treasury there in 1155, 1191, and 1198²⁵ and by King John's use of the port.²⁶ From the later 12th century to the mid 14th Shoreham frequently provided ships and sailors for the king's service and for other purposes. In 1167 three ships left Shoreham for Saxony with the king's daughter Maud,²⁷ and pilgrims embarked at Shoreham in the 1170s.²⁸ There also Henry II's household embarked for Dieppe in 1187,²⁹ and Richard I employed as sea-captain a Shoreham man, Alan Trenchmare,³⁰ whose surname occurs in

⁸³ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Shoreham 52 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁴ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); MR 915.

⁸⁵ Arundel Cast. MSS. A 1241; M 301.

⁸⁶ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 412.

⁸⁷ Marlipins Mus., painting by R. Thorne Waite; cf. S.A.S., MS. ND 167.

⁸⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXV (1879 edn.); cf. I.R. 29/35/237; S.A.S., MS. ND 167.

⁸⁹ S.C.M. xi. 606; O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 5 (1898 edn.).

⁹⁰ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Shoreham 24 (TS. cat.).

⁹¹ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 163.

⁹² S.A.S., MS. ND 130; C 142/344 no. 68.

⁹³ E 315 57 f. 29.

⁹⁴ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 45 (illus.).

⁹⁵ Edwards, *Companion from Lond. to Brighton* (1801), pl. T.P. VIII.

⁹⁶ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 386.

⁹⁷ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, ff. 4v., 30.

⁹⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 301, New Shoreham ct. 16 Oct.

⁹⁹ Chas. II; cf. *ibid.* 21 Sept. 1 Jas. II.

¹ E 134/10 Geo. I East. 7.

² MR 906.

³ Edwards, *Plan of New Shoreham* (1789).

⁴ B.L. Maps K. 42. 66. a.

⁵ Edwards, *Plan of New Shoreham* (1789).

⁶ W.S.R.O., Holmes-Campbell MSS., Old Shoreham rentals and surrenders.

⁷ I.R. 30/35/236; S.C.M. xi. 807 distinguishes between the old mill standing in 1813 and the new mill standing in 1873.

⁸ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXV (1879 edn.); 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 5 (1898 edn.).

⁸ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 47.

⁹ *Rot. de Ob. et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 182.

¹⁰ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 4.

¹¹ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 760.

¹² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, p. 385.

¹³ G. A. Walpoole, *New Brit. Traveller* (1784), 51.

¹⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845), 708; (1887), 2104; *Rep.*

Com. Mkt. Rights [C. 5550], p. 210, H.C. (1888), liii.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., New Shoreham local bd. min. bk.

¹⁶ H.O. 45/9840/B 10730.

¹⁷ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 760.

¹⁸ Northants. R.O., Finch-Hatton MS. 113, Suss. f. [3].

¹⁹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1603-10, 360; C 66/1727 m. 14.

²⁰ Ogilby, *Britannia* (1675), p. 58; cf. Budgen, *Suss.*

Map (1724).

²¹ *Rep. Com. Mkt. Rights*, 210.

²² *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 409. The mention of Saturday as mkt. day in 1822 appears to be out of date: *Excursions through Suss.* (1822), 47.

²³ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 213; cf. *Watering Places of*

G.B. and Fash. Dir. (1833), 62.

²⁴ Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.*

(1867), 2120-1.

²⁵ *Pipe R.* 1155-8 (Rec. Com.), 3; 1191 (P.R.S. N.S. ii),

264, 301; 1198 (P.R.S. N.S. ix), 225; cf. *Pipe R.* 1166

(P.R.S. ix), 117, 131; *Chan. R.* 1196 (P.R.S. N.S. vii), 290.

²⁶ *D.N.B.*; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 47; 1341-1417, 60,

310.

²⁷ *Pipe R.* 1167 (P.R.S. xi), 37.

²⁸ *Becket Materials* (Rolls Ser.), i. 299.

²⁹ Benedict of Peterborough, *Gesta Henrici* (Rolls Ser.),

ii. 5.

³⁰ *Rec. Templars in Eng.* ed. Lees, pp. lvii, 240.

connexion with the town from 1153³¹ to the mid 17th century.³² For the Crusade Richard bought three ships from Shoreham, as many as from Southampton.³³ Royal letters were dated at Shoreham in 1217,³⁴ and earlier and later in the 13th century frequent instructions to the bailiffs there show it to have been regarded as a principal port for France.³⁵ Five Shoreham captains sailed with Henry III from Portsmouth in 1230.³⁶ In the early 14th century the town was one of those regularly asked for ships and sailors for the Scottish campaigns,³⁷ and in the 1340s provided as many as 21 ships at a time (only Winchelsea of the Sussex ports providing more) of up to 120 tons and with more than 300 men.³⁸

As a port for France Shoreham probably began to decline in the later 13th century, partly because traffic with Normandy decreased and partly because the harbour was becoming less convenient. When coastguards were assigned for Sussex in 1295 it is not clear whether the number for Bramber rape was relatively low because Shoreham was thought to be already well guarded.³⁹ It has been calculated that in the period 1296–1332 the wealth of the shipmasters there declined, while the merchants prospered.⁴⁰ By the early 14th century the port appears to have lost its military significance;⁴¹ the arrest there in 1341 of men, horses, and arms being sent illegally to France⁴² is the last known instance of large-scale embarkation at Shoreham until the 17th century. Shoreham vessels were later occasionally licensed to take pilgrims to Santiago de Compostela, but in the 1380s the absence of Shoreham from the fleet lists is evidence of its decline.⁴³ In 1368 the lord of Shoreham received only 40s. in customs and a total income from the town of less than £20,⁴⁴ compared with the early-13th-century farm of £70.⁴⁵ The fall in the lord's estimated revenue from the town continued into the 15th century: £17 in 1403 and £5 3s. 4d. in 1424.⁴⁶

Though keepers of the king's passage at Shoreham in 1372 and 1390 suggest a harbour still used by passengers,⁴⁷ references to Shoreham ships in the later 14th and the 15th century are few.⁴⁸ In 1377 Sir William Fyfield was pardoned for delivering supplies to the king's enemies at Kingston by Sea,⁴⁹ which may suggest that control of Shoreham harbour was weak. Instances of piracy at Shoreham

between the mid 14th and the mid 15th century⁵⁰ perhaps signify a port which had lost its legitimate function, though acts of piracy and wrecking there are known between 1227 and 1338.⁵¹ When Shoreham men took goods from ships wrecked by other agencies they were infringing the right of wreck claimed by their feudal lord;⁵² the lord of Kingston wrongly claimed wreck in 1275, and had earlier enjoyed it.⁵³

The lord of New Shoreham also enjoyed profits from the mercantile activities of the town, claiming tolls, customs, and arrivage.⁵⁴ In the 1260s the inhabitants said that at the time of the town's foundation the large number of foreigners visiting the port had induced the lord to allow the brewers there to brew and sell beer at will in return for an annual payment of 2½ marks, but that the lord's bailiff was then refusing the composition and amercing the brewers. Another bailiff was alleged at the same time to have taken illegal customs and tolls on merchandise shipped through Shoreham,⁵⁵ and in 1275 the lord and his bailiffs were said to have driven away foreign merchants by buying their goods at arbitrary prices and by imposing an export duty on wool.⁵⁶ Unjust tolls were again complained about in 1308.⁵⁷

The wealth of the merchants of New Shoreham is suggested by the large fine of 50 marks imposed in 1177 for a man's not being in frankpledge and by the town's being nineteenth in order of wealth, not far behind Dover and Chichester, of the places assessed in 1204 for the 15th of merchants.⁵⁸ In the 13th century and early 14th the main trade was in the export of wool and the import of wine. Nine Shoreham men were amerced in 1248 for selling wine contrary to the assize, and eleven in 1263. In those two years the numbers of men amerced for selling cloth contrary to the assize were respectively one and four.⁵⁹ A Shoreham merchant recorded in 1265 had more than one ship engaged in the Gascon wine trade, and in 1327 Shoreham shared the import of wine with Chichester and Seaford.⁶⁰ The Sussex ports collectively, however, had only a small share in the wine trade.⁶¹ In the export of wool Shoreham was more important than Chichester in the late 13th century, and in 1324 the cocket for sealing exported sacks of wool was moved from

³¹ Salter, *Oxf. Charters*, no. 9.

³² When the Trenchmares or Tranckmores were shipbuilders: *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 155; *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 81; C 3/464/31. See also *Acts of P.C.* 1621–3, 323, 334; Cheal, *Shoreham*, 118; *Reg. Godstow*, ii (E.E.T.S.), 589; E 190/763/6; *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Shoreham 16 (TS. cat.). W. G. Trangmar lived at Longcroft, New Shoreham, in 1867: *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867), 2121.

³³ *Pipe R.* 1190 (P.R.S. N.S. i), 8–9; cf. also *Pipe R.* 1173 (P.R.S. xix), 29.

³⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1216–25, 38.

³⁵ e.g. *Rot. Lib.* (Rec. Com.), 2, 6, 77, 81, 90, 102, 106; *Cal. Close*, 1227–31, 213, 245, 255, 282.

³⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1225–32, 370–1.

³⁷ *Rot. Scot.* (Rec. Com.), i. 91, 117, 143, 309, 414, 468, 477; cf. *Cal. Close*, 1323–7, 610, 641.

³⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 137–8.

³⁹ *Parl. Writs* (Rec. Com.), i. 274.

⁴⁰ *S.N.Q.* v. 19.

⁴¹ The visit of Edw. I in 1305 was only part of a progress: Cheal, *Ships and Mariners*, 26.

⁴² *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 148.

⁴³ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 140, 142.

⁴⁴ E 152/145 no. 2.

⁴⁵ *Pipe R.* 1209 (P.R.S. N.S. xxiv), 4.

⁴⁶ C 137/42 no. 22 m. 2; C 139/15 no. 25 m. 10.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1369–74, 449; 1389–92, 573.

⁴⁸ e.g. *ibid.* 1405–9, 178; *Cal. Pat.* 1416–22, 295.

⁴⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1377–81, 54.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 1350–4, 336, 521; 1354–8, 68, 202, 290; 1370–4, 176; 1405–8, 237, 301, 305; 1467–77, 104; cf. also *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), p. 457.

⁵¹ *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 192; *Cal. Pat.* 1247–58, 658; 1281–92, 330; 1338–40, 143.

⁵² *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 760; *Cal. Pat.* 1330–4, 444.

⁵³ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 203; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* 754.

⁵⁴ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* 760.

⁵⁵ J.I. 1/912A rot. 44; cf. L. F. Salzman, *Eng. Ind. in Middle Ages*, 287.

⁵⁶ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 203.

⁵⁷ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 172.

⁵⁸ *Pipe R.* 1177 (P.R.S. xxvi), 190; 1204 (P.R.S. N.S. xviii), 218.

⁵⁹ J.I. 1/909A rot. 25; J.I. 1/912A rot. 44.

⁶⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1258–66, 477; 1327–30, 180.

⁶¹ Margery K. James, *Studies in Med. Wine Trade*, ed. Veale, pp. 95 sqq.

Chichester to Shoreham. From 1327, however,⁶² when the cocket seal was ordered to go back to Chichester,⁶³ Shoreham became less important, and in 1444 wool had to be weighed at Lewes before being shipped through Shoreham.⁶⁴ The town was alleged to have greatly declined by then, but was exporting wool in 1453 and 1472.⁶⁵ Appointments of royal officers of customs at Shoreham are recorded from 1275,⁶⁶ and there was a seal for the delivery of wool and hides in Edward II's time with the legend s(IGILLUM) d(OMINI) EDWARDI REG(IS) ANGLIE DE SORHAM.⁶⁷ A deputy butler for Shoreham and other ports was appointed up to the mid 15th century.⁶⁸ Exports other than wool included timber in 1181, hemp in 1212, woad in 1225 and 1325, cloth in 1347 and 1349, and corn in the 1360s and 1417, in several instances the trade being coastwise.⁶⁹ Shoreham may have played a part in exporting the product of the local iron industry: an inhabitant surnamed Ironmonger was recorded in 1263,⁷⁰ a rent was payable in horseshoes in 1327,⁷¹ and in the same year 1,000 horseshoes were carried from Horsham to Shoreham.⁷² Figs, grapes, and wax were imported in 1238.⁷³

In addition to the foreigners already mentioned in relation to the brewers' privilege and in 1275, references have been found to merchants from Italy, northern France, and south-west France.⁷⁴ A Jewish money-lender lived at Shoreham in 1261.⁷⁵ Among the native merchants two families appear to have been predominant during the 13th century, at the height of the town's medieval trade, the Baldefards, recorded from the earlier 12th century and of whom one or more called Hugh was prosperous in the early and mid 13th, and the Beauchamps,⁷⁶ including more than one John. In the less expansive days of the 14th century John Bernard, Henry Blatchington, William Lamb, and Robert Puffer represented prominent families.⁷⁷ There were trading links, which have not been examined in detail, with the Cinque Ports; in the rivalry, which sometimes erupted into warfare, with Great Yarmouth and the Suffolk ports Shoreham was firmly aligned with the Cinque Ports.⁷⁸

The fewness of references to Shoreham's trade in the later 15th and early 16th century (references like that to timber exports in 1490 being exceptional)⁷⁹

accords with the fact that the port was not thought to be worth special defence in 1539. In 1566 it was said that boats were loaded and unloaded at Shoreham in an unregulated way, and that there were staithes at Kingston and Southwick which could take boats of 5 or 6 tons which, however, did not come.⁸⁰ Kingston by Sea was part of Shoreham harbour by the 13th century, but in the records referring to maritime activity at Kingston, from 1224 onwards,⁸¹ it is not always possible to distinguish that Kingston from Kingston in Ferring. Both places had coastguards assigned to them in 1295.⁸² In 1315 Elizabeth wife of Robert Bruce passed through Kingston by Sea with other Scots.⁸³ In 1393 and 1399 the deputy butler was appointed to act in South Kingston,⁸⁴ apparently the village immediately east of Shoreham. Southwick, where two merchants were living in 1341,⁸⁵ has a record of maritime activity in the 16th century,⁸⁶ but was apparently important only from the 17th, when the mouth of the river moved eastward to put Southwick on the estuary rather than the seashore.

The extent and nature of the trade of the port from the 1560s is suggested by the record of royal customs collected, but since the record is incomplete and relates to a coastline stretching east and west of Shoreham harbour and including Brighton and Worthing it does not afford precise evidence of the trade of the harbour.⁸⁷ Much the greater part of the trade of the port was coastal: foreign cargoes, mostly going to or from Dieppe or Flushing, were usually fewer than 10 a year, whereas the coastwise cargoes numbered up to 70 a year in the late 16th century and 80 in the early 17th. Shoreham ships, of which there were eight in the 1570s ranging up to 50 tons burden,⁸⁸ carried a relatively small proportion of the cargoes, a higher proportion being carried by Brighton ships. Of the coastwise cargoes paying duty many more were outward than inward. Prominent among the inward cargoes in the late 16th century were dried fruit, wine, manufactured goods including soap, and materials for shipbuilding: pitch and tar, anchors, canvas, rope, and hemp. Outward cargoes were mostly timber, including planks and various kinds of board, iron, grain, particularly barley, and malt.⁸⁹ Up to a quarter of the cargoes were going to or from London, which

⁶² Eleanor M. Carus-Wilson and Olive M. Coleman, *Eng.'s Export Trade, 1275-1547*, 36, 38, 43, 179.

⁶³ *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, 29.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 1441-7, 239.

⁶⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1452-61, 117; 1467-77, 357.

⁶⁶ *Cal. Fine R.* 1272-1307, 47.

⁶⁷ *Cat. of Seals in B.M. Dept. of MSS.* i, p. 155; *S.N.Q.* ii. 60.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1429-36, 100, 490.

⁶⁹ *Pipe R.* 1181 (P.R.S. xxx), 142; 1212 (P.R.S. N.S. xxx), 76; *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 22; *Cal. Fine R.* 1319-27, 301; *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, 295; *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, 276; 1348-50, 349; 1361-4, 499; 1364-7, 128; 1367-70, 433; 1416-22, 60.

⁷⁰ J.I. 1/912A rot. 44.

⁷¹ *Customals of Bp. of Chich.* (S.R.S. xxxi), 82.

⁷² *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 242.

⁷³ *Close R.* 1237-42, 30.

⁷⁴ e.g. *ibid.* 1227-31, 213, 363; *Cal. Close*, 1302-7, 137.

⁷⁵ *Close R.* 1259-61, 372.

⁷⁶ e.g. *Lewes Chartulary*, ii (S.R.S. xl), 71; *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Shoreham 40-1, 44 (TS. cat.); J.I. 1/909A rot. 25; J.I. 1/912A rot. 44.

⁷⁷ e.g. *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 386; *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 152; *Sel. Cases in K.B.* (Selden Soc. lxxxviii),

112; *C* 143/291 no. 12.

⁷⁸ e.g. *Close R.* 1253-4, 137; *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 318, 324, 581, 583.

⁷⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 144, 233.

⁸⁰ *S.P.* 12/39 no. 11 f. 29.

⁸¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, 484. *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 30, 72, without mentioning Shoreham, refers to the port of Kingston, which has been assumed to be Kingston by Sea: *S.A.C.* lxxix. 53.

⁸² *Parl. Writs* (Rec. Com.), i. 274.

⁸³ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 411.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 1391-6, 323, 616; 1399-1401, 8.

⁸⁵ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 390.

⁸⁶ *S.P.* 12/39 no. 11 f. 29.

⁸⁷ Except where otherwise stated this para. is based on sample port bks. 1567-1635: E 190/738/7; E 190/738/17; E 190/739/18; E 190/740/12; E 190/740/23; E 190/742/15; E 190/744/21; E 190/744/22; E 190/750/5; E 190/757/6; E 190/763/6; E 190/766/6.

⁸⁸ Cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 151; *S.A.C.* cxiii. 40, 44; *Rye Port Bks.* (S.R.S. lxxv), 14-15, 68, 73, 83, 93-4, 97, 137, 143.

⁸⁹ Cf. *Rye Port Bks.* 14-15, 68, 70, 73, 75, 80; *Hist. MSS. Com.* 80, *Sackville*, i, p. 80; *Acts of P.C.* 1588, 412; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 248; *S.A.C.* cxiv. 33, 41; *C* 3/225/46.

received timber, iron, and grain⁹⁰ and sent miscellaneous cargoes; other inward cargoes were mainly from places to the west, particularly Southampton, and other outward cargoes to places to the east, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Dover, and Sandwich. In the early 17th century, while the number of Shoreham ships engaged in the trade of the port remained c. 8, a minority of the total, the pattern of trade was modified as the proportion of timber cargoes and of cargoes sent to London increased and cargoes were carried to and from more distant places. The last of those changes was partly the result of increasing cargoes of coal from Northumberland, in ships which mostly left Shoreham laden with timber for London. A seal for the collection of royal customs, with the legend SIGILLUM CUST DE SHORAM IN PORTU CHICHESTER, survives for the reign of Charles I.⁹¹ In 1622 the appointment of a collector of anchorage and petty customs for the lord of New Shoreham specified dues on exports of corn, iron, timber, old shoes (horse-shoes), ashes, beer, and barrels, and on imports of pitch and tar, wine, hops, starch, canvas, fruit, and deal.⁹²

In 1570 the amount of merchandise passing between Shoreham harbour and the hinterland required that damage to Beeding bridge be repaired.⁹³ In the same year, however, Shoreham had a small number of mariners.⁹⁴ It had some military function: ordnance was exported in 1580, cannon shot was ordered to be delivered there in 1588,⁹⁵ powder was transported thence in 1634, soldiers embarked there in 1636,⁹⁶ and it was used in a small way for provisioning the navy.⁹⁷ About 1610, when the haven lay east⁹⁸ and the old haven west of New Shoreham, the harbour was described as formerly spacious and bustling with merchants, but that description was incorporated in evidence about the harmful effects of reclaiming land⁹⁹ and perhaps looked back not one generation but three centuries.

The town's comparative unimportance in the early 17th century is shown by its assessment for ship money: in 1636 Arundel's was twice as much and Chichester's fifteen times.¹ The low assessment is unlikely to have resulted from temporary set-backs

like the depredations of pirates referred to in 1634.² Some of Shoreham's own sea-captains appear to have indulged in piracy,³ and its two leading families of captains, the Scrases and the Pooles,⁴ may have been involved. The Scrase family had possibly lived in Shoreham since the late 13th century,⁵ and both families were represented there until the 19th.⁶

From the late 16th century shipbuilding, discussed below, became Shoreham's main industry, which was closely connected with the timber trade. In 1626 timber belonging to the Crown was pillaged from a Shoreham ship.⁷ The navy was buying timber from Shoreham in 1651 and c. 1670.⁸ In 1643 timber was stored on Old Shoreham common,⁹ near the timber market in the north part of the town recorded in 1682¹⁰ and 1813.¹¹ There was a timber wharf at Kingston in 1671,¹² and large quantities of timber were shipped between 1650 and 1716, mostly to London.¹³ In 1732 and 1798 there are references to large quantities of timber being floated down the river from the Weald to Shoreham.¹⁴

The other main commodities passing through the harbour in the later 17th and the 18th century were corn and coal.¹⁵ The export of corn and wool was mentioned between 1698 and 1715 and of corn in 1745,¹⁶ 1759,¹⁷ and 1777.¹⁸ The quantities exported of wool, as of hops, were small.¹⁹ The export of iron sulphate to London, recorded between 1695 and 1714, gave Copperas Gap in Southwick its name.²⁰ Coal for a large part of the county was imported through Shoreham in 1732,²¹ and by 1747 there were coal wharves at the Rock in Southwick,²² where there were also warehouses in 1777.²³ Other commodities mentioned included wine,²⁴ salt, pipe-clay,²⁵ linen, silk, gum seneca,²⁶ tobacco,²⁷ and knitting frames.²⁸ Most of Shoreham's exports went to London, cargoes from which included a high proportion of goods for shipbuilding.²⁹

In the 1650s Shoreham was a place where others besides Charles II took ship for France, and in 1687 a traveller from Holland to Lewes landed there.³⁰ The passenger traffic with Dieppe was small and irregular,³¹ and in 1699 a traveller from London to

⁹⁰ But in 1596 Shoreham was not a main supplier of London's food: *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1595-7, 325.

⁹¹ *Cat. of Brit. Seal Dies in B.M.* p. 16 no. 48.

⁹² Arundel Cast. MSS. MD 169, MD 173.

⁹³ E 123/4 f. 108.

⁹⁴ S.P. 12/71 no. 76.

⁹⁵ *Acts of P.C.* 1578-80, 356, 380; 1588, 359.

⁹⁶ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1634-5, 247; 1635-6, 160.

⁹⁷ e.g. N.R.A. Rep., Firlie Place MSS. pt. ii, p. 111 (S.A.S., MS. G 11/26).

⁹⁸ Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Rentals, Box 4.1.

⁹⁹ C 3/255/18.

¹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1635-6, 345.

² *Bk. of John Rowe* (S.R.S. xxxiv), 240.

³ *Acts of P.C.* 1577-8, 89, 102; 1621-3, 323; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1623-5, 3; 1627-8, 253.

⁴ e.g. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1628-9, 25, 91, 98, 304; 1629-31, 90, 151, 163, 535; S.P. 16/32 no. 90; Cheal, *Ships and Mariners*, 39-42.

⁵ *Customs of Battle Abbey* (Camd. Soc. 2nd ser. xli), 41, Wm. son of Ralph de Crace.

⁶ Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1906), i, 188, Sarah Louisa Scrase; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 5376, 5381, 5404; cf. Hooper mons. in New Shoreham ch.

⁷ S.P. 16/32 no. 90.

⁸ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1651, 507; 1667-8, 203; 1668-9, 354, 395; 1673, 14.

⁹ S.C. 2/206/40.

¹⁰ Arundel Cast. MS. M 301.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5361.

¹² *Glynde Archives*, ed. Dell, p. 165.

¹³ J. H. Andrews, 'Geog. Aspects of Maritime Trade of Kent and Suss. 1650-1750' (Lond. Univ. Ph.D. thesis, 1954), 252 sqq., analysing the port bks.

¹⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 556; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 410. For the timber trade see also *S.N.Q.* xiv. 88-90; *C. J.* xxviii. 398.

¹⁵ Cf. *S.A.C.* cxiv. 97-120.

¹⁶ *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1697-8, 259, 262, 265; 1699-1700, 206; 1714-15, 184, 521; 1742-5, 776.

¹⁷ *C. J.* xxviii. 398.

¹⁸ E.S.R.O., Glynde MS. 3480.

¹⁹ Andrews, 'Maritime Trade', 204v., 212v.

²⁰ Ibid. 268v.-271. The name was used by 1815: S.A.S., MS. SM 195.

²¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 556; cf. *S.N.Q.* xiv. 48; Andrews, 'Maritime Trade', 286 sqq.

²² E.S.R.O., Dunn MS. 35/8 (Dunn 1135).

²³ Ibid. Glynde MS. 3480.

²⁴ e.g. ibid. Dunn MS. 35/9 (Dunn 1181); Andrews, 'Maritime Trade', 312v.

²⁵ Andrews, 'Maritime Trade', 295v., 299v.

²⁶ e.g. *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1660-7, 292, 349; 1676-9, 238; 1681-5, 91.

²⁷ *Cal. Treas. Bks. and Papers*, 1739-41, 555.

²⁸ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1659-60, 404.

²⁹ Andrews, 'Maritime Trade', 193, 308.

³⁰ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1654, 199; 1656-7, 587; *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1685-9 (3), 1316.

³¹ Andrews, 'Maritime Trade', 155.

Paris via Shoreham and Honfleur had to wait several days for his ship to get out of harbour, fearing a delay of up to a month.³² Sailors were recruited at Shoreham in the 17th and 18th centuries though in relatively small numbers.³³

In the later 17th century Shoreham handled less foreign and coastal shipping, in number and tonnage, than Chichester or Rye and only about the same amount as Brighton or Newhaven.³⁴ In 1675 it was said that it would be well frequented if the harbour were better,³⁵ and in 1698 the bar which blocked the mouth at low water was thought to prevent improvement.³⁶ In 1715, however, perhaps after a new opening had been cut through the shingle bank,³⁷ trade was reported to have increased considerably since the peace,³⁸ and the harbour was said to be for large vessels in 1720³⁹ and commodious in 1732.⁴⁰ Work was done on the 'new harbour', including the driving of piles, in 1734;⁴¹ in 1774, after the work done under the Act of 1760 to stabilize the entrance had proved ineffective,⁴² the harbour was described as very good,⁴³ but in 1813 as dangerous.⁴⁴

The riding officer appointed as surveyor of customs for the Sussex coast in 1676 was based at Shoreham,⁴⁵ and in 1680 the port of New Shoreham, a member of the port of Chichester, was delimited as extending from Heene to Rottingdean, with legal quays at Brighton and at the pier of the High Cage in Shoreham harbour.⁴⁶ A warehouse had been built at the High Cage by 1733.⁴⁷ In 1708 the customs arising in Shoreham were sufficient for the officers there to be required to account directly with the comptroller general.⁴⁸ The lord of New Shoreham claimed anchorage, boomage, and meterage, collected by officers of his court, between the harbour entrance and Old Shoreham ferry; anchorage and boomage ceased under the Act of 1760.⁴⁹ The parishioners claimed in 1743, and again in 1766, by what right is unknown, that the vicar and constable were entitled to a bushel of coal, salt, or imported grain from every vessel bringing those commodities into the harbour.⁵⁰ The Crown's customs men in 1798 included an excise officer, a custom-house clerk, and, at Kingston, a collector of customs.⁵¹ The revenue cutter was stationed at Southwick in 1753.⁵² In addition, apparently, to the custom-house in Church Street part of Shoreham Beach, then in Lancing, was let to the commissioners of customs in 1807 and 1819.⁵³ In 1795 a signal station was placed at Shoreham.⁵⁴

The reconstruction of the harbour was begun under an Act of 1816.⁵⁵ The new entrance, immediately south of Kingston church, was formally opened in 1821. The lighthouse point was built at the entrance, dividing the eastern and western arms of the harbour to direct the flow on the ebb. The protection of the entrance continued to be a major concern of the harbour commissioners: in the winter of 1824–5, for example, gales undermined the eastern pier and the lighthouse point.⁵⁶ The piers have been enlarged and reinforced several times.⁵⁷ The harbour in the 17th and 18th centuries had mainly served the rural hinterland drained by the Adur, which was improved for navigation under an Act of 1807, carrying timber downstream and coal upstream in 1833–4;⁵⁸ in its new form the harbour was seen as serving Brighton and Worthing, particularly in importing fuel and building materials for Brighton.⁵⁹ Cross-channel packets ran in the late 18th century and steam packets by 1826, but the role of Shoreham as a passenger harbour, given brief encouragement when it was the first in Sussex to be served by rail, did not survive the 1850s.⁶⁰

Even before the arrival of the railway the activity of the harbour tended to centre on Kingston, where there were extensive coalyards in 1837,⁶¹ and on the eastern end of the harbour, towards Brighton; the eastward drift of the entrance before 1816 had also drawn the focus away from New Shoreham. By 1845 a second lighthouse had been built behind the one at the harbour mouth; it was rebuilt in 1846.⁶² In 1854–5 the eastern arm of the harbour was dredged and canalized, a lock being built at its entrance, while the western arm remained subject to tides. The building in 1870 of the Portslade gas-works gave the harbour a new character which was strengthened when Brighton's electricity power station was built near by in 1906; the two large-scale consumers of coal overshadowed, physically and in their effect on traffic, the maltings, coke-ovens, saw-mills, planing-mills, timber-ponds, and wharves and other works for landing and processing builders' materials and domestic fuel. Other substantial industrial buildings around the harbour included the chemical works on Shoreham Beach, built in the 1870s to use by-products of the gas-works,⁶³ the Dolphin soap works of J. Evershed & Son which stood north of the railway at Kingston by 1896, and the dyeing works at Fishersgate, established by 1905.⁶⁴

Under the successive Acts from 1760 the manage-

³² Pepys, *Priv. Corresp.* i. 194–8.

³³ e.g. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1659–60, 3; *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1704–5, 457; *Cal. Treas. Bks. and Papers*, 1739–41, 35.

³⁴ *S.N.Q.* xiv. 47.

³⁵ Ogilby, *Britannia* (1675), p. 58.

³⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 159.

³⁷ Steers, *Coastline of Eng. and Wales*, 306–7.

³⁸ *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1714–15, 521.

³⁹ *Britannia Depicta* (1720, facsim. edn. 1970), 70.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 556.

⁴¹ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 1625.

⁴² See above.

⁴³ Postlethwayt, *Dict. of Trade and Commerce* (1774), ii, s.v. Suss.

⁴⁴ *Beauties of Eng. and Wales*, Suss. 100.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1676–9, 214.

⁴⁶ E 159/523 no. 2 rott. 4d.–5.

⁴⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. M 166.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1708, 196.

⁴⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. A 1241; 33 Geo. II, c. 35.

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 170/12/1, f. 124 (TS. cat.).

⁵¹ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 410–12.

⁵² MR 906.

⁵³ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 19575–6 (TS. cat.).

⁵⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 163.

⁵⁵ 56 Geo. III, c. 81 (Local and Personal).

⁵⁶ *New Shoreham Harbour*, H.C. 366, pp. 2–3 (1826), xi; cf. *Rep. Com. Harbours of SE. Coast*, H.C. 368, p. 10 (1840), xxviii.

⁵⁷ Farrant, *Suss. Harbours*, 28; *S.A.C.* cxiv. 98.

⁵⁸ 47 Geo. III, Sess. 2, c. 117 (Local and Personal); *Suss. Ind. Hist.* vi. 11; S.A.S., MS. LM 164.

⁵⁹ *C.J.* lxxi. 348, 375, 379; E. W. Gilbert, *Brighton* (1954), 127, 134, 174.

⁶⁰ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 410; Gilbert, *Brighton*, 127; Farrant, *Suss. Harbours*, 28, 36–8; *Return of Passengers on Steam Vessels*, H.C. 183 (1846), xlv, p. 371.

⁶¹ Lond. & Brighton Rly. Act, 7 Wm. IV, c. 119 (Local and Personal).

⁶² *Rep. Com. Lighthos.* H.C. 607, p. 655 (1845), ix; date on bldg.

⁶³ Ex inf. Shoreham Harbour office; Gilbert, *Brighton*, 174; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXV (1879 edn.).

⁶⁴ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 10 (1898 edn.); LXV. 11 (1912 edn.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905), 573; for the soap works, *S.C.M.* ii. 378–9.



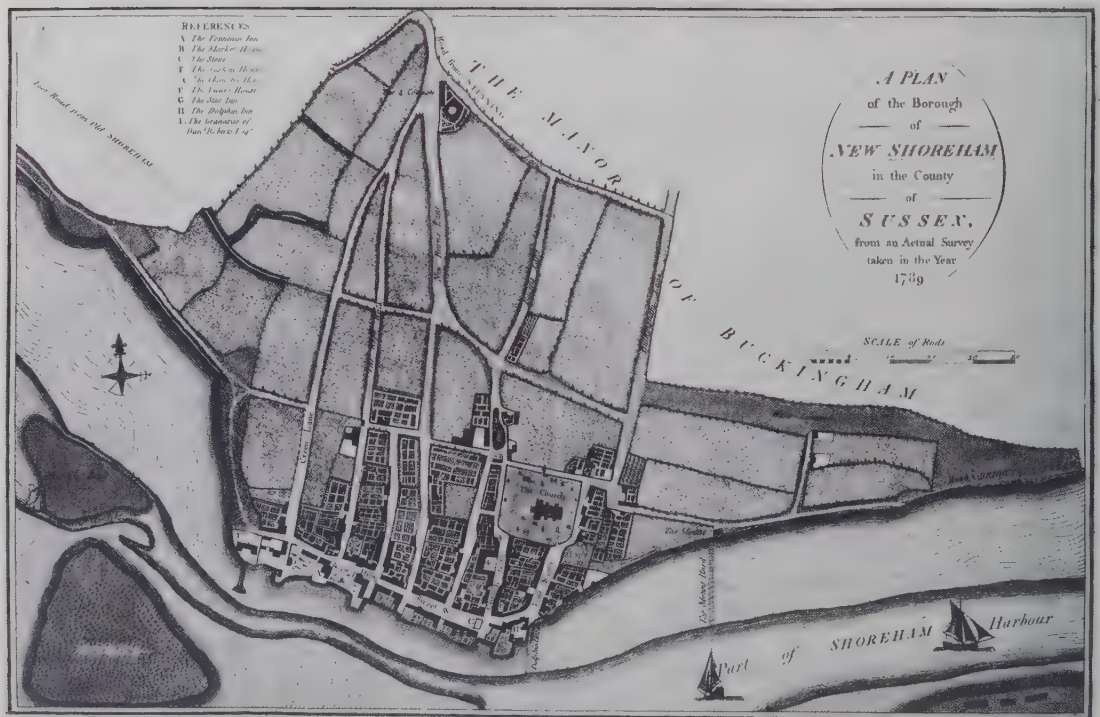
OLD SHOREHAM AND LANCING: Old Shoreham bridge and Lancing College, showing the partly completed chapel



NEW SHOREHAM: NORFOLK SUSPENSION BRIDGE
opened 1833, replaced 1933



LANCING: SHOREHAM BEACH IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY



NEW SHOREHAM IN 1789

ment of the harbour was assigned to a board of commissioners; they were replaced in 1873 by trustees, and the name of the harbour was changed from New Shoreham to Shoreham in 1926. The trustees were mainly representative of the local authorities of Brighton, Hove, Southwick, Shoreham, and Worthing;⁶⁵ an Act of 1949 gave the gas and electricity authorities a stronger voice in the management of the harbour.⁶⁶ A legal quay was assigned in 1834–5, the limits of the port were defined in 1881,⁶⁷ and the eastward shift of its focus was acknowledged by the siting of the port's institutional buildings in Kingston and Southwick. The custom-house in Shoreham High Street was replaced in 1880 by one at Kingston, where the pilots' watch house was by 1896 and a coastguard station was built in 1900 to replace the one on Shoreham Beach. At Southwick the harbour commissioners had their offices by 1887, and the Seamen's Institute was built there.⁶⁸ After the Second World War new offices were built there for the Customs, who also had offices on Shoreham Beach, at the eastern end of which, beside the ruins of a fort built c. 1855,⁶⁹ a new coastguard station was built. A lifeboat station was established by the harbour commissioners in 1845, was replaced by a station of the R.N.L.I. in 1865, was moved to Shoreham Beach in the 1890s, and was moved again to Kingston c. 1913.⁷⁰

In the 1930s the gas and electricity works were enlarged and storage facilities for oil were provided. To allow for larger vessels using the eastern arm of the harbour the lock at its entrance was replaced by a new one, the Prince George Lock, opened in 1933, the old lock becoming a dry dock. Major improvements after the Second World War, which were planned in conjunction with the building of a second electric power station in the late forties, were completed in 1957 and included the Prince Philip Lock alongside the Prince George, increasing the maximum size of vessel from 1,500 to 4,500 tons.⁷¹

To the improvements of the harbour was attributed the increase in population of Shoreham in the 1820s,⁷² and the uncharacteristic fall in the poor-rate there in the same period may have had the same cause.⁷³ By 1841 Shoreham had surpassed Chichester in the tonnage entering and clearing the port.⁷⁴ Its trade was said to have quintupled between 1829 and 1849, again bringing an increase in population. The main export was oak; French merchandise, wine, spirits, cheese, and butter were imported,⁷⁵ but the main trade was the import of

timber and coal. About 1,000 vessels a year carrying c. 100,000 tons entered the port in the 1840s. Many of them were coasters,⁷⁶ and the proportion increased with the growth of coal imports. Competition from the railways reduced the coastal trade in coal, but after 1870 the import of coal both for the gas-works and for domestic use increased while the range of other commodities shrank.⁷⁷ By 1907 the coastal trade of the port was four times the tonnage of the overseas trade, and imports were seven times the value of exports, which then included cement, chemicals, pitch, coke, tar, and grain.⁷⁸

The First World War, while helping the prosperity of the town, reduced the trade of the port almost to nothing,⁷⁹ but imports particularly of fuel increased again between the wars. The total trade was 1 million tons by 1939, and Shoreham became the main point for the distribution of oil in Sussex.⁸⁰ War again brought a sharp decline, and the tonnage in 1945 was only 350,000.⁸¹ In 1952 trade again exceeded 1 million tons, exports contributing only 30,000 tons,⁸² and by the end of the decade reached nearly 2 million tons. Although commodities included building materials (bricks, cement, and particularly timber), corn, oil, scrap metal, and general cargo,⁸³ coal represented more than half the total. In 1957 wine began to be imported, and by 1974 Shoreham's imports of wine were the largest in England.⁸⁴ In 1972, when imports included motor cars from Japan, the record number of 3,000 vessels entered the port and over 3 million tons of merchandise was handled. In 1970 the Portslade gas-works had closed,⁸⁵ following the introduction of natural gas; the volume of coal imports fell greatly but an increase in other commodities maintained the total turnover, of which coal accounted in 1974 for only 17 per cent.⁸⁶ Shoreham harbour was the largest commercial complex between Dover and Portsmouth, with the fourth largest import of timber in England; almost the whole trade of the port was imports, exports accounting for only 1 per cent.⁸⁷ The import of Japanese motor cars was transferred to Middlesbrough in 1973.⁸⁸

SHIPBUILDING. Galleys were being repaired for the king at Shoreham in 1210 and 1212.⁸⁹ In 1231 carpenters from Shoreham were needed at Portsmouth to repair the king's great ship, and in 1235 two galleys were apparently being built at Shoreham.⁹⁰ In 1337 men were to be recruited there for building a barge at Winchelsea for the king's use.⁹¹

⁶⁵ Shoreham Harbour Act, 1926, 16 & 17 Geo. V, c. 47 (Local).

⁶⁶ 12, 13 & 14 Geo. VI, c. 59, sch. 1 (Local).

⁶⁷ E 178/6991; *Lond. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 1881, p. 4138.

⁶⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887 and later edns.); O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV, 9–10 (1898 edn.).

⁶⁹ See above, Lancing.

⁷⁰ *S.C.M.* xiv, 110–12; O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV, 9–10 (1912, 1930 edns.).

⁷¹ *Shoreham Harbour Official Handbk.* (1934), 14; *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1968], 93; ex inf. harbour office.

⁷² *Census*, 1831.

⁷³ *Poor Rate Returns*, 1816–21, 174; 1822–4, 212; 1825–9, 202.

⁷⁴ *S.A.C.* cxiv, 100.

⁷⁵ *Lewis, Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849); *Census*, 1841.

⁷⁶ *Horsfield, Hist. Suss.* ii, 211; cf. *Rep. Com. Lighthos.* 656.

⁷⁷ *Jnl. of Transport Hist.* ii, 35–48; Farrant, *Suss. Harbours*, 28.

⁷⁸ Cheal, *Ships and Mariners*, 15.

⁷⁹ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 162.

⁸⁰ *Jnl. of Transport Hist.* ii, 45.

⁸¹ Ex inf. harbour office.

⁸² *S.C.M.* xxviii, 17–22.

⁸³ Clunn, *Capital by the Sea*, 177; *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1958], 59–60.

⁸⁴ Ex inf. harbour office.

⁸⁵ *Suss. Life*, Mar. 1973, p. 51.

⁸⁶ Ex inf. harbour office.

⁸⁷ *W. Suss. Co. Handbk.* (1974).

⁸⁸ Ex inf. Datsun Ho., Worthing.

⁸⁹ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61; 1212 (P.R.S. N.S. xxx), 76.

⁹⁰ *Close R.* 1227–31, 483; 1234–7, 163.

⁹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1334–8, 379.

Shipbuilding survived the decline of Shoreham as a port, ships being built there in 1368 and (of 80 tons) in 1400.⁹² Although between then and the later 16th century no evidence for the industry has been found it is likely to have continued, and in the 1570s ships of over 100 tons were built there.⁹³ In the early 17th century Shoreham became the chief centre in Sussex for shipbuilding.⁹⁴ Before the end of the 16th century ships for the Crown, and by 1615 East Indiamen, were being built there.⁹⁵ Of 16 Shoreham-built ships recorded in the period 1625–36 many were for London merchants and one was a man-of-war. The tonnage ranged from 80 to 300, with an average of over 200.⁹⁶ Frigates were being built at Shoreham in 1653; it was later said that good merchant ships were built there but that the depth of water in the harbour entrance was so small that when the warship *Dover* was launched in 1654 she could hardly be got out. Other places were thought more suitable for building naval ships,⁹⁷ and shipwrights from Shoreham may have found it necessary to work elsewhere.⁹⁸

By the 1690s the industry was again active in Shoreham. A shipyard was recorded in 1679,⁹⁹ and two in 1704.¹ In the period 1679–1748 the names of 15 shipwrights of Shoreham have been found, including 3 Guilfords and 2 Bartletts.² Three warships were being built there in 1695,³ and between 1690 and 1696 all 17 of the men-of-war built in Sussex came from Shoreham, ranging up to 380 tons.⁴ In the early 18th century the Shoreham shipbuilders were said to be famed for the neatness and good sailing qualities of their craft, using timber which was cheap because it was floated down the river from the Weald.⁵ In 1720 there were many shipwrights, both naval and merchant;⁶ 12 years later, when naval shipbuilding was seen as past, there were said to have been up to 15 merchant ships, of 100–500 tons, on the stocks at a time.⁷ In 1766 it was said that shipbuilding was the chief object and support of most of the inhabitants.⁸ Some warships were built,⁹ and in 1782 there were still two shipyards.¹⁰ By the 1780s some of the shipwrights were evidently based at Kingston,¹¹ and after that period there seems to have been a decline in the industry: after 1810 writers referring to the dangers of the harbour mentioned the building in

former times of merchant ships up to 700 tons.¹²

Nevertheless shipwrights were recorded at Shoreham in the first decade of the 19th century¹³ and in 1814 the firm of Edwards and Balley was building ships.¹⁴ J. B. Balley (d. 1863) was in business as a shipbuilder by 1838 and launched many vessels of over 500 tons. From 1838 to 1871 the firm of May & Thwaites at the Kingston shipyard was building vessels of up to 500 tons, and in the 1840s smaller craft and yachts were built, Shoreham and Southwick each having at least one boatbuilder in 1845.¹⁵ The increase in New Shoreham's population in the 1850s was attributed in part to the extension of the local industry,¹⁶ which in 1849 employed over 100 people and was noted for the speed of its ships.¹⁷ In the 1860s John Shuttleworth had a shipyard on the canalized eastern arm of the harbour at Southwick, and William May, apparently in succession to Balley, had the Old Shipyard at New Shoreham, each building ships of up to 500 tons.¹⁸ In 1867 the industry was said to be confined to barges and coasting vessels,¹⁹ but the sailing ships *Mizpah* (539 tons), *Britannia* (464 tons), and *Osman Pacha* (509 tons) were built in 1874, 1877, and 1878, the last two by Dyer & Co. at the Old Shipyard. They were the last of the large ships from Shoreham's yards,²⁰ which did not move on from timber to iron construction. Among several builders of smaller craft in the later 19th century was Thomas Stow of New Shoreham,²¹ who shared a surname with an early-18th-century shipwright.²² The yachtbuilders Courtney & Birkett carried on, until the Second World War, the yard used by Shuttleworth at Southwick, where the Lady Bee Marina Co. Ltd. and the Sussex Yacht Club continued in the 1970s. The Old Shipyard, after a brief period as a motor-car factory, was used to build yachts and boats until the Second World War by Francis Suter, a firm which continued, in different premises, in the 1970s. A firm building boats for the navy was established on Shoreham Beach from the Second World War until 1958 or later.²³

FISHING. The fishing industry at Shoreham appears to be recorded in 1223 when Hugh Baldefard exported two ship-loads of herring, and in 1227 boats from Shoreham habitually fished Irish

⁹² *Cal. Close*, 1364–8, 467; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 124.

⁹³ Cheal, *Ships and Mariners*, 31.

⁹⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 235.

⁹⁵ *Acts of P.C.* 1597–8, 25; 1615–16, 154–6.

⁹⁶ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1625–6, 212, 530; 1627–8, 500; 1628–9, 294, 304, 441; 1629–30, 157, 472; 1631–3, 248, 506; 1633–4, 223, 389; 1636–7, 335.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 1652–3, 614; 1653–4, 259, 515–16, 529; 1665–6, 548; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 157.

⁹⁸ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1665–6, 203; *Hist. MSS. Com.* 3, 4th Rep. App. p. 298.

⁹⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 301.

¹ *Wiston Archives*, p. 160.

² Arundel Cast. MSS. M 301 (1679, 1686); M 266 (1735); *P.C.C. Wills*, xii (Index Libr. lxxx), 33, 205; E 134/10 Geo. I East. 7; *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 30, 52, 179, 191; *Wiston Archives*, p. 8; S.A.S., MSS. RB 102A–103.

³ *Hist. MSS. Com.* 75, *Downshire*, i (1), p. 471.

⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 165–7; cf. *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1689–92 (4), 1644; 1697–8, 337; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1693, 147; B.L. Sloane MS. 3233.

⁵ Defoe, *Tour Thro' G.B.* ed. Cole, i. 130.

⁶ *Britannia Depicta* (1720, facsim. edn. 1970), 70.

⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 556.

⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 32973, f. 41.

⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 166; Postlethwayt, *Dict. of Trade and Commerce* (1774), ii, s.v. Suss.; print of 'Matthew' at Marlipins Mus.

¹⁰ Arundel Cast. MS. A 1241.

¹¹ S.A.S., MS. ND 143.

¹² Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 101; *Beauties of Eng. and Wales*, Suss. 100.

¹³ W.S.R.O., MP 31.

¹⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 186.

¹⁵ Cheal, *Ships and Mariners*, 63, 70–6, 80–1; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845), naming May & Thwaites under Southwick.

¹⁶ *Census*, 1861.

¹⁷ Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849).

¹⁸ Cheal, *Ships and Mariners*, 76–9.

¹⁹ *Schs. Inquiry Com.* [3966–VI], vol. vii, p. 107, H.C. (1867–8), xxviii (6).

²⁰ *S.C.M.* x. 240–1; *Suss. Ind. Hist.* ii. 7; W.S.R.O., SR 377, 391.

²¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.).

²² *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 179, 181; see also S.A.S., MSS. RB 117–18.

²³ Cheal, *Ships and Mariners*, 76–7; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905 and later edns.); *Shoreham Harbour Official Handbk.* (1931–2, 1940); *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1958], 21.

waters.²⁴ While the lord of the borough claimed in 1279 to have chase of the sea, presumably an exclusive fishery, from Beachy Head to the Isle of Wight for his sailors of Shoreham,²⁵ fishing in the North Sea may have been an element in the relationship, often hostile, of those sailors with Great Yarmouth,²⁶ and may have been the main source of herrings, 1,000 of which were paid c. 1270 as the consideration for the grant of a house in Shoreham.²⁷ The Shoreham fishing fleet had been away from port for more than four weeks early in June 1311, apparently causing some concern at home.²⁸ In 1341 the appropriators of New Shoreham rectory received 2 marks, and the vicar 1 mark, from the fishery.²⁹ A tax to improve coastal defences against French invasion in 1385 was levied on catches of fish at various places along the coast, including Shoreham, Kingston, and Southwick.³⁰ In 1392 a London fishmonger made his will at New Shoreham, to which he made bequests.³¹

In the later 16th century herring fished off both Sussex and Suffolk by men like Thomas Jackson of New Shoreham³² and Thomas Trunk of Southwick³³ was sold at Southampton and Poole.³⁴ Although there was said in 1595 to be good fishing off New Shoreham,³⁵ 14 years earlier only 4 fishing boats were recorded there, the same number as at Arundel and notably fewer than at Brighton (30), Rye (20), and Hastings (16).³⁶ In the 1620s fishing at Shoreham was said to be decayed and impeded by enemy action,³⁷ and in the 1670s only 3 fishermen there were listed.³⁸ By the early 18th century there may have been some revival, when Shoreham barques joined the herring fishing off Yarmouth,³⁹ but the export of cured herrings from Shoreham then appears to have been insignificant.⁴⁰ In 1699 a traveller through Shoreham, who hoped to see the herring fishing, sent bloaters as a present.⁴¹ The large but declining tonnage of fishing vessels (from 900 tons in 1709 to 180 tons in 1757) listed for Shoreham in fact relates largely to Brighton.⁴²

Oyster fishing at Shoreham was recorded by 1622, when the lord of the borough took a toll of 2d. on every 1,000 oyster lays within the harbour, each lay presumably being the deposit of an oyster in a submerged cage. In 1732 he was receiving rent for the right to take oysters in the harbour.⁴³ At the end of the 18th century good oysters, along with flounders, were caught for local consumption.⁴⁴ There was said to be a very extensive oyster-bed opposite the harbour in 1826, supplying the Brighton and London markets,⁴⁵ and the increase in

population in the fifties was in part attributed to the discovery of further beds.⁴⁶ The railway provided an easier way to send oysters to London, and grounds increasingly further into the Channel were fished, the oysters being kept in ponds in Shoreham harbour until required by the markets, which included some in France. Up to 100 Shoreham boats were involved in the oyster fishery, and in the 1850s up to 20,000 tons of oysters were sent by rail from Shoreham in a year. In the late 1850s there were 60 oyster-beds in the Adur estuary, in which the duke of Norfolk successfully claimed a right, and in 1871 the increase in Southwick's population was ascribed to the building of many houses for oyster-dredgers and other seafarers. Nevertheless, the statement in 1866 that oysters were the only kind of fish caught at Shoreham seems to be an exaggeration. As oyster-beds further and further from the harbour were exploited the boats used needed to be larger: in 1866 they were from 20 to 27 tons, with one of 36 tons, and the use of steam vessels from other ports which went direct to the beds, together with a decline in demand, caused a falling off in Shoreham's oyster fishery. By 1905 Shoreham and Southwick had only one oyster-merchant each, and by 1909 the industry had almost ceased.⁴⁷

In 1869 Shoreham harbour had 295 fishing boats, of which 18 were more than 15 tons and 79 were navigated only by oars; they totalled 1,318 tons and provided employment for 740 men and 89 boys.⁴⁸ By 1913 the number of boats had fallen to 184, the tonnage to 854, and the number of men and boys employed to 397.⁴⁹ At the beginning of the 20th century Shoreham was ninth among Sussex ports in the number of boats, seventh in the value: the value was relatively high because the total catch included oysters and scallops, but there was also trawling for whiting, sole, plaice, and cod and drift-netting for herring and mackerel.⁵⁰ By 1923 scallop-dredging had declined because of over-fishing and a fall in price.⁵¹ Sole, herring, and mackerel were still fished after the Second World War, but there was only a handful of boats.⁵²

OTHER INDUSTRY. Much of Shoreham's other industry was closely connected with shipbuilding and the harbour. The import of hemp and canvas to Shoreham in the late 16th century⁵³ suggests that rope and sails were being made there. By the late 17th century a piece of ground was called the Ropetackle,⁵⁴ and Ropemakers Lane was recorded in 1720.⁵⁵ A ropemaker was named in 1724, and

²⁴ *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 579; ii. 172; cf. *Close R.* 1234-7, 164.

²⁵ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 760; cf. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, p. 385.

²⁶ See above.

²⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 68.

²⁸ *S.C.* 1/34 no. 183.

²⁹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 386.

³⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, 588.

³¹ *Prob.* 11/1 f. 43 and v.

³² *Prob.* 11/103 (P.C.C. 15 Harte).

³³ *C* 3/108/41.

³⁴ *S.P.* 12/39 no. 11 f. 29.

³⁵ Northants. R.O., Finch-Hatton MS. 113, *Suss. f.* [2].

³⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 146.

³⁷ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1625-6, 390; 1628-9, 250.

³⁸ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/55/197.

³⁹ Defoe, *Tour Thro' G.B.* ed. Cole, i. 123.

⁴⁰ *S.A.C.* cxiv. 114.

⁴¹ Pepys, *Priv. Corresp.* i. 199.

⁴² Andrews, 'Maritime Trade', 229.

⁴³ Arundel Cast. MSS. MD 169, 1625.

⁴⁴ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 409.

⁴⁵ Wallis's *Worthing* (1826), 54.

⁴⁶ *Census*, 1861.

⁴⁷ *Sea Fisheries Com., Mins. of Evid.* [3596-I], pp. 557-69, H.C. (1869), xviii; Cheal, *Ships and Mariners*, 111-15; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXV (1879, 1898 edns.); *Census*, 1871.

⁴⁸ *Return of Fishing Boats*, H.C. 2, pp. 4-5 (1871), lxi.

⁴⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922), 567.

⁵⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 269-70.

⁵¹ *Worthing Herald*, 23 Nov. 1973.

⁵² *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1958], 47.

⁵³ e.g. E 190/739/18.

⁵⁴ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 166 (1700); M 301 (1677).

⁵⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 5316.

another in 1750;⁵⁶ there was a ropehouse in 1779,⁵⁷ and a rope warehouse in 1782.⁵⁸ There were two ropemakers in Shoreham in 1798 and 1814,⁵⁹ and one in 1867;⁶⁰ in 1871 ropewalks obstructed a road, presumably West Street (formerly called the Rope-walk).⁶¹ Sailmakers were recorded in 1798 and 1814, and there were two in 1887;⁶² in the early 20th century W. W. English achieved an international reputation for his hand-made sails, and his business was continued by Albert Phillips (d. 1952).⁶³ Carvers, painters, corkers, and smiths mentioned in the late 17th and the 18th century are likely to have been connected with shipbuilding; a carpenter who was not was described as a house-carpenter.⁶⁴ There were at least three forges in 1670,⁶⁵ and an anchor-smith in 1724.⁶⁶ In the 20th century firms of marine engineers catered for the small boats using the harbour;⁶⁷ a firm established in the Old Shipyard in 1907 made engines for the local fishermen and afterwards motor cars before going out of business in 1911.⁶⁸

Shingle was being taken from the harbour as a building material by 1807⁶⁹ and was a valued commodity in 1818.⁷⁰ Four merchants were dealing in it in 1905.⁷¹

Of industries not closely connected with its maritime interests, the building trades and in earlier times the manufacture of clothes and shoes have of course been represented in the town. The presence of a goldsmith in 1288⁷² reflects Shoreham's prosperity in the 13th century. A man surnamed Tanner lived there in the early 14th century,⁷³ but later records of that trade have not been found. Brewers, accorded special privileges at the time of the town's foundation,⁷⁴ produced more beer than was needed locally in the late 16th century,⁷⁵ and were numerous in the 18th century,⁷⁶ with ancillary maltsters and coopers.⁷⁷ The Albion Brewery closed the eastern end of High Street in the 1870s,⁷⁸ and survived in the 1880s, though by then in Middle Street.⁷⁹

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES. The Duchy of Cornwall manor of Old Shoreham had by 1300 its own view of frankpledge at which each villein owed one appearance a year.⁸⁰ The jurisdiction presumably included the Abberbury sub-manor, for which a separate court baron was recorded in 1334.⁸¹ In the early 14th century

the courts of the Duchy manor seem to have been held irregularly,⁸² but surviving rolls for 1643 and 1644 suggest that the court leet was held at least once a year and included tenurial business; the office or bailiff revolved by turn and could be served by deputy, and the outgoing bailiff became reeve or 'chief'. The stocks were then out of repair.⁸³ A continuous record of courts from 1706 shows the leet and the court baron meeting once a year on the same day, but separately recorded. From 1736 for 50 years the leet was not recorded and the court baron met in alternate years, from 1786 the two again met on the same day but at intervals of up to 3 years until 1806, and from then until 1832 the court leet, though held more often than the general court baron, met at intervals of up to 5 years. Court baron business, recorded until 1903, was increasingly done in special courts or out of court; a solitary court leet was held in 1844.⁸⁴

Erringham Bruce manor had a court in 1293,⁸⁵ but suit of the whole of Erringham was claimed in 1352 for the leet of Bramber rape.⁸⁶ In the 16th century Erringham and Old Shoreham or Southbrook (i.e. Old Shoreham excluding the Duchy manor and Erringham) were each a tithing represented by a headborough at the Burbeach hundred view of frankpledge.⁸⁷ A court for the manor of Rusper or Old Shoreham, of which there is a court book for 1786–1848, dealt exclusively with tenures in Brighton.⁸⁸ No court for Buckinghams is recorded, but in 1876 and 1889 a court for the tenants in Beeding, Horton, and Old Shoreham of Harry Bridger, owner of Buckinghams, was summoned to meet at Beeding Court Farm, Upper Beeding.⁸⁹

In 1821 it was stated that for many years there had been no proper vestry meetings for Old Shoreham, some of the inhabitants meeting among themselves to nominate each other as officers; an attempt by one of the ratepayers to put the vestry meetings and the accounts on a regular footing caused resistance.⁹⁰ Expenditure on poor-relief rose nearly fivefold between 1776 and 1803, but in 1803 the rate was well below the average for the rape. There was then a workhouse, perhaps more in the nature of a poor-house, with 12 inmates whose labour earned £62 in the year, presumably by working outside since nothing was spent on materials. When the woman who managed the workhouse died she was not replaced, and the number of inmates fell to 4 in 1813 and 2 in 1815.⁹¹ A fall in expenditure on poor-

⁵⁶ E 134/13 Geo. I Mich./10; *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 12.

⁵⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5308.

⁵⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. A 1241.

⁵⁹ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 410–12; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 186.

⁶⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867), 2121–2.

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., New Shoreham local bd. min. bk.

⁶² *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 410–12; Arundel Cast. MS. MD 186; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887), 2105–6.

⁶³ *S.C.M.* xxvii, 4.

⁶⁴ E 134/10 Geo. I East./7; cf. e.g. *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 20, 28, 38, 128; *S.N.Q.* iv. 164.

⁶⁵ E 179/191/410 pt. 3 rot. 3.

⁶⁶ E 134/10 Geo. I Mich./10.

⁶⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930 and later edns.).

⁶⁸ *Suss. Ind. Hist.* ii. 2–22.

⁶⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 266.

⁷⁰ *Suss. Fines*, 1509–1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 256; cf. *S.A.S.*, MS. LM 164.

⁷¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905), 563–5; cf. *Suss. Daily News*, 2 Mar. 1907.

⁷² J.I. 1/924 rot. 62.

⁷³ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 40.

⁷⁴ J.I. 1/912A rot. 44.

⁷⁵ e.g. E 190/744/21.

⁷⁶ e.g. *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 102; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5318; *S.A.S.*, MS. RB 124.

⁷⁷ e.g. E 134/10 Geo. I East./7.

⁷⁸ *S.C.M.* xxv. 409.

⁷⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887), 2105.

⁸⁰ C 133/95 no. 17; cf. *S.C.* 6/1110/11 m. 16.

⁸¹ C 135/37 no. 20.

⁸² *S.C.* 6/1028/17.

⁸³ *S.C.* 2/206/40.

⁸⁴ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 176–7.

⁸⁵ E 149/2 no. 1.

⁸⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1350–4, 335.

⁸⁷ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279–80.

⁸⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 377.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 378–9.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/41/66.

⁹¹ *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 516–17; 1818, 456–7.

relief after 1819, not characteristic of the area,⁹² may be attributable to the employment made available by work on New Shoreham harbour. In 1835 there was no workhouse, and the single overseer, the only resident farmer, had served for 13 years in succession.⁹³ Old Shoreham became part of the Steyning union on its formation in 1835,⁹⁴ and the parish remained in Steyning rural district later. It was included in 1933 in Shoreham-by-Sea urban district, which itself became part of the Adur district in 1974.⁹⁵

New Shoreham appears to have had a reeve in 1182, and may have had some form of corporate identity in 1189 when the men of Shoreham paid a fine for using false measures.⁹⁶ In 1209 the townsmen of Shoreham paid £20 for having their town at a farm of £70 a year and for liberties which they had previously enjoyed during the king's pleasure.⁹⁷ Bailiffs were recorded from the 1220s,⁹⁸ and Shoreham was called a borough in 1235.⁹⁹ The borough was separately represented by twelve jurors at the eyre of 1248,¹ and was treated as extra-hundredal in 1296.² In the mid 13th century the governors of Shoreham were addressed as the barons and bailiffs.³ In the earlier 14th century the town appears to have been governed by a mayor and bailiffs,⁴ and in 1325 an inquiry was ordered on the town's petition for a charter.⁵ That no charter was granted may have resulted either from the extinction of the life-interest granted by William de Braose to the Crown and the annulment of the reversion granted to Hugh le Despenser⁶ or from the decline of the port and the town at about that time. The town's sense of community is attested by its use of a seal in 1328.⁷

No reference to a mayor has been found after 1346,⁸ but single bailiffs continued into the 15th century.⁹ The town was then governed through a court which presumably held the assize of bread and of ale, which the lord of the borough had claimed along with arrivage and other tolls and customs in 1279.¹⁰ The court was recorded in 1368 as yielding £3 6s. 8d. a year¹¹ and apparently appointed the two constables recorded in the 15th century.¹² Rolls of the court with view of frankpledge and the assize survive for 1538¹³ and 1572,¹⁴ and there are court books and other court papers for the periods 1665–1851 and 1870–1925.¹⁵ By 1572 only one constable was appointed in the court, though the 'chief' appointed at the same time may have been a vestige of the second constable.¹⁶ In 1649 the borough

constable had served the office for two years because no leet had been held; quarter sessions ordered his discharge and the appointment of a successor.¹⁷

The borough and manor court recorded from 1665 (called simply the manor court from 1890) dealt with tenurial business. It met annually, and in the 17th century rather more frequently, until 1917, though from the 19th century business was increasingly done in special courts, and from 1917 to 1925 business was done out of court.¹⁸ The court leet, held separately from the borough and manor court, met annually in October by the late 17th century. In 1706 the court appointed a bailiff and a reeve, and in 1733 a constable, a headborough, two aleconners, a coal-meter, a crier and pound-keeper, and two leather-sealers.¹⁹ In 1827 the leet still met annually and appointed the same officers except that there were no leather-sealers and only one aleconner; through the increase in trade the coal-meter's toll had become a source of considerable profit.²⁰ After 1771²¹ two constables, called high constables by 1845, were appointed but the number was later reduced again to one.²² The leet dinner was still being held in 1877, and the leet was called in 1879.²³

The parish of New Shoreham, which appears to have met the borough constable's expenses and paid the town crier,²⁴ established a workhouse in 1754, where all those in receipt of a weekly allowance were to live, being supplied with bedding, working tools, and one meal a day by a contractor.²⁵ What was presumably the same institution was called the poorhouse in 1782.²⁶ Total expenditure on the poor rose less than threefold between 1776 and 1803, when the rates were little more than half the average for Bramber rape. The workhouse, as it was called in 1803 though there is little evidence that work was done there, provided for 11 people, whereas 25 adults and 33 children were on regular outdoor relief. Ten years later the number in the workhouse had risen to 16 and the number of adults on outdoor relief was 20.²⁷ A decline in the cost of poor-relief in the later 1820s, not matched in the county as a whole, may be attributable to the greater prosperity of the harbour, but by 1835, in which year New Shoreham became part of the Steyning union, the cost had almost surpassed the peak reached in 1821,²⁸ and the workhouse was again referred to as a poorhouse.²⁹

The inability of either the borough court leet or

⁹² *Poor Rate Returns*, 1816–21, 174; 1822–4, 212; 1825–9, 202; 1830–4, 196.

⁹³ *Rep. Com. Poor Laws* [44], pp. 524b–c, H.C. (1834), xxxi–xxxii.

⁹⁴ *Poor Law Com. 1st Rep.* H.C. 500, p. 234 (1835), xxxv.

⁹⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930), 495; O.S. Map 1/625,000, Admin. Areas (1973 edn.).

⁹⁶ *Pipe R.* 1182 (P.R.S. xxxi), 90; 1189 (Rec. Com.), 211.

⁹⁷ *Pipe R.* 1209 (P.R.S. N.S. xxiv), 4.

⁹⁸ *Rot. Lit. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 559; *Cur. Reg. R.* xiii, p. 114; *Close R.* 1227–31, 213, 245, 255, 298, 483, 582.

⁹⁹ *Close R.* 1234–7, 215.

¹ J.I. 1/909A rot. 25.

² *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 66–7.

³ *Close R.* 1253–4, 137; 1259–61, 37.

⁴ *Rot. Scot.* (Rec. Com.), i. 126; *Cal. Close*, 1346–9, 153.

⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1324–7, 227.

⁶ See above, Bramber Rape.

⁷ *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Shoreham 17 (TS. cat.).

⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1346 9, 153.

⁹ e.g. *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, A 4092, A 4145, D 549.

¹⁰ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 760.

¹¹ E 152/145 no. 2.

¹² Wedgwood, *Hist. Parl.* 1439–1500, Reg. 698.

¹³ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* M 724.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* M 166–70; M 172–5; M 266; M 301.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* M 724; cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1635–6, 267.

¹⁷ *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 177–8.

¹⁸ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 166–70; M 172–5; M 301.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* M 176; M 266; cf. *ibid.* MD 170.

²⁰ *Ibid.* MD 1620.

²¹ 11 Geo. III, c. 55 mentions a single constable.

²² *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 409; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845), 708; Cheal, *Shoreham*, 71.

²³ Marlipins Mus., notice of dinner and summons.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 170/31.

²⁵ *Ibid.* Par. 170/12/1, f. 156 (TS. cat.).

²⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. A 1241.

²⁷ *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 516–17; 1818, 456–7.

²⁸ *Poor Rate Returns*, 1816–21, 174; 1822–4, 212; 1825–9, 202; 1830–4, 196; *Poor Law Com. 1st Rep.* H.C. 500, p. 234 (1835), xxxv.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 170/31.

the parish vestry to deal effectively with the town's problems in the 19th century moved the parish in 1865 to adopt the Local Government Act, 1858, and form a local board of health. The board of 12 members³⁰ first met in 1866 and made by-laws, appointed a clerk, treasurer, collector, medical officer, and surveyor, and resolved to meet once a month. The medical officer in 1882 was also the high constable. The board, whose main concerns were drainage, nuisances, and repairing and lighting the streets, met in Dolphin Chambers until 1875, when it moved into the former National school building in East Street³¹ (later called the old town hall),³² and in 1890 took a lease of the custom-house in High Street;³³ that building became the town hall and was bought in 1911 by the urban district council³⁴ which replaced the local board under the Act of 1894. The membership of the council was increased from 12 to 15 in 1910 when the district was enlarged and divided into four wards;³⁵ the district was redivided before 1961 into six wards, the boundaries being afterwards adjusted and the membership being increased to eighteen.³⁶

Street lighting in New Shoreham, Southwick, and Kingston using gas supplied by the Brighton General Gas Light & Coke Co. was authorized in 1839,³⁷ and by the 1860s the streets were so lit by contract with the local board.³⁸ The Shoreham and District Constant Service Waterworks Co., estab-

The Steyning union workhouse built in the 1830s in Ham Road was enlarged in 1882 by the addition of two large infirmary wings which survived when the original main block was demolished in 1906 and were used over the next 50 years as children's homes under the county council, being themselves demolished in the 1970s. The union infirmary was rebuilt on a new site $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east of the town just across the boundary with Kingston,⁴⁶ and on its transfer to the National Health Service became a general hospital called Southlands, which was much enlarged and improved in the 1970s.⁴⁷ A health centre in Pound Road just north of New Shoreham parish church was opened c. 1974.⁴⁸

There was a post office in New Shoreham by 1699⁴⁹ and in the 1790s,⁵⁰ possibly in Middle Street which in the early 19th century was known as Post Office Lane.⁵¹

SEAL. The matrices of the seal used by the borough in the early 14th century⁵² are round, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, and made of latten.⁵³ On the obverse are the arms of de Braose, a lion rampant facing sinister (allegedly through the engraver's carelessness)⁵⁴ on a field of cross-crosslets, impaling the three leopards of England; legend, LOMBARDIC, S(IGILLUM) COMMUNITATIS BURGI DE NOVA SHORAM BREWES. On the reverse is the representation of a ship with human heads and cross-crosslets; legend,

BOROUGH SEAL OF NEW SHOREHAM ($\frac{1}{2}$)

lished in 1868, was empowered in 1870 to supply an area including both Shorehams, Southwick, and Kingston³⁹ and did so from a natural spring which gave, through a reservoir, a constant and sufficient supply;⁴⁰ the undertaking was transferred to Brighton corporation in 1896.⁴¹ The local board had completed main drainage works by 1872,⁴² and opened the cemetery on the boundary between Old and New Shoreham in 1886.⁴³ Electricity was provided under an order of 1922 by the Shoreham and District Electric Light and Power Co.,⁴⁴ which obtained its supply from Brighton corporation.⁴⁵

Lombardic, HOC HULCI SINGNO VOCOR OS SIC NOMINE DINGNO, which alludes to the name Hulksmouth used of the river or harbour in the 14th and 15th centuries and is best translated 'By this sign I am called hulk's mouth, and a worthy name it is'. The ship is said to be of the time of Edward III,⁵⁵ but the last word of the legend on the obverse suggests a date before 1324 when William de Braose surrendered his life-estate in the honor of Bramber, including New Shoreham. The lion rampant facing sinister on a field of cross-crosslets was used on its seal by the urban district council from 1894.⁵⁶

³⁰ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 71; *Lond. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 1866, p. 324.

³¹ W.S.R.O., New Shoreham local bd. rec.

³² Cheal, *Shoreham*, 257.

³³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905), 561.

³⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5404.

³⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922), 567-8.

³⁶ *Census*, 1961; *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1968], 29.

³⁷ 2 & 3 Vic. c. 38 (Local).

³⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867); W.S.R.O., New Shoreham local bd. rec.

³⁹ 33 & 34 Vic. c. 22 (Local).

⁴⁰ *Return relating to Urban Water Supply*, H.C. 265, pp. 10-11 (1878-9), lxi.

⁴¹ 59 & 60 Vic. c. 137 (Local).

⁴² W.S.R.O., New Shoreham local bd. min. bk. 1866-74, p. 276.

⁴³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905), 561; date corrected by

Chich. Dioc. Kal. (1887), 127.

⁴⁴ Brighton Corp. Act, 1931, 21 & 22 Geo. V, c. 109 (Local), s. 132.

⁴⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930), 480.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* (1887, 1909, 1922), s.v. Steyning; *Census*, 1911-61.

⁴⁷ *Hosp. Yr. Bk.* (1975), 178; cf. e.g. *Worthing Herald*, 30 Aug. 1974; 29 Oct. 1976.

⁴⁸ Local inf.

⁴⁹ Pepys, *Priv. Corresp.* i. 207.

⁵⁰ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 410.

⁵¹ N.R.A. Rep. 0708 (docs. in Marlipins Mus.).

⁵² Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Shoreham 17 (TS. cat.).

⁵³ In Marlipins Mus. in 1976, wrongly dated c. 1200.

⁵⁴ Ll. Jewitt and W. H. St. John Hope, *Corporation Plate and Insignia*, ii. 371-2.

⁵⁵ S.A.C. xxvii. 82; xlviii. 156; li. 190.

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., New Shoreham U.D.C. rec.; Scott-Giles, *Civic Heraldry*, 371.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION. New Shoreham sent two burgesses to parliament from 1295 onwards.⁵⁷ In the 15th century either the two constables or up to fourteen burgesses attested elections by the burgesses and other inhabitants; as there was apparently no separate class of burgesses the franchise appears to have been then,⁵⁸ as later, in the householders paying scot and lot.⁵⁹ In the later 15th century and the earlier 16th the duke of Norfolk controlled the choice of the electors.⁶⁰ Notable members in the early 17th century included Inigo Jones in 1621⁶¹ elected in place of Sir John Leeds who was unseated because he had by negligence taken his seat before being sworn,⁶² and Anthony Stapley, the regicide, in 1624 and 1625. A shipbuilder and navy commissioner, Sir Anthony Deane, represented the borough in 1678,⁶³ and in 1685, when Samuel Pepys seems to have declined the nomination, Sir Richard Haddock, one of the principal commissioners, was returned; on those two occasions Henry Goring, father and son, were respectively thought to control or influence the nomination.⁶⁴ Members in that period included local landowners. The number of voters in 1681 was c. 70.⁶⁵ Although the returning officer was the constable appointed in the duke of Norfolk's manorial court there is no indication that the duke attempted to manage the borough. Evidence that the borough was corrupt begins with allegations in 1679 of undue practices by the constable. Sir Nathaniel Gould, who owned shipbuilding yards in Shoreham, was unseated in 1701 for treating, but up to his death in 1728 he continued to be returned at elections which frequently gave rise to petitions on grounds of bribery or intimidation.⁶⁶ Gould and his fellow member paid for the rebuilding of New Shoreham's market-house.⁶⁷ In 1709 Anthony Hammond's election was declared to be invalid because of his office under the Crown as a navy commissioner,⁶⁸ but the connexion with the navy was maintained, among the members being Sir William Peere Williams, Bt. (d. 1761).⁶⁹ Other early-18th-century members included wealthy London merchants and directors of the East India Company, who spent money freely and assisted the town's shipbuilding industry. The government was able to influence elections because many of the 130 voters had places in the customs at Shoreham or in the naval yards at Deptford and Woolwich. In 1729 the borough was said to be 'a new whore, that is anybody's for their money',⁷⁰ and in 1752 it was

said that the townsmen boasted of a franchise by which 'every seventh year they are much enriched by what they receive in return for their vote'.⁷¹ Before the election of 1754 a potential candidate who did not in fact stand was thought to have given each of 100 electors £20 and the promise of a further £20. Corruption was organized and regulated through a supposed charitable club called the Christian Society, whose members were exclusively electors and were sworn and covenanted to secrecy. At a by-election in 1770 the society declared that it would support the highest bidder, one possible candidate offering £3,000, which was not enough, but differences of opinion within the society encouraged three candidates to go to the polls; the returning officer, who had resigned from the society, refused to allow 76 votes and returned as elected the candidate with the second largest number of votes cast. The ensuing petition led to an inquiry, an amended return, and an Act⁷² disfranchising 68 electors and enlarging the franchise, so as to avoid future bribery, to the freeholders of Bramber rape, numbering c. 800. New Shoreham thereby ceased to be a true borough constituency. It was thereafter represented mostly by country gentlemen,⁷³ but from 1859 to 1880 one member was a barrister, Sir Stephen Cave, paymaster general 1874–80.⁷⁴ Double voting by the freeholders of Bramber rape, for the county in addition to the borough seats, was ended by the Reform Act of 1832.⁷⁵ New Shoreham lost its two seats under the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885.⁷⁶ There was a tradition that elections had been held at the Stone in High Street;⁷⁷ they were held in the churchyard in 1708,⁷⁸ in the north transept at some later date,⁷⁹ and in the church porch in 1826.⁸⁰

CHURCHES. Old Shoreham church was built before the Conquest and was recorded in 1086.⁸¹ William de Braose included the tithes of Erringham and Shoreham in his grant to the church of St. Nicholas, Bramber, c. 1073,⁸² and the parish church of Shoreham (i.e. Old Shoreham) was part of his grant of 1080 or earlier to the abbey of St. Florent, Saumur.⁸³ The abbey's daughter house, Sele priory, replaced St. Nicholas's, Bramber,⁸⁴ and had the advowson of Old Shoreham⁸⁵ with a pension of 5½ marks from the church. The vicar of Shoreham recorded in 1222 may have been of Old or of New Shoreham.⁸⁶ In the later 13th century the rectors of

⁵⁷ *Names of Members Returned*, H.C. 69, pp. 6 sqq. (1878), lxii. The statement in *S.A.C.* xxvii. 81 that no returns survive for 1474–1538 is incorrect.

⁵⁸ Wedgwood, *Hist. Parl.* 1439–1500, Reg. 698.

⁵⁹ *Hist. Parl., Commons*, 1715–54, i. 337.

⁶⁰ G. H. Ryan and L. J. Redstone, *Timperley of Hintlesham* (1931), 12; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, x, p. 344; *S.A.C.* cxiv. 49–60.

⁶¹ *Names of Members Returned*, 454.

⁶² *Procs. and Debates of H.C.* 1620 and 1621, i. 30–1, naming him as 'Leech'.

⁶³ *D.N.B.* The possibility of a naval connexion 100 years earlier (*D.N.B.* Suppl. s.v. Thos. Fenner) has been ruled out: ex inf. *Hist. Parl. Trust*.

⁶⁴ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1678, 438; 1685, p. 79; *D.N.B.* s.v. Haddock.

⁶⁵ Ex inf. *Hist. Parl. Trust* (Prof. B. D. Henning).

⁶⁶ T. Carew, *Rights of Elections*, ii. 125–7; *W.S.R.O.*, MP 31.

⁶⁷ *S.A.C.* xxvii. 81.

⁶⁸ Carew, *Elections*, ii. 126.

⁶⁹ *D.N.B.*

⁷⁰ *Hist. Parl., Commons*, 1715–54, i. 337–8; on corruption cf. Defoe, *Tour Thro' G.B.* ed. Cole, i. 130.

⁷¹ B.L. Add. MS. 11571, f. 121v.

⁷² 11 Geo. III, c. 55.

⁷³ *Hist. Parl., Commons*, 1754–90, i. 151, 396–8.

⁷⁴ *D.N.B.*

⁷⁵ 2 Wm. IV, c. 45, s. 5; 2 Wm. IV, c. 64, s. 35 and sch. O. 34.

⁷⁶ 48 & 49 Vic. c. 23.

⁷⁷ *S.C.M.* xxv. 408.

⁷⁸ Carew, *Elections*, ii. 127.

⁷⁹ Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 160.

⁸⁰ Snewin & Smail, *Glimpses*, 151.

⁸¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444.

⁸² *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁸³ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 1–2. The date is given as 1075 in *Hist. MSS. Com.* 3, 4th Rep., App. p. 463.

⁸⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 60.

⁸⁵ e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1350–4, 410.

⁸⁶ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 84, 98.

Old Shoreham were sinecurists,⁸⁷ and a vicarage was endowed in 1309;⁸⁸ in 1400 or 1401 Sele priory appropriated the rectory,⁸⁹ following licences of 1397 and 1400.⁹⁰ The rectory, together with the advowson of the vicarage established either in 1309 or at the time of the appropriation, passed with others of the priory's possessions to Magdalen College, Oxford.⁹¹ The vicarage was united with that of New Shoreham in 1897;⁹² in 1949 the college transferred the patronage of the combined vicarages to the bishop.⁹³

Old Shoreham church was valued at £24 in 1291.⁹⁴ The income which the vicar received under the endowment of 1309 was not taxed in the early 15th century because of its poverty,⁹⁵ and later in that century he seems to have received a salary of £6 a year from the prior of Sele.⁹⁶ The vicarage was worth £7 18s. 6d. a year net in 1535,⁹⁷ and £13 6s. 8d. (apparently gross) in 1612.⁹⁸ Queen Anne's Bounty augmented the vicarage with £200 in 1761,⁹⁹ and in 1831 the average net value of the living was £58 a year.¹ In 1844 the vicar was awarded a rent-charge of £155 for the small tithes, Magdalen College receiving £310 for the great tithes.² In 1873, when the net annual value of the living was £140, the vicar received a voluntary augmentation of £150 from the college, which in addition had made a beneficial lease to him of the rectorial rent-charge.³ The rector's house was mentioned in 1229.⁴ In 1636 there was a small vicarage house, with $\frac{1}{2}$ a. which was the whole vicarial glebe, on the west side of the village street adjoining the rectorial glebe south-east of the church.⁵ It was presumably enlarged soon afterwards, for the vicar's house had 9 hearths in 1662,⁶ but it was apparently not occupied in 1670;⁷ in 1676 the churchwardens presented that the parsonage (sc. vicarage) had been for many years totally ruined and fallen down.⁸ The house was uninhabited from c. 1700 and a new one was built in 1723,⁹ but by 1828 there was no vicarage house.¹⁰ William Wheeler, vicar 1843–55, built a large stone house in the Tudor style close to the New Shoreham boundary by Mill Lane. That house was used as the vicarage after the union of the two benefices in 1897 but by 1931 had become a private house called Shoreham Court,¹¹ later converted into flats.

The church at New Shoreham was recorded c. 1096, when Philip de Braose added it, as the church of the port, to the possessions which his father William had granted to the abbey of St. Florent.¹² About 1130 the abbey allowed Philip the right to nominate the chaplain of New Shoreham chapel,¹³ which in 1146 was recorded as subordinate to Old Shoreham church.¹⁴ A grant of c. 1195 referring to the chapels belonging to Old Shoreham church and witnessed by the chaplain of New Shoreham may suggest that New Shoreham then remained a chapelry, but it seems to be named as a parish of itself c. 1170 and c. 1190,¹⁵ and by the mid 13th century had become independent; under a papal licence of 1250 the church, taxed at 15 marks in 1255, was appropriated to Sele priory which in 1252 made an agreement with the vicar of New Shoreham for the endowment of his vicarage. The pope ordained the vicarage, with a slightly more generous endowment, in 1261.¹⁶ The rectory and the advowson of the vicarage passed with those of Old Shoreham to Magdalen College, Oxford;¹⁷ as already mentioned, the vicarages were united in 1897, and the bishop was patron from 1948.

When the vicarage was endowed in 1261 it received a house, all the tithes of some produce, and a third of other tithes and offerings, of which a division was to be made each Saturday.¹⁸ The rectory was taxed at £10 in 1291 and the vicarage at £5;¹⁹ excluding great tithes the income of the vicarage was put at £13 13s. 5d. in 1341 compared with £8 15s. 4d. for the rectory.²⁰ Apparently with the decline of the prosperity of the port the value of the living fell: in 1374 the rectory was said to be worth £4,²¹ and the vicarage may have been correspondingly reduced, for in 1405 New Shoreham was one of seven churches in the diocese exempted from payment of the clerical tenth.²² Although the vicarage was assessed at £6 in 1535²³ it was said in 1548 not to exceed 5 marks a year.²⁴ During the Interregnum the minister of New Shoreham received an augmentation of his living,²⁵ the poverty of which is likely to have been the reason for the failure to fill it and for its sequestration from c. 1662 to 1713.²⁶ In 1713 the Crown presented by lapse a vicar who was induced to accept the living

⁸⁷ e.g. *Cal. Papal Reg.* i. 388.

⁸⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, p. xviii; *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Shoreham 37 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁹ *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlvii), p. 360.

⁹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1396–9, 254; 1399–1401, 293. The pope had licensed the appropriation as early as 1251: *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Shoreham 6 (TS. cat.).

⁹¹ *Cal. Papal Reg.* xiii (1), 1; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 61; cf. *Reg. Rob. Rede*, ii (S.R.S. xi), 272, 312.

⁹² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905), 561.

⁹³ W.S.R.O., Par. 170/6/4 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁴ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

⁹⁵ *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Shoreham 37 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* 2 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 332.

⁹⁸ Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Rentals, Box 4.1.

⁹⁹ Hodgson, *Queen Anne's Bounty* (1844), p. cclxiii.

¹ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282–3.

² I.R. 29/35/237.

³ *Rep. Com. Univ. Income* [C. 856–I], pp. 544, 573, H.C. (1873), xxxvii (2).

⁴ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), pp. 63–4.

⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/135; for the location cf. I.R. 29 & 30/237.

⁶ E 179/258/14 f. 43v.

⁷ E 179/191/410 pt. 3 rot. 3d.

⁸ *Chwdns. Presentments*, ii (S.R.S. I), 43.

⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 171/1/1/4 (TS. cat.).

¹⁰ e.g. *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282–3.

¹¹ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 198, 202; O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 5 (1898, 1912, 1933 edns.).

¹² *Sele Chartulary*, p. 3.

¹³ Salter, *Oxford Charters*, no. 8.

¹⁴ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 403.

¹⁵ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 11–12, 47.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* pp. 38–9, 45, 98; *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Shoreham 32 (TS. cat.). Innocent IV's bull of 1251 for appropriation presumably relates to New rather than Old Shoreham: P. Marchegay, *Prieurés Anglais de St. Florent* (1879), p. 22.

¹⁷ e.g. *Cal. Papal Reg.* xiii(1), 1; *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282–3.

¹⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 38–9.

¹⁹ *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlvii), pp. 315, 317, correcting *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

²⁰ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 386.

²¹ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, p. 351.

²² *Reg. Rob. Rede*, i (S.R.S. viii), 40.

²³ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 332.

²⁴ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 88, where parson and parsonage clearly refer to vicar and vicarage.

²⁵ W. A. Shaw, *Hist. Eng. Ch. 1640–60*, ii. 545, 562; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1656–7, 356.

²⁶ S.A.C. li. 164 n.; Cheal, *Shoreham*, 201.

by the promise of annual payments from the parishioners.²⁷ After six augmentations by Queen Anne's Bounty between 1777 and 1819 the vicarage was worth on average £127 a year net *c.* 1830.²⁸ From 1851 the vicar received a rent-charge of £30 in place of his tithes; it was then said that no tithes of grain, wood, or hay had been paid to the tithe-owner, allegedly the duke of Norfolk, since 1828 or earlier.²⁹ The gross annual value of the vicarage was £120 in 1851, excluding a voluntary payment from Magdalen College as patron and impropiator,³⁰ which in 1873 added £380 a year to the net annual income of £100.³¹

The house of the vicar of New Shoreham recorded in 1261³² may have been on the site of no. 25 Church Street, opposite the south-west corner of the churchyard, where the vicar's house appears to have been in 1636³³ and was in the late 18th century.³⁴ The name Manor House given to the 18th-century building there has no historical justification. St. Mary's House, an 18th-century house opposite the north-east corner of the churchyard, was the property of Nathaniel Woodard, curate of New Shoreham, who kept a boarding school there from 1848 until 1857, when he moved it to new buildings at Lancing;³⁵ by 1873 the house had replaced that in Church Street as the vicarage, and by 1931 was used as the vicarage for the united benefice.³⁶ St. Mary's House ceased to be the vicarage when a house in Church Street was acquired in 1947.³⁷

Whether Old Shoreham was served in the 14th century by its rectors, its vicars, or chaplains is uncertain.³⁸ The rector recorded in 1355,³⁹ who is not known to have been non-resident, remained until he exchanged the living *c.* 30 years later.⁴⁰ In the second quarter of the 16th century apparently⁴¹ and in 1563 there was a resident vicar,⁴² but in 1577 the vicar, Richard Sisson, was presented also to New Shoreham, where he was buried in 1607.⁴³

In 1636 Old Shoreham was served by a curate.⁴⁴ In 1662 the vicar was the same as in 1642,⁴⁵ but his successor seems to have lived on his rectory of Keymer⁴⁶ and neglected Old Shoreham.⁴⁷ In 1686 the vicar, Simon Winch, was said to be absent and totally negligent of the cure; he seems to have disappeared.⁴⁸ The living was sequestrated,⁴⁹ like New Shoreham, and from 1695 the sequestrator of both livings was John Gray, rector of Southwick.⁵⁰

Old Shoreham remained in Gray's care until 1751 and, though vicars were instituted,⁵¹ continued to be served by curates until 1828; from then it shared an incumbent with New Shoreham until the Puseyite vicar William Wheeler became a Roman Catholic in 1855.⁵² In 1851 Old Shoreham had two Sunday services with adult congregations of 44 and 68 on Census Sunday.⁵³ Wheeler's successor at Old Shoreham was J. B. Mozley, a Tractarian who was later Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford.⁵⁴ The two parishes had separate vicars until the union of the benefices in 1897.⁵⁵

At New Shoreham the vicars in the 14th century were assisted by chaplains,⁵⁶ and in 1348 an otherwise unknown chapel of St. John the Baptist was recorded,⁵⁷ perhaps a successor of the Hospitallers' chapel or alternatively a misnaming of it. In 1374 the prior of Sele as inappropriate rector was said to be bound to find a chaplain to celebrate daily in the church of New Shoreham.⁵⁸ Vicars did not stay long: there were eight in the years 1381–92 and three in the years 1439–41.⁵⁹ In the second quarter of the 16th century the vicar seems to have been resident.⁶⁰ In 1548 the vicar, aged 70, who had also served as priest of the chantry of St. Mary founded at an unknown date, was granted because of the smallness of the vicarage a pension of £4 a year, 6s. 8d. less than the income of the chantry.⁶¹ The vicarage was vacant and the cure unserved in 1563.⁶² In 1577 the vicar of Old Shoreham was presented also to New Shoreham.⁶³ A later vicar, William Nicholson, bible scholar of Magdalen College and later bishop of Gloucester, was succeeded in 1615 after only one year by a former demy of Magdalen, William Greenhill, who remained until 1633 and was later prominent as a nonconformist.⁶⁴ Evidence of puritanism in New Shoreham may be seen in the use of the forename Repentance and in the connexions of seamen involved in Charles II's escape in 1651.⁶⁵ In 1636 the vicar was resident.⁶⁶ Thomas Hallett, vicar in 1651, became a nonconformist minister after the Restoration,⁶⁷ and for 50 years the living was unfilled and served by curates mostly with benefices near by.⁶⁸ The vicar presented in 1713 later went to law with some of his parishioners: he alleged that they had failed in their undertaking to augment his living, they that he had not kept his promise to

²⁷ E 126/23 ff. 197–8.

²⁸ Hodgson, *Queen Anne's Bounty* (1844), p. cclxiii; *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282–3.

²⁹ I.R. 29/35/236.

³⁰ H.O. 129/86/1/10.

³¹ *Rep. Com. Univ. Income* [C. 856–I], p. 573 (1873), xxxvii (2).

³² *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 38–9.

³³ W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/34.

³⁴ Edwards, *Plan of New Shoreham* (1789).

³⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 431–2.

³⁶ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXV (1879 edn.); cf. above.

³⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 170/6/5 (TS. cat.).

³⁸ The rectors and, from 1403, vicars are listed, with some inaccuracies, in Cheal, *Shoreham*, 195–9.

³⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1354–60, 203.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1381–5, 217–18.

⁴¹ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 115–17.

⁴² *S.A.C.* lxi. 115.

⁴³ *Ibid.* lv. 263.

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/135.

⁴⁵ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 154–5; E 179/258/14 f. 43v.

⁴⁶ *S.A.C.* liv. 30.

⁴⁷ *Chwdns. Presentments*, ii (S.R.S. I), 43.

⁴⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39368, f. 1220; S.C.M. xxi. 36; cf. Foster, *Alum. Oxon.*

⁴⁹ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 197; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 39368, f. 1220.

⁵⁰ *S.A.C.* li. 164 n.; lxiii. 108.

⁵¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39346, ff. 11–12, 61 sqq.

⁵² See below.

⁵³ H.O. 129/86/1/11/22.

⁵⁴ *D.N.B.*

⁵⁵ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 198–202.

⁵⁶ e.g. *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 7; *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 114.

⁵⁷ B.L. Add. Ch. 17309–10.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, p. 351.

⁵⁹ See list in Cheal, *Shoreham*, 199–202.

⁶⁰ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 114–15.

⁶¹ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 58–64.

⁶² *S.A.C.* lxi. 106, 115.

⁶³ *Ibid.* lv. 263.

⁶⁴ *D.N.B.*

⁶⁵ *P.C.C. Wills*, vi (Index Libr. xlv), 13; *S.A.C.* xxxii.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 87.

⁶⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/134. The vicar signed as rector.

⁶⁸ *Calamy Revised*, ed. Matthews, 243.

⁶⁹ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 201.

preach twice each Sunday, and a witness said that whereas until 1722 there were two daily services and communion once a month, thereafter the vicar served two neighbouring parishes and no-one preached at Shoreham.⁶⁹ Later in the 18th century New Shoreham was usually held in plurality with Washington.⁷⁰ In 1828 one man was presented to Old and New Shoreham, and that arrangement was continued in 1843 on the admission as vicar of William Wheeler,⁷¹ who became a Roman Catholic in 1855. Meanwhile he had given charge of New Shoreham in 1846 to his curate Nathaniel Woodard, the High Church founder of the Woodard schools. Woodard's educational activities appear to have diverted him very soon from the cure,⁷² but by 1850 many people had seceded from the parish church because of the Puseyism there.⁷³ Similar motives may have influenced the character of the Protestant Grammar School which in 1851 belonged to G. H. Hooper,⁷⁴ a relation of an earlier vicar of New Shoreham.⁷⁵ In 1851 there were three Sunday services with adult congregations of 311, 138, and 273 on Census Sunday.⁷⁶ New Shoreham was held separately until the union of the benefices in 1897.⁷⁷ In 1976 the vicar had an assistant and other additional clergy.

At Old Erringham the remains of a chapel of ease suggest that it was built in the 11th century. There are no certain documentary references to the chapel;⁷⁸ the chapels belonging to Old Shoreham church c. 1195⁷⁹ may have included Old Erringham or New Shoreham church, or the supposed former chapel next to Court Farm in Old Shoreham in 1616.⁸⁰ The chapel at Old Erringham is likely to have gone out of use either when the hamlet was depopulated in the later Middle Ages or at the Reformation. Part of Old Shoreham parish went to form the new parish assigned to St. Giles's church, built in 1906 in Kingston.⁸¹

The church of *ST. NICOLAS*, Old Shoreham, so called c. 1080,⁸² is of rubble with dressings of freestone and has a chancel with two north vestries, central tower with transepts, and nave. The north and west walls of the nave, and perhaps parts of the south wall also, survive from a small pre-Conquest church which seems to have had a chancel, nave, and west tower.⁸³ In the mid 12th century the chancel was replaced by a tower, which was flanked by transepts with eastern chapels, and a new apsidal-ended chancel was added. The upper stage of the former west tower was removed and the south wall of that tower and the nave were reconstructed on a single alignment as part of a westward extension of the nave. An early doorway in the north wall of the tower was blocked at that time and a new

doorway opened in the north wall of the nave, but the principal entrance was by an enriched doorway in the west wall of the south transept. Further architectural ornament occurs on the crossing arches and on the external arcading of the tower.

The chancel was rebuilt, longer and wider, in the earlier 14th century, and a north chapel replaced the former apse to the transept. The south apse may also have been removed at that time. The most notable medieval fitting is a timber screen of c. 1300 which is now below the chancel arch.⁸⁴ A tie-beam which has been ascribed to the 12th century is probably of the 16th century or early 17th. The farmer of Erringham was presented in 1605 for not repairing the chancel aisle belonging to Erringham;⁸⁵ that may have been either the north chapel or the north transept or both: by 1769 the north chapel had largely fallen down and the north transept was roofless.⁸⁶ The repair and restoration of the church were begun in 1840 to designs by J. M. Neale and J. C. Buckler. Shortage of funds and bad weather delayed work, which was still in progress in 1844.⁸⁷ The transepts were restored and reopened to the crossing, and two north vestries were built on the site of the north chapel.

Monuments in the church include those to members of the Poole, Blaker, Monke, Bridger, and Head families. There were two bells in 1724,⁸⁸ but in 1976 the single bell was of 1800. The oldest plate is of the 18th century.⁸⁹ The registers begin in 1566 but there are gaps in the late 16th century and mid 17th.⁹⁰

The church of *ST. MARY DE HAURA*,⁹¹ New Shoreham, had that name c. 1096.⁹² It is faced with flints and has dressings of ashlar. The surviving building is the eastern end of a large cruciform church and has an aisled and clerestoried nave (formerly the chancel) which incorporates a sanctuary, west tower with transepts, and west porch. Construction of the original church probably began in the late 11th century at the eastern end. It had a chancel with an apse whose footings are below the present third bay, north and south chapels of uncertain plan, a short crossing tower with transepts, and an aisled nave of six bays. There is a structural break between tower and nave, and the latter may not have been completed until the mid 12th century. A new chancel (later the nave) of five bays was begun in the later 12th century and not completed until the early 13th. During that time there were several changes in its architectural design and decorative style but the overall design was retained. It provided for low vaulted aisles and a spacious vaulted central area with triforium and clerestory. At a late stage in its construction,

⁶⁹ E 126/23 ff. 197-8; E 134/10 Geo. I East./7; cf. W.S.R.O., Par. 170/12.1, ff. 63v., 67 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁰ *Rep. Com. Univ. Income* [C. 856-1], pp. 576-7, H.C. (1873), xxxvii(2); cf. Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 215 (erroneously under Old Shoreham).

⁷¹ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 198, 201.

⁷² J. Otter, *Nathaniel Woodard* (1925), 34 sqq.

⁷³ H.O. 129/86/1/10/20.

⁷⁴ I.R. 29/35/236.

⁷⁵ Mons. in New Shoreham ch.

⁷⁶ H.O. 129/86/1/10/17.

⁷⁷ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 198-202.

⁷⁸ Ex inf. Mr. Holden.

⁷⁹ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 47.

⁸⁰ Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Rentals, Box 4.3.

⁸¹ See above, Kingston by Sea.

⁸² *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 1-2.

⁸³ Taylor, *A.-S. Archit.* ii. 544-5.

⁸⁴ F. S. W. Simpson, *Churches of Shoreham* (1951 edn.),

29.

⁸⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39368, f. 1218.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* 5677, f. 62.

⁸⁷ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 287; *Builder*, 25 Feb. 1843,

p. 39; *Eng. Topog.* (Gent. Mag. Libr.), Surr. & Suss.

299 300.

⁸⁸ *S.N.Q.* xv. 17.

⁸⁹ Simpson, *Churches of Shoreham*, 31.

⁹⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 171.1.

⁹¹ i.e. St. Mary of the Harbour. Except where otherwise stated this acct. of the ch. is based on Simpson, *Churches of Shoreham*. See also above, pl. facing p. 113.

⁹² *Sele Chartulary*, p. 3.

probably at or soon after the building of the vault, two flying buttresses were added to each side and they are supported by massive additional buttresses. The two upper stages of the tower are contemporary with the new chancel. The scale of the building has given rise to the suggestion that it was planned as a collegiate church,⁹³ and although no evidence survives of such an intention, the new chancel was built at about the time when New Shoreham won ecclesiastical independence from Old Shoreham and was near the height of its importance as a port.

Later medieval additions included a large porch on the south side of the nave, several new windows, and a rood-screen with an altar on the loft, against the nave arch. The church is shown as complete in a rough representation of it made after 1605, but in 1686 when the chancel floor was unpaved and the bells out of use the passage into the body of the church was described as utterly ruinous.⁹⁴ Perhaps the already neglected nave was put beyond repair by the storm of 1703 which greatly damaged the town.⁹⁵ A brief for repairs to damage to the sum of £2,203 was issued in 1714,⁹⁶ and it was presumably between then and 1720 that the eastern bay of the nave, aisleless, was converted into a west porch, a fragment of the former west wall being the only other part of the nave to remain above ground.⁹⁷

Some work was done on the church c. 1830,⁹⁸ but it was not until 1876 that there was a thorough restoration, under Arthur Loader, who put new windows into the aisles and opened up the north transept, clerestory, and tower arcades.⁹⁹ The north transept was dedicated in 1947 as a war memorial chapel. There are nine monuments of between 1832 and 1943 to members of the Hooper family. The font is of the late 12th century, and incised marks of perhaps the same period on the columns of the arcades are thought to be masons' marks, Templars' crosses, and crusaders' crosses. The plate includes pewter vessels of the 17th century. The four bells of 1686¹ had been increased to five by 1724,² and were replaced by six in 1767. One was removed, four were recast in 1896, and two more were added to make up the eight in 1897. The registers begin in 1566 and are virtually complete.³

ROMAN CATHOLICISM. There was no papist in either Old or New Shoreham in 1676⁴ but four in the two parishes in 1767.⁵ Before 1870 a priest from Worthing said mass at no. 2 Surry Street but in that year began to use a schoolroom formed out of a

stable in John Street, apparently on the site backing on Ship Street given by William Wheeler, formerly vicar of Old and New Shoreham, for a permanent church.⁶ The church of *ST. PETER* in Ship Street, built of flint pebbles with stone dressings in a 14th-century style to a design by C. A. Buckler⁷ and providing 200 sittings, was opened in 1875, having been paid for by Augusta, dowager duchess of Norfolk; a presbytery beside it was completed in 1877.⁸

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. Dissent was not strong in Shoreham before the 19th century. In 1672 John Jeffreys's house in New Shoreham was licensed for Presbyterian worship.⁹ In 1676 only one nonconformist was recorded in Old Shoreham and none in New Shoreham,¹⁰ but in that year the house of Joan Apps of New Shoreham was said to be a meeting-place for Quakers.¹¹ Although in 1690 George Whitmarsh, the Congregationalist, was preaching occasionally in the town¹² and although the Presbyterians registered houses for worship in 1694, 1714, and 1720, and the Quakers one in 1719,¹³ there were said to be only three families of dissenters in Shoreham in 1724.¹⁴

The Baptists registered a house at New Shoreham for worship in 1785.¹⁵ The congregation, which was not recorded in 1851 and may have lapsed,¹⁶ met in various places before a new chapel was built in Western Road in 1870. That chapel was overcrowded and was replaced by another, apparently on the same site, in 1880.¹⁷ Shoreham-by-Sea Baptist church, with a Sunday school beside it, a settled minister, and 250 sittings, had nearly 160 members in 1976.¹⁸ The Providence Strict Baptist chapel, begun in 1866 in a house in Ship Street, was transferred in 1867 to a small stuccoed building in John Street¹⁹ which was still in active use in 1976.

Shoreham Congregational church, of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, was originally founded in 1800 when an Independent chapel was registered. A house near by was also registered by Independents in 1811.²⁰ In 1851 the chapel was called the Protestant free church, and claimed to be episcopalian, having been enlarged in 1850 to take people who would no longer worship in the parish church because of the Puseyism there. With over 400 sittings it had attendances of 161 excluding children in the morning and 347 in the evening on Census Sunday.²¹ The original chapel, in Church Street or Star Lane as it was sometimes called, was replaced in 1908 by a new one begun in 1903 at the junction of

⁹³ e.g. *Britannia Depicta* (1720, facsim. edn. 1970), 70; Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 126; cf. Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 276.

⁹⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39455, f. 33v.

⁹⁵ [D. Defoe], *The Storm* (1704), 148.

⁹⁶ Bewes, *Ch. Briefs*, 305.

⁹⁷ Cf. B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 43.

⁹⁸ Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Eng. Architects* (1954), 72.

⁹⁹ *Builder*, 10 Feb., 15 Sept. 1877; 5 Apr. 1879.

¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39455, f. 33v.

² *S.N.Q.* xv. 17.

³ W.S.R.O., Par. 170/1.

⁴ *S.A.C.* xlv. 145.

⁵ H.L.R.O., papist return (ex inf. Mr. T. J. McCann, of W.S.R.O.).

⁶ *Worthing Surv.* 231-2.

⁷ N.M.R., Goodhart-Rendel index.

⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887), 2104; (1938), 518-19.

⁹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1672, 62, 64.

¹⁰ *S.A.C.* xlv. 145.

¹¹ *S.A.C.* lv. 86-7.

¹² *Calamy Revised*, ed. Matthews, 527.

¹³ G.R.O. Worship Returns, Lewes archdeac. nos. 17, 52, 59, 62.

¹⁴ *S.A.C.* xxxv. 192.

¹⁵ G.R.O. Worship Returns, Lewes archdeac. no. 146.

¹⁶ Not in H.O. 129/86/1/10. The chapel or ch. was later said to have been founded in 1870.

¹⁷ Cheal, *Shoreham*, 205; G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 20930, 25256; F. Buffard, *Kent and Suss. Baptist Assocs.* [1963], 105; date on bldg.

¹⁸ *Baptist Union Dir.* (1975-6).

¹⁹ R. F. Chambers, *Strict Bapt. Chaps. of Eng.* ii. 37; G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 18142; cf. Cheal, *Shoreham*, 205.

²⁰ G.R.O. Worship Returns, Lewes archdeac. nos. 208,

307.

²¹ H.O. 129/86/1/10/20.

Buckingham and Gordon roads. The new chapel or church was still being built in 1921 and was enlarged in the 1950s.²²

A Wesleyan chapel was built in New Road in 1829. On Census Sunday, 1851, when it had 200 sittings, the morning congregation numbered 87 excluding children and the evening one 103.²³ A subsidiary chapel in Brighton Road was registered from 1854 to 1866 and another, at an unknown address, from 1860 to 1876. The chapel in New Road was replaced in 1900 by the church in Brunswick Road,²⁴ a brick building in active use in 1976, in the Worthing circuit and having 275 sittings.²⁵

The Primitive Methodists may have been one of the groups which established meeting-places in the town as it expanded in the second quarter of the 19th century. By 1851 they were using a room holding 60 people in a house in New Shoreham: the congregation, numbering 35 in the afternoon and 45 in the evening of Census Sunday, was served from Brighton.²⁶ In 1861 they registered various buildings for worship, including one in the Street, Old Shoreham, which remained registered until 1896. Another building registered in 1861 was probably the chapel in West Street which was later held under a deed of that year.²⁷ It appears to have been the stuccoed Gothic building of the earlier 19th century which housed the Shoreham Club in 1976. In 1879 the Primitive Methodists opened a chapel in High Street, east of the town hall, which closed shortly before 1935.²⁸

Groups of unknown denominations looking towards Brighton registered a room for worship in 1826, a house in Church Street in 1849, and a house in East Street in 1850.²⁹ Part of a house in Middle Street, registered in 1826, may have been the origin of the Middle Street Hall, registered from 1875 until 1896.³⁰ The Brethren were meeting in 1905 in the town hall,³¹ where a group recorded in 1841 was worshipping in 1842;³² from 1920 to 1925 or earlier they used a hall in Middle Street,³³ perhaps the Middle Street Hall, and they are not recorded thereafter.

The Latter Day Saints established a meeting in White Lion (later West) Street in 1851, when on Census Sunday they had a congregation of 18 at both afternoon and evening service, with a minister from Brighton.³⁴ Nothing later has been found about them. The Salvation Army held meetings in

the corn stores in West Street, perhaps the stuccoed chapel there, from 1882 until 1896 or earlier. In 1901 they registered the former Wesleyan chapel in New Road as their barracks, but had surrendered it by 1921.³⁵ The National Spiritualist Church used a building in Southdown Road in 1937, moved in 1938 to High Street, and in 1948 to Windlesham Gardens,³⁶ where it remained in 1976.

EDUCATION. A schoolmaster of New Shoreham was recorded in 1302.³⁷ From 1714 to 1721 a school at New Shoreham called a charity school was taught by the vicar.³⁸ The bequest in the will of John Gray (d. 1751), rector of Southwick, towards a charity school for Old Shoreham and Southwick never took effect;³⁹ that Gray made no bequest for New Shoreham may suggest that the school there continued, and c. 1798 New Shoreham had both a schoolmaster and a schoolmistress.⁴⁰ A schoolmaster was recorded there c. 1805,⁴¹ and there was a National school by 1818,⁴² held in its early years in the south transept of the parish church.⁴³ By 1833 it was held in a neat building beside the churchyard in East Street,⁴⁴ and had on its books 115 children each paying 2d. a week.⁴⁵ The boys' and girls' National day and Sunday schools and the infants' day and Sunday school recorded in 1847 as in New and Old Shoreham, for a total of 204 children, were presumably all in New Shoreham.⁴⁶ A school board for New Shoreham parish was formed voluntarily in 1872;⁴⁷ it took over the National school buildings but replaced them with a new school opened in 1875 in Ham Road for an estimated attendance of 240. From c. 1876 the school included a Ragged school.⁴⁸ By 1904 attendance was 557, in three departments,⁴⁹ to which a junior mixed department was added in 1913. The school was reorganized, in partly new buildings, in 1915, the older children going to Victoria Upper Council school,⁵⁰ and was closed in 1938, when there was an attendance of 551 in junior mixed and infant departments, to be replaced by schools in Victoria Road.⁵¹

In 1818 there were said to be several common day schools and a school supported by dissenters.⁵² In 1833, when there were seven day schools with a total of 157 children educated at their parents' expense and with no expressed denominational connexion, the Wesleyans and Independents each

²² G.R.O. Worship Reg. 43081, 63163; dates on bldgs.; cf. Cheal, *Shoreham*, 205.

²³ H.O. 129/86/1/10/13.

²⁴ G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 4874, 11134, 37655; dates on bldg.

²⁵ Cf. Methodist Church Dept. for Chapel Affairs, *Statistical Returns*, 1970, 23.

²⁶ H.O. 129/86/1/10/19.

²⁷ *Char. Digest Suss.* H.C. 77, pp. 30-1 (1894), lxiii.

²⁸ G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 13766, 14050, 14633, 24923; Cheal, *Shoreham*, 205; cf. O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 9 (1931 edn.).

²⁹ G.R.O. Worship Returns, Lewes archdeac. nos. 490, 685, 692 (the last two certified by Wm. Hill).

³⁰ *Ibid.* no. 482; Worship Reg. no. 22305.

³¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905), 561.

³² G.R.O. Worship Returns, Lewes archdeac. nos. 630, 637.

³³ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 47765.

³⁴ H.O. 129/86/1/10/21.

³⁵ G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 26702, 38480; cf. Cheal, *Shoreham*, 206.

³⁶ G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 57372, 57913, 62080, 64903.

³⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 398. There seems to be no other evidence to support the statement on p. 397 that Shoreham had a pre-Reformation grammar sch.

³⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 170/12/1, ff. 63v., 116-17 (TS. cat.).

³⁹ *3rd Rep. Com. Char.* H.C. 5, p. 448 (1820), iv.

⁴⁰ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 411.

⁴¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 558.

⁴² *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 970, s.v. Southwick.

⁴³ J. Rouse, *Beauties and Antiq. of Suss.* (1827), pl. 95.

⁴⁴ Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 344; the sch. later became the town hall in East St.: W.S.R.O., New Shoreham local bd.

min. bk. 1874-80, p. 63; Cheal, *Shoreham*, 257.

⁴⁵ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 980-1.

⁴⁶ *Church School Inquiry*, 1846-7, 12-13.

⁴⁷ *List of Sch. Boards*, 1881 [C. 2873], p. 248, H.C. (1881), lxxii.

⁴⁸ *Ed.* 7/123.

⁴⁹ *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], p. 639, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi.

⁵⁰ *Ed.* 7/123; *Bd. of Educ.*, *List 21*, 1914 (H.M.S.O.), 525; 1922, 342-3; see below.

⁵¹ *Bd. of Educ.*, *List 21*, 1938 (H.M.S.O.), 403; ex inf. W. Suss. C.C.

⁵² *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 969.

had a Sunday school.⁵³ The Independent school may have been one of two unspecified dissenting schools that existed in 1871,⁵⁴ when the Wesleyan school, founded in 1829 and enlarged in 1866, had an attendance of 68.⁵⁵ It is likely that the denominational schools were closed on or soon after the formation of the school board in 1872.

At Old Shoreham a Sunday school supported by the vicar was started in 1828, but in 1833 the children went to day schools at New Shoreham,⁵⁶ as apparently in 1847.⁵⁷ A Church school for Old Shoreham was built on the glebe before 1871, when it had an attendance of 23.⁵⁸ The buildings were enlarged in or after 1879, and attendance had risen to 95 by 1906. The school moved into new buildings in 1914,⁵⁹ and in 1938, after a period of overcrowding, had an attendance of 78 in junior mixed and infant departments.⁶⁰ The school, called St. Nicolas's, closed in 1971, being replaced by St. Nicolas and St. Mary C. of E. school in Eastern Avenue, which in 1976 had nearly 300 boys and girls aged from five to twelve.⁶¹

St. Peter's Roman Catholic school at New Shoreham, which had been held at least as a Sunday school from 1870, was established in new buildings in West Street in 1876, with a certificated teacher and an average attendance of 26.⁶² By 1893 the school had been enlarged and had an attendance of 88.⁶³ The school was divided between mixed and infant departments by 1903,⁶⁴ and in the twenties and thirties had an attendance of a little over 100.⁶⁵ It moved to new buildings in Sullington Way, Kingston, in 1962.

The Victoria Upper Council school, on the site of the Swiss Gardens in Victoria Road, was opened in 1915, and had an average attendance of 200 in 1919.⁶⁶ In 1937 the senior boys were transferred to the Shoreham and Southwick Senior Boys' Council school in Middle Road, Kingston by Sea, and the

senior girls to the sister school in Southwick,⁶⁷ the three parishes forming a single area for educational purposes. The buildings in Victoria Road were extended and became the Shoreham County Junior and Shoreham County Infant schools in 1938. The junior school was closed in 1974 and the children were transferred to the enlarged Buckingham County Junior (later Middle) school in Buckingham Road, originally opened in 1958. The infant school survived in 1976 as Shoreham County First school, occupying the whole of the Victoria Road buildings.⁶⁸

The history of the Woodard schools in Sussex has been given elsewhere; the three schools all began, in 1847, 1849, and 1858, at Shoreham, where Nathaniel Woodard was curate, and were moved respectively to Lancing (in 1857), Hurstpierpoint (in 1850), and Ardingly (in 1870).⁶⁹ The first school was originally started for the sons of ships' captains.⁷⁰ A private school called the Protestant Grammar School was founded in 1842⁷¹ and moved from its buildings in North Street⁷² to Worthing in 1965, moving afterwards to Kingston by Sea in 1968.⁷³ Other private schools in Shoreham, which numbered two in 1867 and five in 1938, included one in High Street run by the Sisters of Mercy from 1922 or earlier until 1938 or later.⁷⁴

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. New Shoreham was one of the parishes intended to benefit from the charity of Henry Hilton but seems never to have received anything.⁷⁵ J. S. Balley by will proved 1876 gave a sum producing £39 a year to be distributed half in cash and half in kind to the poor of New Shoreham;⁷⁶ W. W. English by will proved 1917 gave a sum producing £8 a year to be distributed in cash and kind to the same; both were being distributed in 1976.⁷⁷

SOUTHWICK

THE PARISH of Southwick, from 1899 to 1974 an urban district,⁷⁸ lies on the coast in the extreme south-east corner of Bramber rape and of West Sussex. It is 2 miles east of Shoreham and 4 miles west of Brighton, its coastal strip containing the busiest part, industrially and commercially, of Shoreham harbour and the flat land of the plain to the north providing the site for a leafy suburb

centred on a large village green, long regarded as attractive.⁷⁹ Beyond, the land rises, with housing estates built since the 1930s on the lower slopes of the chalk downland, which reaches nearly 400 ft. within the parish.⁸⁰ The land on the plain is alluvium and brickearth, which has been exploited commercially.⁸¹

The parish formed an elongated triangle, and

⁵³ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 980-1.

⁵⁴ *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 396-7 (1871), lv.

⁵⁵ *Ed.* 7/124.

⁵⁶ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 981.

⁵⁷ *Church School Inquiry*, 1846-7, 12-13.

⁵⁸ *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 396-7 (1871), lv.

⁵⁹ *Ed.* 7/123; *Return of Non-Provided Schs.* H.C. 178, p. 30 (1906), lxxxviii.

⁶⁰ *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1932* (H.M.S.O.), 388; 1938, 403.

⁶¹ Local inf.

⁶² *Worthing Surv.* 231; *Ed.* 7/123.

⁶³ *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 602, H.C. (1894), lxxv.

⁶⁴ *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], p. 639, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi.

⁶⁵ *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1922* (H.M.S.O.), 343; 1938, 403.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 1919, 344.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 1938, 403.

⁶⁸ *Ex inf.* W. Suss. C.C.

⁶⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 431-4.

⁷⁰ *Otter, Nat. Woodard*, 35.

⁷¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867), 2120; (1905), 561.

⁷² O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 9 (1898, 1931 edns.).

⁷³ Local inf.

⁷⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.).

⁷⁵ C 93/20 no. 29 m. 4; Prob. 11/185 (P.C.C. 36 Evelyn); cf. above, Clapham.

⁷⁶ *Char. Digest Suss.* H.C. 77, pp. 30-1 (1894), lxiii.

⁷⁷ *Char. Com. files.*

⁷⁸ *Southwick U.D. Official Guide*, 1899-1974.

⁷⁹ e.g. Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 216; *Topographer*, iv (1791), 232; see below, pl. facing p. 177.

⁸⁰ O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 20/30 (1975 edn.).

⁸¹ White, *Geol. of Brighton and Worthing*, 86.

from the apex on the downs the boundary with Lewes rape and East Sussex ran south-east in a straight line. The western boundary followed field boundaries at the northern end and the straight line of Kingston Lane for two-thirds of its length.⁸² That boundary was not established until 1848. Previously an area of 580 a. stretching from Stoney Lane in Kingston on the west to Southwick Green had contained intermixed lands of each parish, of which 236 a. paid tithes to Kingston and c. 340 a. to Southwick in the early 17th century.⁸³ Because the tithes of the two parishes were held and leased together in the late 17th century there was uncertainty about the proper division,⁸⁴ and in the early 19th century the land was regarded as undivided, tithing one-quarter to Kingston and three-quarters to Southwick. An award of 1848 allotted the 437 a. lying east of Kingston Lane to Southwick.⁸⁵ Until the civil parish and urban district were dissolved in 1974,⁸⁶ the boundaries were altered only by the transfer to Southwick c. 1900 of the shingle bank lying south of the harbour, which had formerly been part of Lancing parish. The minor changes in area, put at 1,041 a. in 1873, 1,006 a. in 1896, 1,103 a. in 1909, and 1,127 a. in 1937, followed modifications in the coastline.⁸⁷

Until the 16th century the shoreline at Southwick seems to have formed a lagoon lying behind a shingle bank.⁸⁸ As the river Adur changed the shape of its mouth and pushed its course eastward, parallel to the seashore, it ate into the edge of Southwick⁸⁹ and allowed a dry shingle bank to form on its southern side. By the late 17th century the opening to the sea was east of Southwick's eastern boundary. The evolution of Shoreham harbour is described above.⁹⁰ The locks at the entrance to the eastern arm link the beach to the rest of the parish; a foot-bridge was built by subscription in 1887, but was demolished as part of harbour improvements in the 1920s.⁹¹

The main lines of communication through the parish run east and west, with local roads running north and south. There was a road between Brighton and Shoreham close to the coast in the Middle Ages, but by the later 17th century the route went across the middle of the parish, close under the downs, by what was later called Old Shoreham Road. That was the main London-Brighton road in the 18th century. The new coast road built in the 1780s⁹² took a course under the low cliff in places until after it had been turnpiked in 1822.⁹³ Parallel to the road a railway was built across the parish in 1840; a station was opened for Southwick in 1840 and a

halt at Fishersgate, on the eastern boundary, in 1905.⁹⁴ In the 18th century and early 19th three roads ran inland from the coast, Kingston Lane on the west, which crossed Old Shoreham Road and led on to the downs, Southwick Street along the axis of the parish as far as Old Shoreham Road, and between the two a lane which skirted the west side of the Green and then veered north-east to join Southwick Street and continue beyond Old Shoreham Road as Mileoak Road.⁹⁵ That pattern of roads was the frame within which the network of suburban roads was built in the late 19th century and the 20th.

On the east side of Southwick Street, 400 yd. south of Old Shoreham Road, a large Roman villa was in use from the late 1st century to the mid 4th.⁹⁶ Possibly the villa was the centre of an estate which survived in the 11th century as Kingston,⁹⁷ but there is no clear relationship between the site of the villa and later settlement in Southwick. In the 11th and 12th centuries, when Southwick already had a church, the western part of the parish appears to have been more closely linked with Kingston than with the eastern part of the parish, as shown by the intermingling of lands already referred to and the use of the name Kingston for the main estate in Southwick in 1086 and for Southwick church, which stands in the western part of the parish, in 1205 and 1206.⁹⁸ The eastern part appears to have been drawn into the parish, while continuing to tithe separately, during the 12th century. It evidently included downland settlements in the northern end at Brambleden and Hazelholt in the 13th century, which may have been deserted in the 14th.⁹⁹ Another settlement was evidently at 'Brook', which was mentioned in the 12th century as an area paying tithes and gave rise to a surname used in the early 14th;¹ it probably refers to the stream which in the mid 19th century flowed down the middle of the Green.²

The name Southwick, recorded in 1073, may describe the place in relation to a more northerly farm which was also part of the Kingston estate.³ The area referred to as Southwick in grants of tithes in the 12th century cannot be precisely identified; by the late 13th century it was applied to the whole area served by the church, and perhaps more particularly to the scattered settlement on the east and west sides of the Green, near the church between the Green and Kingston Lane, and on each side of Southwick Street.⁴ That was the disposition of houses in the inland part of the parish in 1753. By then too there were small groups of buildings at the Rock House where Southwick

⁸² O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 2, 6-7, 10-11 (1898 edn.).

⁸³ S.C. 12/23/56; for the correct date cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/100-1.

⁸⁴ E 134/3 Geo. II East./2 and 21; E 134/4 Geo. II Trin. 2.

⁸⁵ I.R. 29/35/158; I.R. 29/35/291; cf. S.C.M. vi. 715-16.

⁸⁶ Under the Local Govt. Act, 1972.

⁸⁷ *Census*, 1881-1951, following O.S. Maps 1/2,500, Suss. LXV (1879 and later edns.); the transfer from Lancing to Southwick is omitted from *Census*, 1901 and 1911.

⁸⁸ S.A.C. xc. 158.

⁸⁹ e.g. W. Bray, *Collections relating to H. Smith* (1800), 91-2; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 217.

⁹⁰ See above, Old and New Shoreham, Introduction.

⁹¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905); O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 11 (1932 edn.).

⁹² See above, Old and New Shoreham, Introduction.

⁹³ e.g. S.C.M. vi. 718.

⁹⁴ *Southern Region Rec. comp.* R. H. Clark (1964), 74, 87.

⁹⁵ MR 906; I.R. 30/35/291.

⁹⁶ B. Cunliffe, *The Regni*, 78-9, 106; S.A.C. lxxiii. 10-32; lxxxv. 124; S.N.Q. xiii. 24; xvi. 280-1.

⁹⁷ Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 90.

⁹⁸ See below, Manors and Church.

⁹⁹ e.g. *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 4, 98; surnames in *Suss. Subsides* (S.R.S. x), 60, 167-8.

¹ B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 266; *Suss. Subsides*, 282.

² I.R. 30/35/291. ³ P.N. Suss. (E.P.N.S.), i. 248.

⁴ Cf. surname 'at Street', 1296, 1327: *Suss. Subsides*, 60, 167-8.

Street reached the river and at Fishersgate,⁵ so named in 1587⁶ but called Copperas Gap in 1753.

By 1846 there had not been much further building since 1753 except on the Brighton road alongside the harbour in what was to become Albion Street. The buildings at Fishersgate were still limited to an inn, a blockade station, and industrial buildings.⁷ In the next 25 years four streets of small houses at Fishersgate and five between Albion Street and the railway were built; by the end of the century the pattern of small streets in each area had fully evolved, and in the 1920s the two were linked by the building of houses in the longer streets called the Gardens and Gardner Road.⁸ Until the 1950s Albion Street served as Southwick's main shopping street,⁹ but thereafter most shops moved to a new centre near the Green, most of the small houses off Albion Street and in Fishersgate were rebuilt as small blocks of flats and maisonettes, and the Brighton road came to be dominated by buildings connected with the harbour.

North of the railway line the amount of new building by 1896 was slight. Some fairly large houses had been built on the east side of the Green and along Southdown Road, but while three new roads had been laid out north of the Green only five houses had been built along them. Those roads were partly built up before the First World War, when new houses were also built on each side of the Green and along Church Lane, and the process was largely completed in the twenties. In the thirties new houses, many of them built by the urban district council, formed a belt on the north side of Old Shoreham Road and filled the area south of that road and east of Southwick Street. Meanwhile a large tract of land east of Southwick Street and immediately north of the railway had been taken by 1909 as a track for trotting races.¹⁰ In 1930 it was acquired by the urban district council as a recreation ground of 22 a.,¹¹ and at its eastern end a sports centre was opened in 1974.¹²

After the Second World War most of the new houses built, apart from those in the redevelopment of Fishersgate and the Albion Street area, were in thirty roads and closes of small, mostly detached houses north of Old Shoreham Road.¹³ There was also some rebuilding and infilling in the area near the Green, and notably the building of a shopping centre, officially opened in 1962,¹⁴ on the east side. That, together with the siting of administrative, religious, and social buildings on or near Southwick Street, instead of in the area of Albion Street where they had been placed in response to the evolution of settlement in the 19th century,¹⁵ has moved the community's centre back to the area round the Green. In the 18th century the village pump stood

on the Green,¹⁶ which in more recent times has been the site of stocks and maypole. A scheme regulating the 10 a. of the Green was made by the urban district council in 1902.¹⁷ The built-up part of Southwick is divided sharply into three: the busy area south of the railway along the Brighton road, with the harbour on the south and some modern housing on the north; a spread of small modern houses north of Old Shoreham Road and on both sides of it in the eastern part; and between the two with their arterial roads, an area of older houses and of rather larger houses built since the 1890s, including also the Green, Southwick Street, and the church and other public buildings. By 1976 the built-up area, including public open spaces, occupied two-thirds of the area of the former parish.

Between 1296 and 1332 Southwick had from 24 to 27 taxpayers,¹⁸ and in 1334 its assessment for tax was one of the highest in Bramber rape.¹⁹ Twenty-eight people were assessed for poll tax in 1378,²⁰ perhaps representing a decline in total population and the abandonment of the downland settlements. In 1642 there were 35 adult males to make the protestation,²¹ and in 1670 the number of households listed was 26, of which exactly half were discharged from paying hearth tax.²² Six years later 64 adults were returned.²³ From 271, comprising 67 families living in 34 houses, in 1801 the population grew slowly until the twenties and then increased sharply to 1,190 in 1851 and 2,339 in 1871; in that year the increase was attributed to the large number of houses built at Southwick and Fishersgate and inhabited by oyster-dredgers and seafarers. In the mid 19th century over 100 people might be living aboard ship in the parish at any time. The population had again nearly doubled, to 4,314, by 1911, and it more than doubled between 1921 and 1951, when it was 10,731. After a peak of 11,929 in 1961 there was a slight fall.²⁴

That Southwick was a desirable place in which to live is shown in 1705 by the high number of ten county voters then resident there.²⁵ In the 18th century the inhabitants included gentlemen, merchants, and manufacturers, notably brewers, who carried on their trade partly in the village.²⁶ The seafaring element in the population was probably confined to the waterside. In 1791 there was an inn or tavern called the Blue Anchor on the shore at a place called Bopeep,²⁷ which was marked on a mid-18th-century map as at Fishersgate,²⁸ where the Sussex Arms, recorded in 1845²⁹ and extant in 1976, may have been its successor. There were said to have been only two public houses in the early 19th century, both with maritime names, the Schooner, which remained in Albion Street in 1976,

⁵ MR 906.

⁶ *P.N. Suss.* i. 245. 'Esmerewic' of 1086 represented not Fishersgate, as suggested in e.g. *S.N.Q.* v. 176-7, but Hangleton: *S.A.C.* ci. 59-60. For Fishersgate Wildish see above, Kingston by Sea, Introduction.

⁷ I.R. 29 and 30/35/291.

⁸ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 10-11 (1879 and later edns.).

⁹ H. P. Clunn, *The Capital by the Sea* (1953), 174.

¹⁰ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 6-7 (1898 and later edns.); cf. *The Times*, 20 Nov. 1935, p. 11.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 118/54/7.

¹² Date on bldg.

¹³ Clunn, *Capital by the Sea*, 175.

¹⁴ *Southwick U.D. Official Guide*, 1899-1974, 9.

¹⁵ e.g. the town hall and Methodist ch.: see below.

¹⁶ MR 906.

¹⁷ Lord Eversley, *Commons, Forests, and Footpaths*, 337.

¹⁸ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 60, 167-8, 282.

¹⁹ *S.A.C.* l. 169.

²⁰ E 179/189/42.

²¹ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 161-2.

²² E 179/191/410 pt. 3 rott. 3d.-4.

²³ *S.A.C.* xlv. 145.

²⁴ *Census*, 1801-1971.

²⁵ *Misc. Rec.* (S.R.S. iv), 39.

²⁶ e.g. S.A.S., MSS. ND 242-3; E.S.R.O., Langridge MSS. 128-9; S.C.M. vi. 715.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 375, f. 36.

²⁸ MR 906.

²⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845), 709.

and the Victory.³⁰ The Sea House inn in Albion Street, recorded in 1852,³¹ may have been what was later the Albion, taking its name, as did the street, from the hulk *Albion* which had been converted into a house and oyster shop.³² By 1867 there were nine public houses, including the Cricketer's Arms at the south-east corner of the Green and the Windmill (rebuilt on a new site in 1934) on Upper Shoreham Road, and by the 1880s the number had risen to sixteen.³³

Southwick, which has a much smaller number than its neighbours of inhabitants travelling daily to London,³⁴ possesses a strong sense of community,³⁵ and has supported many sports clubs and social institutions. Traditional games for Good Friday, long-rope skipping, marbles, and kiss-in-the-ring, were recorded in the 19th century.³⁶ The Green has long been well known for village cricket.³⁷ Before the First World War there were village cricket, football, and bowling clubs, and Southwick was already also the home of the Sussex Croquet Club.³⁸ In 1974 there were also hockey and rifle clubs. A community centre was opened in converted buildings in Southwick Street in 1946, providing for various craft activities and having a theatre; there are two dramatic societies, of which the Southwick Players existed in the twenties, and an operatic society. A separate community hall for Fishersgate had been opened by 1947.³⁹

The tradition that Charles II took refuge at Southwick during his escape from England, giving rise to the name of King Charles's Cottage, appears to have no foundation in fact. The residential attractions of the place in more recent years have drawn some well known people to live there, including the writer S. P. B. Mais⁴⁰ and the broadcaster Lord Reith,⁴¹ while Clara Butt, the singer, was born there as the daughter of a merchant captain,⁴² and the writer John Cowper Powys lodged there in the 1890s.⁴³

MANORS. Southwick, which formed part of the large estate centred on Kingston, was not mentioned by name in the Domesday survey but has been credibly identified with the part of Kingston which before the Conquest Gunnild held of Harold and in 1086 William son of Rannulf held of William de Braose.⁴⁴ The overlordship held by William de

Braose's successors was recorded until 1607,⁴⁵ and the duke of Norfolk had an estate there c. 1800.⁴⁶ In 1361 five distinct estates in or extending into Southwick were listed as part of the barony of Bramber.⁴⁷ Much later a considerable part of Southwick belonged to the owners of Kingston Bowsey manor,⁴⁸ and apparently had long done so: the two parishes shared open-field land.⁴⁹ In the late 18th century it was said that there was no principal manor in Southwick, various parcels of land being held of manors elsewhere.⁵⁰

The successor to the Domesday tenant William son of Rannulf appears to have been Simon le Count who gave Southwick church to the Templars between 1173 and 1189. In 1205 and 1206 the estate was evidently held by Simon's grandson John le Count,⁵¹ possibly the same John le Count who had apparently the largest estate in Southwick in 1242, with 4 knights' fees in Morley (in Shermanbury), Southwick, and Woodmancote.⁵² It had passed by 1258 to William Hastentoft and his wife Isabel,⁵³ and was later held by Thomas of Hautington.⁵⁴ The Southwick part was described as the manor of *SOUTHWICK* in 1309, when John of Hartridge died holding it in right of his wife Nichole. Nichole, under her alternative surname Hautington, was in 1361 recorded retrospectively as holding Southwick, and their daughter Elizabeth and her husband John Percy had a house and 100 a. in Southwick at John's death in 1339.⁵⁵ Elizabeth had by 1341 married William Burton; in 1354 the manor was settled on John Farnborough and his wife Elizabeth, presumably the same Elizabeth, for life, and on John Percy's son William and his wife Mary.⁵⁶ It later passed to Robert Poynings, Lord Poynings, whose father and grandfather appear to have had an estate in Kingston, and on his death in 1446 to his granddaughter Eleanor and her husband Henry Percy, later earl of Northumberland (d. 1461).⁵⁷ Eleanor died holding land in Southwick in 1484, when her heir was her son Henry, earl of Northumberland (d. 1489).⁵⁸ It was presumably sold by Henry, earl of Northumberland (d. 1537), in 1531 to Sir Thomas Neville,⁵⁹ who in the same year conveyed Southwick manor, including land in Kingston, to Richard Bellingham.⁶⁰ Another Richard Bellingham died in 1592 holding lands that included an estate called Southwick and leaving a wife Mary and a son Richard.⁶¹ The later descent has not been traced; the estate may be the

³⁰ *S.C.M.* vi. 717.

³¹ *E.S.R.O.*, QDS/3/EW 3.

³² *S.C.M.* xii. 690-1.

³³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.); cf. *O.S. Map* 1/2,500, *Suss. LXV.* 7 (1932, 1937 edns.); date on bldg.

³⁴ Figs. of season-ticket-holders 1961 and 1974, ex inf. British Rail.

³⁵ Cf. *S.C.M.* iii. 535-40; *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 118/54/7, *passim*.

³⁶ *S.A.C.* lxxxix. 87, 89-91; J. Simpson, *Folklore of Suss.* 112.

³⁷ Clunn, *Capital by the Sea*, 174.

³⁸ *Shoreham and Dist. Blue Bk.* (1914-15), 66.

³⁹ *Char. Com. files; Official Guide to Southwick* [1947]; *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1958], 65; *S.C.M.* iii. 536; x. 582.

⁴⁰ *Suss. Life*, Sept. 1975, p. 43.

⁴¹ *Official Guide to Southwick* [1947], 6.

⁴² *D.N.B.* 1931-40.

⁴³ J. C. Powys, *Autobiog.* (1934), 194-5.

⁴⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447 and n. ⁴⁵ *C* 142/302 no. 88.

⁴⁶ Bray, *Collections relating to H. Smith*, 91.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 144.

⁴⁸ e.g. *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. II/17/139; *I.R.* 29/35/291.

⁴⁹ e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1377-81, 123; *S.C.* 12/23/56.

⁵⁰ Bray, *Collections relating to H. Smith*, 91.

⁵¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447 n.; *Cur. Reg. R.* iv. 4, 439; *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 25; see below, Church.

⁵² *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689.

⁵³ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 61.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, 185.

⁵⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 112; viii, p. 166; xi, p. 144, naming Nicholas instead of Nichole.

⁵⁶ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), pp. 100, 135; cf. *V.C.H. Berks.* iv. 209, which seems to give the wrong Wm. Burton as dying in 1375; cf. *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, 472.

⁵⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1441-7, 435; *C* 1/17 no. 346; *C* 139/126 no. 24 m. 3.

⁵⁸ See above, Kingston; *C* 141/2 no. 26 m. 7.

⁵⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 183, 189.

⁶⁰ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, ii (S.R.S. xx), 483.

⁶¹ *C* 142/238 no. 56.



NEW SHOREHAM: OLD HOUSES ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF HIGH STREET
in the 19th century



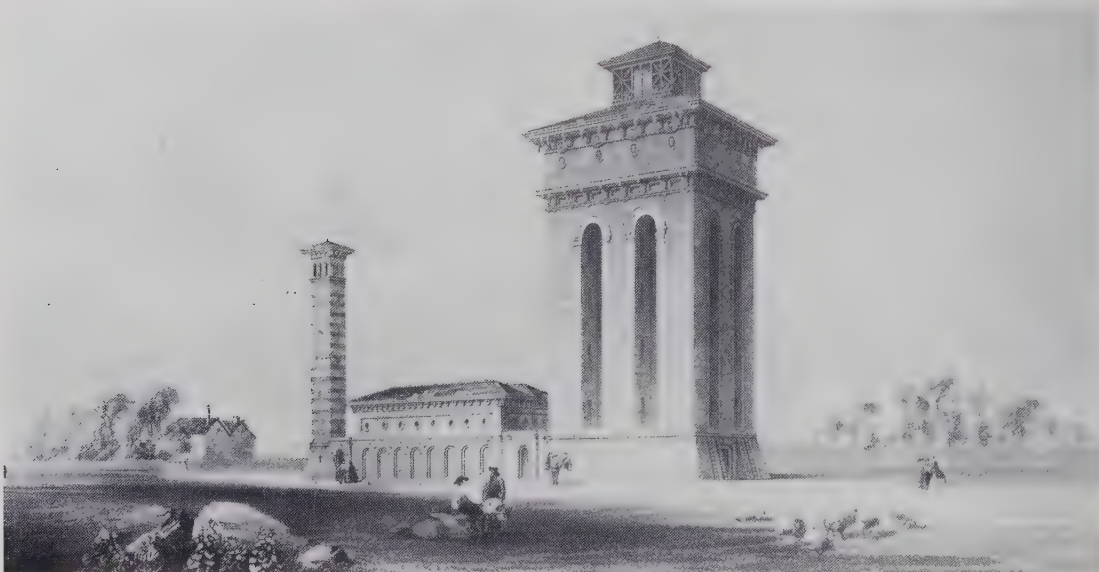
CLAPHAM: CLAPHAM FARM FROM THE SOUTH



STEYNING: THE CHURCH AND VICARAGE FROM THE NORTH-EAST IN 1781



WEST TARRING: the playing of stoolball in 1856, showing the Old Palace on the left and the backs of houses in High Street



WORTHING: THE WATERWORKS OF THE EARLY 1850S



SOUTHWICK: THE GREEN FROM THE SOUTH

one which c. 1800 was said to be held of an unspecified manor of the duke of Norfolk.⁶²

In the early 13th century and perhaps in the late 12th Odo son of William de Dammartin had a considerable estate in Southwick. By 1222 he had been succeeded by his son Odo,⁶³ and in 1225 John of Wauton and his wife Alice, as sister and heir of the younger Odo, claimed a plough-land there.⁶⁴ Part of the Dammartin estate may have been what was granted to Reigate priory, for although the priory's founder, William de Warenne, earl of Surrey (d. 1240), is assumed to have given it its land in Southwick both William and Odo were benefactors of other houses of Austin canons in Surrey;⁶⁵ in 1258, when the prior of Reigate called Henry of Winchester to warrant him against Beatrice de Valle concerning 189 a. in Southwick, another John of Wauton and Thomas son of John of Warbleton or Warblington, who held land of Alice de Dammartin in Surrey, put in claims.⁶⁶

The prior had the highest assessment for tax in Southwick in 1296 and 1332,⁶⁷ held 9 yardlands in the barony of Bramber in 1361,⁶⁸ and in 1535 was lord of the manor of *EASTBROOK* in Southwick, then in the tenure of Anne Burrell, widow.⁶⁹ In 1541 the Crown granted what were described as Eastbrook and Southwick manors to William Howard,⁷⁰ later Lord Howard of Effingham (d. 1573), and his wife Margaret (d. 1581).⁷¹ Their son Charles, created earl of Nottingham (d. 1624), in 1595 sold more than 100 a. in Southwick to Henry Smith, alderman of London, who used it to endow his extensive charity.⁷² Either part of the estate reverted or Lord Howard did not sell all his Southwick land, for his son's daughter Elizabeth, countess of Peterborough (d. 1671),⁷³ retained an interest and probably the lordship of the manor,⁷⁴ and although Eastbrook manor was the name used for Smith's charity estate it was said that the trustees had never been possessed of a manor. The trustees held 107 a. in 1674.⁷⁵ In 1902 they began to sell parts of the estate, which by 1956 yielded in rents only 4 per cent of the total income from the Eastbrook endowment.⁷⁶

A farm-house or cottage belonging to the estate was recorded in the late 18th century,⁷⁷ its site presumably marked by Eastbrook Barn, ½ mile east of Southwick Street, which survived until the early 20th century. The house called Eastbrook, built north of Old Shoreham Road in the late 19th century,⁷⁸ appears not to have been part of the estate.

Part at least of the Dammartin estate, perhaps the plough-land claimed by John of Wauton and Alice in 1225, was held in 1232, as one of four fees tithable to Southwick church, by Roger de Clare,⁷⁹ Alice's second husband. Since an estate of Alice's in Surrey was later held by members of the Malmeyns family and after 1481 by Richard Culpeper,⁸⁰ her Southwick property is likely to have been the later *CULPEPERS* and to have passed to Ralph Malmeyns, one of three Southwick taxpayers in 1296 assessed at nearly equal amounts a little lower than the prior of Reigate. John Malmeyns was assessed in Southwick at a comparable amount in 1327 but not in 1332.⁸¹ In the early 15th century the prior of Reigate, John Dot, and John Gainsford were said to hold ½ fee in Southwick, perhaps the Dammartins' estate, in equal shares.⁸² Gainsford's estate can be identified later,⁸³ so that Dot possibly had the Malmeyns land. It apparently became attached to the Maybanks' manor of Horton, in Upper Beeding, which with Southwick and another estate was held of Bramber barony as 1¼ knight's fee in 1361.⁸⁴ When Joan Everard in 1540 acquired Horton manor, after transactions involving Thomas Cromwell and Richard Bellingham,⁸⁵ and also at her death in 1550, the manor included lands in Southwick; her heir was Edward Bannister,⁸⁶ of whom John Culpeper (d. 1565) held 120 a. in Southwick and his son Thomas (d. 1571) held 6 yardlands. Thomas's son and heir Edward, then aged 9,⁸⁷ may have retained the estate until shortly before 1612, when John Stapley (d. 1639) settled the estate in Southwick called Culpepers on himself and his wife Mary, who survived him with their son Anthony.⁸⁸ Land in Southwick amounting to 190 a. and formerly John Stapley's had been acquired by 1671 by Thomas Newington, who sold it in that year to Goddard Newington.⁸⁹ By his will proved 1698 Goddard Newington left it to his nieces Elizabeth, Mary, and Anne Stedwell.⁹⁰ It seems afterwards to have been acquired by the Hall family: in 1825 Nathaniel Hall held freehold land in Southwick from the lords of Horton manor which had passed from the Bannisters through the Arnolds to the Bridgers. The lords of Horton exercised right of wreck in Southwick in the late 18th century.⁹¹

A second fee recorded in 1232 as tithable to Southwick church was that of Richard de Covert, also noted in 1222.⁹² It does not seem to be represented among the fees held of Bramber barony in 1361,⁹³ but in 1502 John Covert died holding a

⁶² Bray, *Collections relating to H. Smith*, 91.

⁶³ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 83–4. The date c. 1180 applied in the TS. cat. to Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Southwick 6, is doubtful.

⁶⁴ *Cur. Reg.* R. xii, pp. 306, 498.

⁶⁵ *V.C.H. Surr.* ii, 95, 105, 112.

⁶⁶ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 33; cf. *V.C.H. Surr.* iii, 151, 191, 321.

⁶⁷ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 60, 167–8, 262.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 144.

⁶⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 67.

⁷⁰ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 458; cf. *ibid.* xvii, p. 255; xix (1), p. 173.

⁷¹ C 142/197 no. 75.

⁷² Bray, *Collections relating to H. Smith*, 85. The date is given as 1578 in Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii, 216.

⁷³ *Complete Peerage*, v, 9–11; x, 496–7.

⁷⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com.* 3, 4th Rep. App. pp. 50–1.

⁷⁵ Bray, *Collections relating to H. Smith*, 86–7, 91; 4th Rep. Com. Char. H.C. 312, pp. 452–3 (1820), v.

⁷⁶ Char. Com. files.

⁷⁷ Bray, *Collections relating to H. Smith*, 85.

⁷⁸ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXV (1879 and later edns.).

⁷⁹ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 31–2.

⁸⁰ *V.C.H. Surr.* iii, 151–2.

⁸¹ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 60, 167–8, 282.

⁸² *Feud. Aids*, v, 152.

⁸³ See below.

⁸⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 144.

⁸⁵ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 508.

⁸⁶ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1485–1649 (S.R.S. xiv), p. 83.

⁸⁷ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558–83 (S.R.S. iii), pp. 26–7, 73–5.

⁸⁸ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1485–1649 (S.R.S. xiv), p. 217.

⁸⁹ S.A.S., MS. S 470 (TS. cat.). Thos. was son of Sam. Newington of Kingston by Sea: *Visit. Suss.* 1662 (Harl. Soc. lxxxix), 79.

⁹⁰ S.A.S., MS. I 16 (TS. cat.).

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 375, f. 65 and *passim*; *S.C.M.* v, 808–9. For the Halls, see below.

⁹² *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 31–2, 84.

⁹³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 144.

house and c. 70 a. in Southwick as of the honor of Bramber,⁹⁴ and in 1579 Richard Covert died holding land elsewhere as of the earl of Arundel's manor of Southwick by service of collecting rents in Southwick.⁹⁵ From the Coverts' fee, therefore, are likely to have descended the estates in Southwick described in 1800 as held from Mr. Sergison's manor of Slaugham and Mr. Shelley's of Sullington,⁹⁶ both of which had been held by the Coverts.⁹⁷

Of the two other fees tithable to Southwick in 1232 that of Julian de Celario has not been otherwise traced unless it was the Hazelholt estate mentioned below, while that of Maud de Cowdray, evidently held by Robert de Cowdray in 1222,⁹⁸ was described in the later 13th century as Southwick and *BRAMBLEDEN*, when the same or another Maud de Cowdray granted it to her daughter Catherine. In the 1290s parts of Brambleden may have been held by John Browning of Brambleden under Richard of Ashby⁹⁹ and by Reynold Annington.¹ John Browning was relatively highly assessed for tax in Southwick in 1296, as were William Browning and Reynold Annington in 1327.² The overlordship of Brambleden was recorded in 1316 and 1324, when it was held in dower by Mary, widow of William de Braose (d. 1290),³ and in 1361 when John of Wrenby held 6 yardlands in Southwick and Brambleden of the honor of Bramber.⁴ The estate has not been traced later; in the 15th century small freeholds in Brambleden belonged to Broadwater manor.⁵

HAZELHOLT, which with Brambleden was part of the barony of Bramber c. 1230,⁶ included an estate of 1 yardland which Ralph le Dred and Alice of Iford remitted to Ralph of Perching in 1248⁷ and one of a house and 40 a., partly in Sele (Upper Beeding), which William de Braose had subinfeudated to Simon, son of Walter of Hazelholt,⁸ in the later 13th century. Three successive men called Simon of Hazelholt held the estate up to 1344, the third though dead by 1346⁹ being perhaps the one recorded in 1361 as holding 2 yardlands called Hazelholt of the honor of Bramber.¹⁰ In 1432 John Culpeper held $\frac{1}{10}$ knight's fee in Hazelholt of the same honor.¹¹ Culpeper's estate may have been that held of the honor by John Culpeper (d. 1565), whose son and heir Thomas held 6 yardlands of the honor in Brambleden rather than Hazelholt, in addition to the Culpepers

estate in Southwick held of Horton manor.¹² In 1540, however, Hazelholt was part of John Bellingham's estate, along with Erringham Walkstead in Old Shoreham.¹³ It may have been attached to the Wiston estate, Charles Goring claiming to be lord in 1820.¹⁴ Either the Brambleden or the Hazelholt estate is likely to be represented by the land in Southwick which William Monke of Buckinghams¹⁵ in Old Shoreham held. Jane, the elder of his two daughters and heirs, took the Southwick land to her husband Thomas Broadnax whom she married in 1729. Broadnax changed his name to May and later to Knight, and Edward Knight the elder and the younger were dealing with the estate in 1818; one of those Edwards held it c. 1830, having changed his surname from Austen.¹⁶ By 1842 it appears to have passed to W. P. Gorringe of Kingston, who then had 435 a. in Southwick.¹⁷

The estate called *GAINSFORD* presumably derived from John Gainsford's share of $\frac{1}{2}$ fee recorded in 1428.¹⁸ About a century later Richard Gainsford of Cowden (Kent) complained that Edward Lewknor of Kingston occupied his lands in Southwick and Kingston though under notice to quit and paying too little rent.¹⁹ Sir Edward Lewknor at his death in 1605 held a messuage or farm called Gainsford and lands belonging to it in Southwick.²⁰

Land in Southwick belonged to the chantries in Edburton and Crawley churches.²¹

Notwithstanding the complexity of the manorial division of Southwick, by the early 17th century the greater part of the land belonged either to the lords of Kingston manor²² or to members of the Hall family. Henry Hall died at Southwick in 1607 holding a chief messuage there with lands in Southwick, Kingston Bowsey, and Shoreham, as of Bramber honor. His son and heir, also Henry,²³ was recorded in 1615 as occupying land in Kingston but had been replaced by John Hall by 1636.²⁴ Another Henry Hall had the largest house in Southwick in 1670, as also apparently in 1665.²⁵ Successive owners appear to have been Nathaniel Hall in 1705,²⁶ another Henry Hall in 1735,²⁷ and three or more in succession called Nathaniel:²⁸ one died in 1748, another in 1799,²⁹ and the last held more than 300 a. in Southwick in 1845.³⁰ His estate was held by Mrs. Esther Hall³¹ in the sixties and seventies, by Mrs. Hester Hall and I. E. Hall in 1887, by John H. Hall in 1905 and 1930, by

⁹⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, iii, pp. 433-5.

⁹⁵ *Suss. Inq. p.m. 1558-83* (S.R.S. iii), pp. 117-18.

⁹⁶ Bray, *Collections relating to H. Smith*, 91.

⁹⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 183, 190; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 238.

⁹⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 84.

⁹⁹ B.L. Add. Ch. 47977-9.

¹ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 165-6.

² *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 60, 167-8.

³ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 31; *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, 432.

⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 144.

⁵ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, ff. 4v.-5, 30.

⁶ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 4; see also *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 64.

⁷ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 129.

⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, 324.

⁹ *Year Bk.* 15 Edw. III (Rolls Ser.), 154-8; 20 Edw. III (2) (Rolls Ser.), 220-46; *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, 361.

¹⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 144.

¹¹ C 139/60 no. 43 m. 44.

¹² *Suss. Inq. p.m. 1558-83* (S.R.S. iii), pp. 26-7, 73-5.

¹³ *Suss. Inq. p.m. 1485-1649* (S.R.S. xiv), p. 22, no. 103.

¹⁴ *Deps. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), 110.

¹⁵ See above.

¹⁶ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 211; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 216; *Suss. Fines, 1509-1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 256.

¹⁷ I.R. 29/35/291; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 375, f. 74.

¹⁸ *Feud. Aids*, v. 152.

¹⁹ *Star Chamber Proc.* (S.R.S. xvi), 39.

²⁰ *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 54.

²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, 181; *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 27.

²² See above.

²³ *Suss. Inq. p.m. 1485-1649* (S.R.S. xiv), p. 115; C 142/302 no. 88.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/100-1.

²⁵ E 179/191/410 pt. 3 rott. 3d.-4; E 179/258/17.

²⁶ *Misc. Rec.* (S.R.S. iv), 39.

²⁷ S.A.S., MS. PG (recovery).

²⁸ E.S.R.O., Langridge MSS. 128-9; *Deps. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), 7, 24; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 375, ff. 43, 45v., pp. 64-5, 77, 84-6.

²⁹ S.A.C. lxiii. 99-101; lxxi. 166.

³⁰ I.R. 29 and 30/35/291.

³¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 375, f. 86.

Arthur Wilby Hall in 1938,³² and by Roger Wilby Hall in 1950.³³

Henry Hall's house c. 1620 appears to have been west of Kingston Lane.³⁴ Later the Halls lived in the house known as the Manor House, on the east side of Southwick Street, built in the earlier 17th century and refronted in the late 18th. In 1960 part, and in 1966 the rest, of the offices of Southwick urban district council moved into the house, from 1974 the offices of Adur district council.³⁵ A small house immediately north of it, which retains evidence of a hall open to the roof, seems to have been its medieval precursor.

ECONOMIC HISTORY. In 1086 the estate that is assumed to have been Southwick had as many plough-teams as there was land for, two on the demesne and one shared among 4 *villani* and 8 bordars. The estate had fully recovered its value of 1066, though in the interval it had fallen to less than half.³⁶ The large demesne was presumably broken up and mostly put in tenants' hands as the land of the parish was divided between various manors. In the 13th century the arable land was used to grow wheat, barley, and fodder crops, and large numbers of pigs were pannaged.³⁷ In 1506 one medium-sized estate included considerably more pasture and heath than arable,³⁸ and in 1538 the tenants agreed to a stint of 50 sheep, 6 cows, and a horse for each yardland.³⁹ Later in the century there seems to have been a shortage of meadow for growing hay, because the inhabitants annually used part of the arable to grow tares to feed their farm horses.⁴⁰

In the western part of the parish, where the lands of Southwick and Kingston lay intermixed in 20 furlongs, the arable fields extended over at least part of the downland north of the upper Brighton road by the early 17th century,⁴¹ and in the eastern part there was open arable north of the road by 1671.⁴² It seems unlikely that the two parts of the parish were cultivated separately. Although some landowners in the early 17th century had land in only one part, the two rectors for example having all their glebe in the intermixed lands, several had land in both. In both parts the arable was divided into variable but relatively small furlongs, within which the land was held in parcels described by the number of palls, or eighths of an acre, never fewer than two and often as many as six; the largest estate, that of the Halls, had probably undergone some consolidation, since it contained several parcels of 24 palls or more. The intermixed lands

were divided among twelve landholders, of whom four had more than 70 a. and three less than 10 a.⁴³ The Smith charity estate, 108 a. all in the eastern part, lay two-thirds in open fields and one-third in inclosures in 1674, and had common of pasture for 180 sheep on the down and for as many cattle, horses, and pigs in the stubble as the inclosed land would keep during the rest of the year. In the earlier 18th century much of the sheep down was ploughed up, and there was some piecemeal inclosure in the eastern part of the parish, a process carried further by small-scale exchanges in 1782. Sheep remained important and there were said to be 740 in the parish c. 1800.⁴⁴ The main crops in 1801 were wheat, barley, and turnips or rape.⁴⁵ The gradual consolidation and inclosure of the arable fields appears to have been complete by 1842,⁴⁶ but the 129 a. of the surviving eastern sheep down was not inclosed until 1856.⁴⁷

In the late 19th century market-gardening became increasingly important, and in 1914 garden produce was said to be the chief cultivation.⁴⁸ Two market-gardeners were listed in 1887 in Southwick, seven in 1905, and thirteen market-gardeners, nurserymen, and fruit-growers in 1922.⁴⁹ Between the wars much of the market-gardens was used for houses, and the agricultural land was reduced by 1976 to less than a third of its former extent; of that remaining more than half was rough grazing, a large part belonging to the National Trust.⁵⁰

The windmill that stood beside Old Shoreham Road in the early 17th century⁵¹ was presumably John Pride's mill from which goods were stolen in 1588.⁵² Millers were recorded in the 18th century;⁵³ the windmill survived in 1845 but was probably demolished or allowed to collapse soon after, its location being recorded in the name of the Windmill inn. At Fishersgate there was a windmill by 1753 which was later a cement mill and was demolished after 1873,⁵⁴ having given the name to Mill Road.

Less than half the population earned its livelihood from agriculture in the early 19th century,⁵⁵ and the proportion presumably fell sharply during the later 19th century. The rest looked to the harbour for its occupations.⁵⁶ The salterns recorded in 1086⁵⁷ have not been found referred to later. A solitary mention of a weaver in 1729⁵⁸ may suggest small-scale industry, represented in the 18th century by the more common village trades of shoemaker, carpenter, and blacksmith. In the late 18th century and early 19th there was much malting and brewing in Southwick,⁵⁹ presumably to supply the demands of Brighton where later the industry was concentrated. At Fishersgate in the 20th century a laundry and a dyeing and cleaning works continued to serve

³² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.).

³³ Dept. of Environment hist. bldgs. list.

³⁴ S.C. 12/23/56 f. 2.

³⁵ Ex inf. Adur district.

³⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447.

³⁷ *Sele Chetlary*, pp. 48–9; cf. *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 33.

³⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, iii, p. 435.

³⁹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279.

⁴⁰ S.A.C. cxiv. 29.

⁴¹ S.C. 12/23/56.

⁴² S.A.S., MS. S 470 (TS. cat.).

⁴³ S.C. 12/23/56.

⁴⁴ *Bray, Collections relating to H. Smith*, 87–91; S.A.S., MS. HC 739.

⁴⁵ H.O. 67/7 no. 18.

⁴⁶ I.R. 29/35/291.

⁴⁷ S.A.C. lxxxviii. 150.

⁴⁸ *Shoreham and Dist. Blue Bk.* (1914–15), 21.

⁴⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887 and later edns.).

⁵⁰ Cf. O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 20/30 (1975 edn.).

⁵¹ S.C. 12/23/56; cf. Ogilby, *Britannia* (1675), pl. 29.

⁵² *Cal. Assize Rec. Suss. Eliz. I*, p. 213.

⁵³ S.A.C. xxv. 185; S.C.M. xxix. 590; E 134/4 Geo. II Trin. 2.

⁵⁴ MR 906; I.R. 29 and 30/35/291; cf. S.C.M. xi. 807.

⁵⁵ *Census*, 1801–31.

⁵⁶ See above, Old and New Shoreham, Econ. Hist.

⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447.

⁵⁸ E 134/4 Geo. II Trin. 2.

⁵⁹ e.g. *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 131, 134, 154, 168, 199; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 412; S.C.M. vi. 715; E.S.R.O., Langridge MSS. 128–9.

Brighton's needs, and from the 1920s light engineering works were established there.⁶⁰

A fair for pedlary, belonging to the churchwardens and overseers, was held on the Green on 19 May. It had been established by 1784 and was abolished in 1872.⁶¹

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Southwick appears to have had no manor court of its own. Agricultural orders for Southwick were made in the court of Fishersgate half-hundred in 1538.⁶² In 1611 the churchwardens were using two tenements that had formed part of the endowment of a chantry as a church house, of which nothing has been discovered after 1652.⁶³ The constable of the half-hundred may have served a parochial function for Southwick and Kingston: Henry Hall signed the protestation return for Southwick in 1642 as constable of the hundred and overseer of the parish,⁶⁴ and the last constable (Richard Longhurst, d. 1865) had the office mentioned on his gravestone.⁶⁵ Expenditure on the poor rose fourfold between 1776 and 1803, when some of the poor were set to work, though there was no workhouse, and the level of the parish rate was relatively low. The cost of maintaining the poor, after rising to a peak in 1819, fell in the early twenties,⁶⁶ perhaps because of the improvements to Shoreham harbour. Southwick became part of the Steyning union on its formation in 1835.⁶⁷ In 1899 the parish became an urban district with twelve council members, and the district was divided into wards in the twenties. The district built a town hall in Albion Street in 1906,⁶⁸ of red brick with stone dressings, which by 1976 had become a warehouse following the move of the district council's offices to the Manor House in Southwick Street. The council was particularly active in providing recreational open space, buying Southwick Green in 1903 and 22 a. for the Southwick recreation ground in 1930,⁶⁹ and played a large part in the growth of housing in the area, having built 1,200 houses and flats by 1974.⁷⁰ In that year, having resisted being merged in an enlarged Shoreham in 1937,⁷¹ Southwick became part of Adur district.

CHURCHES. A church was recorded in 1086 on the estate which appears to have been Southwick, though called Kingston.⁷² It was presumably a dependency of Kingston church, and in the late 11th or early 12th century a priest who is likely to

have been the priest of Kingston failed in his claim against the monks of Sele to parochial rights in Southwick and Brambleden.⁷³ In the late 12th century, following a similar dispute, William the priest of Kingston acknowledged that the tithes and parochial rights of Southwick and Brambleden belonged to Sele priory and not to him or to Kingston church, and the priory granted the small tithes and all parochial rights to William for life.⁷⁴ The tithes and rights at issue are likely to have been of only part of what was later Southwick parish; although Sele priory retained tithes in Southwick, a separate rectory of Southwick, including tithes, was established. William, rector of Kingston, presumably the man who had reached agreement with Sele, agreed to the grant by his brother Simon le Count to their cousin Robert of a perpetual vicarage, including altarage, a third of the glebe, a third of the corn tithes of Southwick and of Kingston, Brambleden, and 'Brook', and all small tithes. Later apparently, between 1173 and 1189, Simon granted Southwick church, also called Kingston, in reversion on William's death to the Knights Templar. Simon's grandson John le Count in 1205 claimed the advowson, but confirmed the grant to the Templars in 1206.⁷⁵

The Templars brought a suit against Sele priory in 1287 about the advowson of two-thirds of the church.⁷⁶ From them the whole advowson passed to the Hospitallers, who in 1338 were licensed to appropriate the church but did not do so,⁷⁷ continuing to present rectors.⁷⁸ At the Dissolution the patronage passed to the Crown, and it was exercised by the Lord Chancellor in the 20th century.⁷⁹

In or before 1073 William de Braose gave tithes in Southwick to the church of St. Nicholas of Bramber,⁸⁰ the daughter house of St. Florent's abbey, Saumur (Maine-et-Loire), whose possessions passed to Sele priory. Fécamp abbey (Seine Maritime) also had tithes in Southwick, and notwithstanding a widespread exchange with St. Florent's c. 1086⁸¹ retained a tithe portion there in 1207⁸² and the 1280s,⁸³ valued at £1 a year in 1291.⁸⁴ Fécamp's tithes were held by Syon abbey in the late 15th century,⁸⁵ but have not been traced later.

In 1232 Sele priory agreed that it should pay the rector of Southwick a pension of £2 a year by reason of the tithes which it collected in the parish. They were assessed at 13 marks a year in 1255 but only 5 marks in 1291.⁸⁶ With other property of the priory they passed to Magdalen College, Oxford, which farmed them at £5 a year in 1535, besides 10s. for a tithe portion in Hazelholt. The college

⁶⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930, 1938).

⁶¹ *S.A.C.* lxiii. 96; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867); G. A. Walpoole, *New Brit. Traveller* (1784), 51; *Lond. Gaz.* 7 May 1872, p. 2200.

⁶² Arundel Cast. MS. M 279.

⁶³ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 40, 157, 193, 198.

⁶⁴ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 161-2.

⁶⁵ *Southwick U.D. Official Guide, 1899-1974*, 10.

⁶⁶ *Poor Law Abstract, 1804*, 516-17; *Poor Rate Returns, 1816-21*, 174; 1822-4, 212.

⁶⁷ *Poor Law Com. 1st Rep.* H.C. 500, p. 234 (1835), xxxv.

⁶⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905, 1930); *Census*, 1931.

⁶⁹ *W.S.R.O., Par. 118/54/7*, pp. 212-13.

⁷⁰ *Southwick U.D. Official Guide, 1899-1974*, 12.

⁷¹ *W.S.R.O., Par. 118/54/7*.

⁷² *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447 and n.

⁷³ *Salter, Oxf. Charters*, no. 1, where the supposition that the priest was of Washington seems unfounded.

⁷⁴ *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), p. 184.

⁷⁵ B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, ff. 265v.-266; *Cur. Reg. R.* iv. 4; *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 25. The last two sources, which name Southwick ch. as Kingston, and the name of the first witness to John's charter in MS. Nero E. vi establish the dates; the bp. of Ely who witnessed Simon's grant to the Templars was Geof. Ridell, not Geof. de Burgo as supposed in *S.A.C.* ix. 235 and elsewhere.

⁷⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39347, f. 18.

⁷⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, 63.

⁷⁸ *Reg. Rob. Rede*, ii (S.R.S. xi), 288-9, 296-7.

⁷⁹ e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1572-5, p. 333; *Topographer*, iv (1791), 232; *Crockford* (1973-4), 1224.

⁸⁰ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁸¹ *Sele Chartulary*, p. xviii.

⁸² *Letters of Innocent III*, ed. Cheney, p. 256.

⁸³ E 315/40 no. 252; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 53.

⁸⁴ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 142.

⁸⁵ S.C. 6/1101/20.

⁸⁶ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 31-2, 60, 98; cf. *Tax. Eccl.* 141.

continued to pay £2 a year to the rector, and owned a barn called Monkenbarn, presumably for the storage of the tithes.⁸⁷ The estate was excepted from an Act of 1576 which required colleges to collect rents in kind.⁸⁸ In 1842 the college owned the tithes of grain from the eastern part of the parish, amounting to nearly half the total acreage, and was awarded a rent-charge of £107, rather more than half of that awarded to the rector.⁸⁹

The rector's income was assessed at £10 a year in 1291⁹⁰ and at £9 13s. 9½d. clear in 1535.⁹¹ For the years 1829–31 it was said to average £207, gross and net;⁹² the statement c. 1890 that it was only £100 net appears to be unreliable.⁹³ The rector enjoyed all tithes except those belonging to Magdalen College and, in early times, Fécamp or Syon abbey. The tithes of the intermixed lands between Southwick and Kingston, where in the early 17th century each parcel of land tithed either to Southwick or to Kingston, were disputed in the 1720s, after the two rectories had been held by the same incumbent and leased together, and were later apportioned three-quarters to Southwick. When the tithes were commuted in 1842 the rector of Southwick received a rent-charge of £179. The glebe then amounted to only 10½ a.,⁹⁴ whereas it had been 30 a. in 1341⁹⁵ and 31 a. in 1636;⁹⁶ it was further reduced to 7 a. before 1887.⁹⁷ The rectory house was mentioned in 1574⁹⁸ and, as badly neglected, in 1677.⁹⁹ It was let as barracks c. 1800, described as unfit for residence in 1832,¹ and replaced by a new building in the 1840s.

The earliest recorded rector of Southwick was Alexander of Swerford, the king's clerk and friend of Matthew Paris,² who in 1232 as archdeacon of Shrewsbury and rector made the agreement with Sele priory about tithes. He was presumably non-resident, the cure being served by a chaplain.³ His successors included John Kempe, rector 1407–17, later archbishop of Canterbury.⁴ In 1419 the parish had a chantry with an income of more than 7 marks a year, served by a chaplain,⁵ and a chapel of St. Mary was recorded in 1497,⁶ but by the mid 16th

century there was an endowment of only 6s. 3d., providing an obit and a small charitable dole.⁷ John Pell, often described as rector of Southwick but in fact probably curate,⁸ was the father of John Pell the mathematician, who was born there in 1611, of Mrs. Bathsua Makin, tutor to Charles I's daughters,⁹ and of the American settler Thomas Pell. From 1673 to 1700 two successive rectors held both Southwick and Kingston;¹⁰ at Southwick John Gray was rector 1700–51, also serving Old Shoreham and, for a time, New Shoreham.¹¹ John Buckner, later bishop of Chichester, was rector 1766–74 but seems not to have been resident.¹² The rector c. 1800 lived at a distance,¹³ and Edward Everard, rector from 1826, had a living in Hove; each served Southwick through a curate.¹⁴ By 1845 there was a resident rector,¹⁵ J. C. Young, 1844–58, son of the actor Charles M. Young (1777–1856), who was buried at Southwick.¹⁶ The congregations in 1851 numbered 50 in the morning and 65 in the afternoon.¹⁷ The hymn-writer Arthur T. Russell (1806–74) was rector for less than a year before his death.¹⁸

The parish church of *ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS*,¹⁹ built of flint with stone dressings, has a chancel, south chapel, aisled nave, and west tower with a broach spire and flanking vestries. The tower, which has arcaded openings to the two upper stages, has been said to be Saxon, but most of its fabric is of the 12th century or early 13th. It was built against the older west end of the former nave, which was probably of the 11th century.²⁰ In 1941 the tower was taken down after bomb damage, but it was faithfully rebuilt in 1949,²¹ and the flanking vestries were added. The short chancel contains 13th-century lancets. The chancel arch and nave were probably rebuilt in the 14th century, and a timber screen of that period survives. North of the chancel arch is what appears to be a transomed ambury.²²

A south chapel and south aisle to the nave had gone by the late 18th century²³ and presumably by 1607 when the south porch was already in place.²⁴

⁸⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 282–3.

⁸⁸ *Statutes of the Realm*, iv (1), p. 617.

⁸⁹ I.R. 29/35/291.

⁹⁰ *Tax. Eccl.* 135.

⁹¹ *Valor Eccl.* i. 333.

⁹² *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282–3.

⁹³ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1892), 159; most sources repeat the c. 1830 valuation, even after tithe commutation.

⁹⁴ I.R. 29/35/291; cf. S.C. 12/23/56 (listed as *temp.* Anne but deriving from a terrier of c. 1620; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/100–1); E 134/3 Geo. II East./2 and 21; E 134/4 Geo. II Trin. 2.

⁹⁵ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 390.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/139.

⁹⁷ *Glebe Lands Return*, H.C. 307, p. 31 (1887), lxiv.

⁹⁸ *Cal. Assize Rec. Suss. Eliz. I*, p. 425; cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1572–5, pp. 313, 512.

⁹⁹ *Chwdns. Presentments*, ii (S.R.S. 1), 58–9. The house mentioned in *S.A.C.* lv. 302 was not the rectory but was on the glebe E. of the Green: *S.A.C.* lxiii. 110.

¹ *Bray, Collections relating to H. Smith*, 91; *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282–3.

² Emden, *Biog. Reg. Univ. Oxf.* to 1500.

³ *Sele Chantry*, pp. 31–2, 36.

⁴ *Reg. Rob. Rede*, ii (S.R.S. xi), 296–7; *Reg. Chichele* (Cant. & York Soc.), iii. 461; Emden, *Biog. Reg. Univ. Oxf.* to 1500.

⁵ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 140.

⁶ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 155.

⁷ *Chantry Rec.* 40.

⁸ The statements that he was rector all seem to derive from Ant. Wood, who said that he was minister: *Athenae Oxon.* ed. Bliss, ii, Fasti, 461–2; Cornelius Tinley was rector 1608–42: *S.A.C.* lv. 269; lxiii. 107; *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 161–2; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 39347, ff. 22–3.

⁹ *D.N.B.*; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 218.

¹⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39338, f. 56; Venn, *Alum. Cantab.* to 1751, s.v. Dawson, Wm.

¹¹ *Topographer*, iv (1791), 232; cf. above.

¹² *S.A.C.* cxii. 15.

¹³ *Bray, Collections relating to H. Smith*, 91; cf. *S.C.M.* vi. 717.

¹⁴ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282–3; H.O. 67/7 no. 18.

¹⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845), 709; (1867), 2125.

¹⁶ *D.N.B.*; Foster, *Alum. Oxon.*

¹⁷ H.O. 129/86/1/8.

¹⁸ *D.N.B.*

¹⁹ The name has not been found before the 18th cent.; the suggestion that the ch. was called St. Margaret's in 1520 rests on an uncertain identification: *S.A.C.* xii. 258; lxiii. 97.

²⁰ *Ibid.* lxxxviii. 171 n.

²¹ Cf. Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 334–5; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 367–8 makes the tower 11th- and 12th-cent.

²² There was formerly a similar recess on the S. side: B.L. Add. MS. 39365, f. 1v.

²³ *Bray, Collections relating to H. Smith*, 91; *S.A.C.* lxiii, facing p. 87; *Gent. Mag.* lxxiv (2), 424 bis (apparently mistaking N. and S.); civ (2), 160.

²⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39368, f. 1274.

The nave was rebuilt with narrow lean-to aisles in 1834.²⁵ There were further restorations in 1878 and 1888, and a new south chapel was added in 1893.²⁶ Among the monuments are several to members of the Hall and Norton families. There were three bells in 1724 and the late 18th century,²⁷ but only one, of 1735, from the early 19th.²⁸ The plate includes a chalice and paten of 1632. The registers begin in 1654 and are virtually complete.²⁹

An acre called Church field belonging to the churchwardens,³⁰ presumably the 1¼ a. whose rent they spent on wax in the earlier 16th century and the lamp acre for which they paid rent to the Crown in 1611,³¹ was sold in 1876 and the income from the invested proceeds was used for church purposes.³² The church had had 1 a. at 'Lurkings' and 1¼ a. in the easternmost down c. 1620.³³ A benefaction of 3 a. to repair the church, given by an unknown donor at an unknown date, was recorded in 1724.³⁴

For the hamlet of Fishersgate a district church was said in 1870 to have been recently built³⁵ but the statement seems to have taken intention for fact. A mission chapel was licensed in 1881 in the building which also served as the National school, and funds to pay a curate had been raised by 1893.³⁶ It was called St. Peter's, had seats for 230, and was assigned a district in 1931. A new church nearby in Gardner Road, called *ST. PETER'S AND ST. MARY'S*, a brick building in Romanesque style, was consecrated in 1938 to replace it. The vicarage was in the gift of the Crown and the bishop alternately.³⁷ North of Old Shoreham Road a mission room of the Church Army in Downsway was replaced in 1955 by a building which was used both as the church of All Souls, served from the parish church, and as a nursery school.³⁸

ROMAN CATHOLICISM. The ground floor of a house in Church Lane was used for worship for five years from 1950. The church of St. Theresa, of brick in a Romanesque style, was opened in Old Shoreham Road in 1955.³⁹

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. A dwelling house was registered for Methodist worship in 1807 and a meeting house in 1808. The Wesleyans registered a dwelling house in 1831,⁴⁰ the Baptists

one in 1830, the Congregationalists one in 1841,⁴¹ and unspecified groups registered houses in 1815, 1832, and 1839.⁴² None of those meetings is known to have survived in 1851.⁴³ The Wesleyans, however, opened a chapel in 1876 in Albion Street. In 1901 it was served from Brighton and had seating for 240. It was replaced in 1955 by a new church hall in Southwick Street, to which a church was added in 1965.⁴⁴ A Primitive Methodist mission hall in Lock Road was registered in 1879 and closed in 1906.⁴⁵ The Baptists are said to have used c. 1880 a converted hulk, standing or lying conveniently close to the harbour for immersion.⁴⁶ A Congregational church was built in Southview Road in 1904,⁴⁷ a small stuccoed building which remained in use in 1976. An assembly room by the Green, registered by Brethren in 1899, was replaced in 1921 by a mission hall in Lock Road, which had gone out of use by 1964;⁴⁸ it may have been the gospel hall mentioned in 1922 and 1930.⁴⁹ Undenominational worship was provided for in the hall of the Seamen's Institute (registered 1903, cancelled 1957), a mission hall in Cross Road (registered 1932), and a room in Watling Road registered in 1963.⁵⁰

In Fishersgate a Protestant chapel of unspecified denomination was registered in 1856 but had gone out of use by 1876. Perhaps it was a forerunner of the Particular Baptist chapel which was registered in 1868, stood opposite the east end of Chapel Road, and went out of use c. 1890.⁵¹ On the north side of Chapel Road a non-sectarian iron mission hall, which later became Congregational, was registered in 1879 and was apparently moved to a site 200 yards further west, beyond West Road, c. 1910. It remained as a chapel in 1938,⁵² but by 1947 the site had become that of the Fishersgate Hall.⁵³ Another iron mission hall, in St. Aubyn's Road, was registered in 1909 and again, as the Emmanuel Evangelical Free Church, in 1932;⁵⁴ it survived, as the Fishersgate Mission, in 1976.

EDUCATION. In 1818 there were two dame schools teaching 35 children, and another 20 children were sent by subscription to the New Shoreham National school; a Sunday school had recently been discontinued.⁵⁵ The two dame schools, with 52 children, survived in 1833.⁵⁶ A Church school, for which a site was acquired in 1843,⁵⁷ received a

²⁵ Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849); Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Eng. Architects*, 227.

²⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887); *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1889), 141; (1894), 147; *S.A.C.* lxiii. 99.

²⁷ *S.N.Q.* xv. 16; Bray, *Collections relating to H. Smith*, 91.

²⁸ *S.N.Q.* xvi. 59; *S.A.C.* xvi. 224.

²⁹ Cf. *S.A.C.* liv. 246; lv. 301-2; there are bp.'s transcripts from 1606: *S.N.Q.* x. 13.

³⁰ *I.R.* 29/35/291.

³¹ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 40, 193, 198.

³² *Char. Digest Suss.* H.C. 77, pp. 30-1 (1894), lxiii.

³³ *S.C.* 12/23/56 ff. 9v., 12.

³⁴ *S.A.C.* lxiii. 109.

³⁵ Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 174.

³⁶ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1884), 115; (1894), 156.

³⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905, 1930).

³⁸ Local inf. It was used for services in 1976 but not in 1978.

³⁹ G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 62864, 63575, 65064.

⁴⁰ G.R.O. Worship Returns, Lewes archdeac. nos. 263, 273, 542.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* nos. 539, 629.

⁴² *Ibid.* nos. 349, 552, 618.

⁴³ H.O. 129/86/1.

⁴⁴ G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 22657, 65171; *Returns of Accom. in Wesleyan Methodist Chapels, 1901*, 8; dates on bldg.

⁴⁵ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 24924; ex inf. the archivist, Worthing Circuit.

⁴⁶ *S.C.M.* xxviii. 552.

⁴⁷ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 40767.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* nos. 37480, 48236.

⁴⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922 and later edns.).

⁵⁰ G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 39758, 54071, 69335.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* nos. 7247, 18758; cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXV (1879 edn.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887).

⁵² G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 24405; cf. O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 11 (1912 edn.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922 and later edns.), giving 1880 as date of bldg.

⁵³ *Official Guide to Southwick* [1947], map.

⁵⁴ G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 43967, 53501.

⁵⁵ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 970.

⁵⁶ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 981.

⁵⁷ *S.A.C.* lv. 303.

building grant in 1844,⁵⁸ and by 1847, when it had separate schoolrooms and teachers' houses for boys and girls, it was united with the National Society.⁵⁹ In 1865 Southwick National school had an attendance of 95 in the day and 22 in the evening.⁶⁰ The school, standing at the SE. corner of the Green,⁶¹ was overcrowded in 1871, when there were 109 children in accommodation that was adequate for 78, and was supplemented by four private schools with accommodation for 57 and an attendance of 111.⁶² A school board for the parish was formed voluntarily in 1874,⁶³ and in 1876 it moved the former National school into new buildings also near the SE. corner of the Green, with three schoolrooms and three classrooms for an estimated attendance of 310.⁶⁴ In 1904 attendance was 414, in three departments,⁶⁵ and in 1938, immediately after reorganization for junior boys, junior girls, and infants, it was 450.⁶⁶ The school closed in 1960, the various departments being replaced by Southwick Manor Hall Junior (later Middle) school, opened in 1952, and Manor Hall Infant (later First) school, opened in 1963, both in Manor Hall Road, and Southwick Glebe County Junior (later Middle) school, opened in 1960 in the building formerly occupied by the Southwick and Shoreham Senior Girls school.⁶⁷

The last-named school, opened in 1934 in Church

Lane, with an attendance of 274 from Southwick, Kingston, and Shoreham, was replaced in 1959 by King's Manor Girls school in Kingston. The older boys attended the parallel boys' school in Kingston from 1937.⁶⁸

Fishersgate National school in Laylands Road was opened in a new building with a certificated teacher in 1881 in response to a decision by the Education Department. In or before 1887 the Southwick school board took over the school,⁶⁹ which became an infant school, with an attendance of 82 in 1893⁷⁰ and 99 in 1938. In 1936 the school moved to new buildings in Gardner Road near by, where as Fishersgate County First school it continued in 1976.⁷¹

Southwick had at least 1 private school in 1887, 4 in 1905 and 1922, and 2 in 1938.⁷² One of those schools may have been or become the Froebel school for boys and girls which was in Roman Crescent in the 1950s.⁷³ It had moved or closed by 1976.

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. Apart from a yearly payment of 2s. from the income of the Southwick chantry in the earlier 16th century,⁷⁴ no endowed charity expressly for the poor of the parish is known.

⁵⁸ *Mins. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1849-50* [1215], p. ccxliv, H.C. (1850), xliii.

⁵⁹ *Church School Inquiry, 1846-7*, 14-15.

⁶⁰ *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1865-6* [3666], p. 590, H.C. (1866), xxvii.

⁶¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXV (1879 edn.).

⁶² *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 396-7 (1871), lv.

⁶³ *List of Sch. Boards, 1881* [C. 2873], p. 248, H.C. (1881), lxxii.

⁶⁴ Ed. 7/123; cf. O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LXV. 10 (1898 edn.).

⁶⁵ *Public Elem. Schs. 1906* [Cd. 3182], pp. 640-1, H.C.

(1906), lxxxvi.

⁶⁶ *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1938* (H.M.S.O.), 403.

⁶⁷ *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1968], 71; ex inf. W. Suss. C.C.

⁶⁸ *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1938* (H.M.S.O.), 403; *Shoreham-by-Sea: Official Guide* [1958], 33.

⁶⁹ Ed. 7/123.

⁷⁰ *Return of Schs. 1893* [C. 7529], p. 610, H.C. (1894), lxv.

⁷¹ *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1938* (H.M.S.O.), 403; ex inf. W. Suss. C.C.

⁷² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887 and later edns.).

⁷³ *Schs. of W. Suss.* (W.Suss.C.C., 3rd, 4th edns.).

⁷⁴ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 40.

PATCHING HUNDRED

IN 1086 Patching was listed under Rieberge (later Poling) hundred.¹ It was presumably removed with West Tarring to Loxfield hundred (in Pevensey rape) by the archbishops of Canterbury in the early 13th century, since it was listed as part of that in 1296 and 1327.² It presumably formed part of Tarring bailiwick in 1368.³ In 1524 it was part of the archbishop's liberty in Bramber rape,⁴ but by 1572 it had become a separate hundred,⁵ as it remained thereafter.⁶ The hundred was co-extensive with Patching manor,⁷ and its courts and officers are described under Patching parish below.

¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 389.

² *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 38, 200.

³ See Tarring hund.

⁴ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 80.

⁵ E 179/190/283.

⁶ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 135; *Census*, 1801.

⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. M 267, *passim*.

PATCHING

THE PARISH of Patching,¹ a former archiepiscopal peculiar, lies on the south slope of the South Downs. Though 5 miles north-west of Worthing it has remained rural in character. It is relatively long and narrow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north to south, but never more than 1 mile wide. The ancient parish contained 1,767 a., to which 324 a., formerly a detached part of Clapham and including the site of Michelgrove house, were added in 1933;² that added part is treated with Clapham.

The parish lies on chalk, which is overlaid in the south by Eocene clay deposits, and by an area of clay-with-flints north of the church.³ It consists of rolling country rising gradually from between 80 and 160 ft. in the south to the crest of the Downs in the north just over 600 ft. high. Its northern part is dissected by a number of dry valleys which combine to form the valley that separates Patching and Clapham villages. At the southern end of this valley lies Patching pond, of c. $5\frac{1}{2}$ a., which feeds a tributary of the Arun, and abounds in fish.⁴ In 1593 it was said to have always belonged to Michelgrove house and to be the source of its water-supply.⁵ The chalk downland in the northern part of Patching, as in neighbouring parishes, contains a number of prehistoric sites, including a flint-mine and two farms.⁶ In 1927 a pumping station was set up in the parish by Worthing corporation; five years later a reservoir connected with it was constructed by the Worthing rural district council on Patching Hill.⁷

The parish is well wooded, about a seventh of its area being woodland in 1974. There was woodland for 4 swine in 1086,⁸ and in 1341 the tithe of underwood was valued at 3s. 4d.⁹ The amount of woodland in the parish has apparently increased since then. Patching copse already existed in 1586, when it comprised c. 8 a.;¹⁰ in 1847 it was nearly 20 a. in extent.¹¹ Jewshead wood comprised c. $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in 1594,¹² and Great and Little Jewshead coppices in the 18th century were only 8 a. in extent,¹³ but by 1801 they had become one larger wood of c. 20 a.¹⁴ Barnstake and Surgeon's fields, wooded by 1814,¹⁵ had been described as fields and pasture in 1650.¹⁶ In 1847 the distribution of woodland was much as in 1974.¹⁷

The parish is crossed at its southern end by the Chichester-Brighton road, which existed in Roman times.¹⁸ There was also formerly a more northerly east-west route, following the drier land of the chalk. In 1724 the northern road was shown as the main Chichester-Lewes road,¹⁹ and in 1780 it was still considered to be as important as the more southerly route.²⁰ The northern route was used until the 20th century for driving sheep to Findon fair.²¹ The road leading north from the Chichester-Brighton road to Storrington, known as Longfurlong Lane,²² forms almost the entire eastern boundary of the parish, and is presumably therefore ancient. Its southern part was a turnpike from 1823 to 1878.²³

The village of Patching, which from its name apparently belongs to an early phase of Saxon colonization, consists of a single street in the south part of the parish, with another road, called Deadmans Lane in 1801,²⁴ leading east from it to Clapham. At its north end the main street branches in two, the left fork leading to the church, the right one to Patching Hill and formerly to Michelgrove house in Clapham and to Storrington.²⁵ The buildings of the village include several timber-framed houses of the 17th century, some cased in brick. In the angle between the street and Deadmans Lane lay Dulany House, a Gothic villa of c. 1830,²⁶ which was destroyed by fire in 1945.²⁷ The former stables, with a square turret, was being used in 1974 as a garage. Further south is France hamlet, which includes an 18th-century farm-house cased in brick, and some late-19th-century cottages. The modern name may be an allusion to its separateness from the village. In the 19th and earlier 20th centuries a number of houses were built along the Chichester-Brighton road,²⁸ and in the mid 20th new houses were built in the village itself. The Worthing rural district council built a number of council houses in the 1920s and 1930s.²⁹

Two outlying settlements apparently represent secondary colonization. Northdown farm in the far north part, mentioned in 1585,³⁰ was presumably the successor to the demesne lands of the manor at

¹ This article was written in 1974 and revised in 1978.

² *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii); cf. map, above, p. 12.

³ Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheet 317 (1957 edn.).

⁴ Cf. Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 220.

⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39490, f. 164.

⁶ *S.A.C.* lxx. 69 sqq.; xci. 69 sqq.; xcix. 78 sqq.

⁷ *Worthing Surv.* 192-3; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1934).

⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 389.

⁹ *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 374-5.

¹⁰ E 310/25/143/7.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 96.

¹² E 310/25/144/42.

¹³ Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/24.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* LM 26.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1980.

¹⁶ E 308/33/16; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/8/16.

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., TD/W 96.

¹⁸ Margary, *Rom. Rds. in Brit.* (1973), 76.

¹⁹ R. Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); *S.A.C.* cix. 21.

²⁰ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83).

²¹ Ex inf. Mr. K. C. Leslie.

²² O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIII. NE. (1879 edn.).

²³ Worthing Rd. Amendment Act, 4 Geo. IV, c. 27 (Local and Personal); Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1874, 37-8 Vic. c. 95.

²⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. LM 26.

²⁵ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 62; W.S.R.O., QR/W 635, f. 36.

²⁶ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii, facing p. 219; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 58; see above, pl. facing p. 49. For the date see Arundel Cast. MS. D 1886.

²⁷ *Worthing Herald*, 27 Sept. 1945.

²⁸ Greenwood, *Suss. Map* (1825); W.S.R.O., TD/W 96.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., MP 158, f. 14.

³⁰ *S.A.C.* lv. 297.

'Bynorthchedon' in Patching, mentioned in 1398.³¹ The western part of the parish, formerly called Selden, was once a distinct settlement with its own common field which survived longer than the common fields of Patching itself. In the Middle Ages Selden was part of Ecclesden manor in Angmering, being then called Selkeden or Sylkeden.³² At that date it evidently straddled the boundary between the two parishes, for there were fields called Selden Furze fields and Selden Nine Acres in Angmering in the early 19th century.³³ Later the settlement declined and became a single farm. The surviving buildings of the former hamlet are chiefly of the 19th century; other buildings, including at least one 17th-century house, were destroyed in the 1960s or 1970s.³⁴ Myrtle Grove is certainly a secondary settlement, dating from 1814, when Michelgrove Farm, formerly attached to Michelgrove House in Clapham, was rebuilt on a new site (see below). The new farm originally had the same name as its predecessor,³⁵ but it was afterwards corrupted to its present form.

There was an inn in the parish, called Patching Pond House, by 1765; it had received its modern name, the Horse and Groom, by 1847.³⁶

In 1086 there were 22 *villani* and 21 *bordars* in Patching.³⁷ In 1378 at least 53 men were assessed for the poll tax, of whom 32 were married and 2 were assessed at the craftsman's rate.³⁸ In the 16th and 17th centuries the population of the parish seems to have fallen. In 1524 14 inhabitants were assessed to the subsidy on goods and 7 on their annual wages as day-labourers.³⁹ Only 42 men signed the protestation of 1642,⁴⁰ and in 1676 there were 70 adult inhabitants.⁴¹ In 1703 the parishioners were described as 'small in number, not exceeding 25 houses and cottages', and including not more than 5 farmers of substance.⁴² In 1801 the population was 192. After some fluctuation in the early 19th century, it stood at c. 270 from 1851 to 1891, falling to 248 in 1901. Between 1921 and 1951 it rose from 231 to 277, but afterwards fell to 218 in 1971.⁴³

After the purchase of the Michelgrove estate by the duke of Norfolk in 1828 Patching ceased to have a resident landlord, but the successive lessees of Dulany House filled the role of squire. Sir Richard Hunter, the duke's physician,⁴⁴ who married Rebecca Ann Dulany,⁴⁵ had it until his death in 1848,⁴⁶ and was succeeded by Sir John Kirkland, a relation,⁴⁷ G. C. Joad, and his widow who died in 1916.⁴⁸

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries there

was a race-ground on the downs east of Northdown Farmhouse.⁴⁹ The Sussex custom of Guy Fawkes celebrations was observed in the 19th century;⁵⁰ a Clapham and Patching bonfire club was formed in 1952,⁵¹ and still existed in 1974. At the end of the 19th century village holidays called pond days were celebrated at Patching pond, where duck races were held.⁵²

MANOR AND OTHER ESTATES. In the 10th century *PATCHING* was held of King Edgar by Wulfric; it was taken from him for an unnamed offence, and was restored to him by the king in 960, to be held in complete freedom during his life with liberty to devise it to any one.⁵³ At some date Patching came into the possession of the prior and monks of Christ Church cathedral, Canterbury. A charter dated 947 by which Wulfric grants it to them is probably spurious,⁵⁴ but the grant was confirmed by Ethelred II in 1006, and again by Edward the Confessor, apparently soon after his accession.⁵⁵ The archbishop of Canterbury also had some interest in Patching, and during the Middle Ages the distinction between his interest and that of the priory seems sometimes to have been unclear. Thus for instance it was stated in 1086 that the archbishop held Patching, but that it had always been appropriated to the clothing of the monks.⁵⁶ At about the same time Archbishop Lanfranc fixed at £23 the rent payable to them, at times not specified, from Patching and Wootton (in East Chiltington, Lewes rape).⁵⁷ About 1153 Archbishop Theobald ordered the men of Patching and Wootton 'both French and English' to recognize the sole jurisdiction of the monks.⁵⁸ The priory continued to hold the manor in chief until 1541, when it was granted by the Crown in free alms, with other possessions of the priory, to the dean and chapter of the cathedral.⁵⁹ An annual fee-farm rent of £20 continued to be paid to them by the Shelley family and their successors as tenants until 1859, when it was made over to the Ecclesiastical (later the Church) Commissioners.⁶⁰ It was redeemed by the duke of Norfolk in 1970.⁶¹

In the earlier 12th century William of Malling held Patching of Christ Church priory for many years at fee farm; he was almost certainly the descendant of Godfrey of Malling, 'the greatest of the knightly farmers of Canterbury' in the later 11th century, who may therefore have held Patching too.⁶² William was twice disseised for failure to pay his rent, but in 1144 the prior and monks agreed

³¹ *Glynde Place Archives*, ed. R. Dell, 125.

³² *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 166. The derivation of the name, 'Seolca's valley', suits the topography.

³³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1980; *ibid.* TD W 3.

³⁴ W.R.L., photo. coll.; ex inf. Mrs. B. M. Cooper, Selden.

³⁵ e.g. Greenwood, *Suss. Map* (1825); W.S.R.O., TD/W 96; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855); date on bldg.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13815; TD/W 96.

³⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 389.

³⁸ E 179/189/42; the foot of the return is missing.

³⁹ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 80-1.

⁴⁰ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 135-6.

⁴¹ *S.A.C.* xlv. 143.

⁴² W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/4/7 (report on ch. fabric).

⁴³ *Census, 1801-1971*.

⁴⁴ Shaw, *Knights of Eng.* ii. 326.

⁴⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. D 1888.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* D 1895.

⁴⁷ E. L. H. Tew, *Old Times and Friends* (1908), 15.

⁴⁸ Mon. in ch.

⁴⁹ Arundel Cast. MSS. PM 85; LM 26; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 460.

⁵⁰ Tew, *Old Times*, 22.

⁵¹ W.S.R.O., MP 158, f. 18.

⁵² *Ibid.* f. 2.

⁵³ *Cart. Sax.* ed. Birch, iii, pp. 274-5.

⁵⁴ *S.A.C.* lxxxviii. 70-1.

⁵⁵ Sawyer, *A.-S. Charters*, p. 279; Robertson, *A.-S. Charters*, 180-3, 427.

⁵⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 389.

⁵⁷ *S.N.Q.* iv. 240.

⁵⁸ A. Saltman, *Theobald, Abp. of Cant.* 272-3.

⁵⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 425.

⁶⁰ Cant. Cath. Libr., 'Receivers' Accts. and Receivers' Bks.

⁶¹ Ex inf. the Records Officer, Ch. Commrs.

⁶² F. R. H. Du Boulay, *Lordship of Cant.* 99-100.

to restore the manor to him at an annual farm of £20.⁶³ Eleven years later his son Godfrey claimed the right to hold both Patching and Wootton at fee farm, but his claim was disputed by the monks, and in the end he received Patching alone for life, at an annual farm of £18.⁶⁴ In the late 12th century Patching was held by Denise, wife of Richard Waleys, who may have been a daughter or sister of Godfrey.⁶⁵ Her second husband Ralph de Arderne received a grant of Patching together with Glynde, West Tarring, and other places, this time from the archbishop, Hubert Walter. The grant was contested by Denise's son, Godfrey Waleys, and in 1210 it was agreed that Ralph should hold Patching for life with reversion to Godfrey and his heirs.⁶⁶ Patching manor descended in the Waleys family with Glynde and West Tarring until 1276, when West Tarring was resumed by the archbishop.⁶⁷ Meanwhile after another dispute the fee-farm rent was fixed in 1241 at £20.⁶⁸ Thereafter the manor descended with Glynde until the mid 15th century.⁶⁹

On the death of John Waleys in 1418 the wardship of his son John, a minor, fell to the archbishop.⁷⁰ On the son's death, while still a minor, the Waleys estates passed to his cousin William Waleys, an idiot from birth. The four sisters of John Waleys the younger together with their husbands successfully disputed his title, and in 1436 the family estates were partitioned, Patching going to Agnes Burgh and her husband John. William Waleys's claim to the lands was successfully reasserted in 1446, but because of his congenital idiocy they returned to the hands of the king, who granted the keeping of them in 1446 to Sir John Fortescue the judge and in 1451 to seven others. In the early 1450s an agreement was reached by which the estates were divided between William Waleys and the four sisters and their husbands, and in 1457–8 Patching was settled on the latter and their descendants.⁷¹

Elizabeth, daughter of John Michelgrove, had 2 messuages, 40 a. of land, and 10 a. of pasture in Patching c. 1475 when she married John Shelley.⁷² In 1510 one moiety of Patching manor was held to the use of John Shelley and his heirs, while John Lee of Fittleworth, the son or grandson of one of the beneficiaries of the settlement of 1457–8, was seised of the other, and had leased it to William Cooke for 21 years.⁷³ In 1535 Sir William Shelley, son of John Shelley, was liable for the farm of Patching at £20 a year;⁷⁴ and in 1541 Richard Lee

son of John quitclaimed the whole manor to him and his heirs.⁷⁵ Thereafter the manor, including the greater part of Patching parish, descended with the other estates of the Shelleys of Michelgrove in Clapham, passing to the Walker family in 1801, and to the dukes of Norfolk in 1828.

Patching Farm, the former manor-house, was a timber-framed building, mostly refaced, and with 19th-century additions. It was destroyed after the Second World War.⁷⁶

Much of the west of the parish, part of Ecclesden manor in Angmering, which belonged in the Middle Ages to Fécamp abbey and later to Syon abbey (Mdx.).⁷⁷ The lands concerned included the area known as Selden.⁷⁸ In 1540 Ecclesden manor was granted to John Palmer of Angmering, together with its appurtenances in Patching⁷⁹ but excluding lands later called Barnstake and Surgeon's fields (for which see below). The Palmer lands in Patching were partly or wholly dispersed in the early 17th century. In 1605 Sir Thomas Palmer, the son of John Palmer, granted lands in Patching to Sir John Caryll, who died seised of lands there and in Ecclesden in 1613.⁸⁰ In 1608 he also granted away lands in Selden which had formerly been part of the demesne lands of Ecclesden manor, and of which 10½ a. were successfully claimed in 1850 to be tithe-free as former monastic land.⁸¹ Palmer's son, another Sir Thomas, sold a messuage and 40 a. in Selden to Robert and Sibyl Grinyer,⁸² presumably including the lands in Selden common field held by their son William Grinyer in 1633 and 1635.⁸³ The estate later belonged to members of the Drewett family, which had been prominent in the parish since the early 16th century,⁸⁴ and was held at the end of the 18th century by William Drewett, together with 10 a. in Selden called Springes, which had also been part of Ecclesden manor.⁸⁵ In 1800 Drewett sold his lands, including some that were in Selden common field in 1773,⁸⁶ to James Penfold,⁸⁷ who in 1813 sold them to Richard Watt Walker of Michelgrove.⁸⁸

The lands later called Barnstake and Surgeon's fields⁸⁹ were granted separately from the rest of Ecclesden manor in 1540 to Anne Cobham for life, with remainder to Edward Shelley of Findon, brother of Sir William Shelley of Michelgrove.⁹⁰ Edward was seised of the lands at his death in 1554,⁹¹ and in 1583 they were conveyed by his son or grandson Henry Shelley to Thomas and Anne Bishop.⁹² They were still in the Bishop family in

⁶³ Cant. Cath. Libr., Reg. B, ff. 338–9.

⁶⁴ Saltman, *Theobald*, 535–6.

⁶⁵ Du Boulay, *Lordship*, 371.

⁶⁶ *Cur. Reg. R.* vi. 11–12.

⁶⁷ See West Tarring, *Manors*.

⁶⁸ Cant. Cath. Libr., *Chartae Antiquae*, f. 52.

⁶⁹ *Glynde Place Archives*, pp. xi–xiv.

⁷⁰ Du Boulay, *Lordship*, 372–3.

⁷¹ *Glynde Place Archives*, pp. xii–xiv; *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxiii), 269.

⁷² C 142/46 no. 15.

⁷³ S.R.S. xvi. 45–6; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (1), 343.

⁷⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 13.

⁷⁵ *Suss. Fines, 1509–1833*, ii (S.R.S. xx), 341.

⁷⁶ W.R.L., photo. coll.; ex inf. Mrs. B. M. Cooper, Selden.

⁷⁷ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 141.

⁷⁸ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.) i. 166 and refs. there.

⁷⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 140.

⁸⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 5688, f. 57; *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.*

(S.R.S. xxxiii), 70.

⁸¹ I.R. 18/10430; W.S.R.O., TD/W 96.

⁸² C 3/363/34.

⁸³ W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/8/15, 16.

⁸⁴ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524–5* (S.R.S. lvi), 80–1.

⁸⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. D 2069–70.

⁸⁶ Ibid. H 1/24.

⁸⁷ Ibid. D 2073.

⁸⁸ Ibid. D 2082.

⁸⁹ O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 00 (1959 edn.). The reference to Barnstake in 1340 cited in *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 249 has not been traced. Surgeon's fields were known as Sir John's lands in 1540, possibly with reference to Sir John Cornwall (d. 1443) who held lands in Suss. which belonged successively to Fécamp and Syon abbeys: *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* xxxvii, 104.

⁹⁰ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 347; Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, 62–3.

⁹¹ *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), 14.

⁹² *Glynde Place Archives*, 223; Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, 66.

1633,⁹³ and remained with that family until the 19th century.⁹⁴ Sir Cecil Bishop (cr. Lord Zouche in 1815) was succeeded in 1828 by his daughter Katherine Annabella, whose husband Vice-Admiral Sir George Richard Brooke-Pechell, Bt.⁹⁵ held the lands in 1847, when they consisted of 113 a., all woods.⁹⁶ After Lady Pechell's death in 1871, they passed to their elder daughter, Henrietta Katherine, wife of Sir Percy Burrell, Bt.⁹⁷

Pynham priory had lands in Patching,⁹⁸ which in 1607 were granted to Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague. At some time in the 18th century a later Lord Montague owned Selden Downs (19 a.) and Stonylands (16 a.), which lay west of Barnstake and Surgeon's fields.⁹⁹

Almost all of the lands described in the west part of the parish joined the Norfolk estate during the 19th century. By 1807 the duke had Selden Downs and Stonylands.¹ After the purchase of the Michelgrove estate in 1828 the dukes of Norfolk began to acquire the land separating the ducal estates in Angmering and Patching. Some lands in the SW. corner of the parish had already joined the Michelgrove estate (see above). By 1839 most of that part of the parish belonged to the Norfolk estate.² Barnstake and Surgeon's fields, however, were only acquired in 1874, by exchange with Lady Burrell.³ In 1974 the duke of Norfolk owned almost the whole of the parish.

ECONOMIC HISTORY. In 1086 Patching was assessed at 3 hides and 3½ virgates, having been assessed at 12 hides in 1066. There was land for 9 plough-teams; 8 were in use, including two on the demesne. The manor was assessed at £15 and had been worth £12 in 1066; in between there had been an attempt to exact £20.⁴ In the Middle Ages, arable farming predominated; in 1341 the ninth of corn was worth nine times that of fleeces. Nevertheless, there are estimated to have been 1,000–2,000 sheep at that date. Crops grown at the same period included flax and hemp.⁵

The arrangement of the former open fields is suggested by the distribution of the glebe lands. In the early 17th century a close of c. 3 a. lay in the north field or Longfurlong, which had been at least partly inclosed⁶ and occupied the area NE. of the village.⁷ A similar parcel of glebe in the SE. corner of the parish, probably the close called the Compass garden in the early 17th century, may indicate the position of the south field. The small closes in that

part of the parish in 1773, many of them less than 5 a. and most less than 10 a. in area,⁸ suggest early inclosure. The closes there were enlarged in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.⁹ In the north part of the parish the closes belonging to Michelgrove and Northdown farms in 1773 were large and regular and appear to have been laid out thus.¹⁰

The area called Selden in the west part of the parish had its own open field in the 1630s; but there again inclosure had begun, for in 1635 the acre of glebe which it contained was bounded on one side by a close of 4 a.¹¹ By 1773 only two owners held land in Selden common field, the lord of the manor and William Drewett.¹² After Drewett's sale of lands to James Penfold in 1800, the three held roughly equal shares, each comprising between 6 and 9 separate parcels of between ½ a. and 4 a., some bounded by hedges.¹³ By 1814 the common field had been systematically divided into closes of between 5 and 10 a.,¹⁴ and by 1839 most of the lands in the west part of the parish had joined the Michelgrove estate and had been amalgamated into larger fields.¹⁵ Two of them in 1847 were called First common field and Cherry common field.¹⁶

The manorial waste at Patching pond was mentioned in 1669, and in the same year a suitor at the manorial court was presented for digging clay on the common without licence,¹⁷ presumably on the clay outcrop nearby. In 1761 there was common pasture for the tenants of Patching manor on Patching hill.¹⁸

Between 1651 and 1772 numerous copyholds and customary freeholds were held of Patching manor.¹⁹ Generally they consisted of about 5 a. or less, but some were of 20 or 40 a.²⁰ Rents were usually owed by copyholders, and sometimes by customary freeholders,²¹ and fines or heriots normally by both, either in money or in kind. Copyhold estates were often held for three lives. Some holdings lay outside Patching parish, in Poling, Billingshurst, Slinfold, and West Chiltington.²² Manorial jurisdiction had lapsed by 1772, when a list of copyhold tenancies was abstracted from the court book in an attempt to discover the identity, rights, and services of the then tenants.²³

The greater part of the parish, however, was leased in the period as large farms. Patching and Northdown farms were recorded from 1585.²⁴ In 1773 Patching farm consisted of 668 a., and Northdown farm of 368 a. In addition, rather more than half the area of Michelgrove farm (c. 470 a.) lay in Patching.²⁵ All three farms were held on leases of

⁹³ W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/8/15.

⁹⁴ Ibid. Add. MS. 1980; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 70.

⁹⁵ Burke, *Peerage* (1935), 2561.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., TD/W 96.

⁹⁷ Burke, *Peerage* (1935), 423, 2561.

⁹⁸ *Suss. Fines, 1509–1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 87; see also Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (1), 260.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Cowdray MSS. 20; 1751 no. 2.

¹ *Deps. of Gameprs.* (S.R.S. li), 85.

² Arundel Cast. MS. H 2/21 no. 26.

³ W.S.R.O., Castle Goring MSS. (uncat.), deed of exchange.

⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 389.

⁵ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 374–5; *S.A.C.* lxxv, 131.

⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/8/14–16.

⁷ Cf. Arundel Cast. MSS. H 1/24; LM 26. The name Longfurlong survived in the 20th cent.: O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIII. NE. (1879 edn.); *ibid.* 1/25,000, TQ 00 (1959 edn.).

⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/24.

⁹ Ibid. LM 26; H 2/21 no. 26.

¹⁰ Ibid. PM 85, 86.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/8/15, 16.

¹² Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/24; cf. *ibid.* D 2070.

¹³ Ibid. LM 26.

¹⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1980.

¹⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. H 2/21 no. 26.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., TD/W 96.

¹⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. M 267, ff. 121, 125.

¹⁸ Ibid. MD 515, ff. 119, 122.

¹⁹ Ibid. M 267, 317.

²⁰ e.g. *ibid.* M 267, ff. 30, 49, 94.

²¹ e.g. *ibid.* ff. 82, 94.

²² e.g. *ibid.* ff. 13, 30, 195; cf. *Glynde Place Archives*, 124–5; *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), 2; E 179/258/14, 17.

²³ Arundel Cast. MS. M 267, ff. i–iii.

²⁴ *S.A.C.* lv, 297.

²⁵ Arundel Cast. MSS. H 1/24; PM 85, 86.

15 or 21 years like other farms on the Shelley estates.²⁶ Patching farm included the Shelley lands in Selden common field, together with a house called Selden Upperhouse.²⁷ Later a separate farm of 66 a., Selden farm, was formed.²⁸ In 1847 it consisted of 148 a., Patching farm having been reduced to 290 a. Myrtlegrove (formerly Michelgrove) and Northdown farms were then held together, with a combined acreage of 939 a.,²⁹ the buildings of Northdown farm being destroyed after 1909.³⁰ Selden farm still comprised over 150 a. between 1918 and 1938.³¹ Both farms were afterwards enlarged. In 1974 Selden farm had 420 a.,³² and Myrtlegrove farm 1,400 a.³³

In the late 18th century Patching contained c. 515 a. of arable, c. 235 a. of meadow and lowland pasture, and c. 780 a. of sheepwalk.³⁴ The proportion of land given over to sheep-farming had thus presumably increased greatly since medieval times. There were 1,050 sheep in the parish in 1803.³⁵ Later the area of sheepwalk was reduced. Some land had been ploughed up by 1801,³⁶ and the sheepwalks of Michelgrove farm were reduced when Myrtlegrove farm was built on them. In 1847 there were 617 a. of arable, 376 a. of meadow and lowland pasture, and only 448 a. of down and sheepwalk.³⁷ The northern part of the parish, however, already had c. 115 a. of arable in 1773; that amount was increased by only 24 a. during the next hundred years,³⁸ but later, especially during the Second World War,³⁹ much more land there was turned over to arable. In 1882 wheat, oats, and roots were described as the chief crops grown; in 1958 wheat, oats, turnips, mangolds, and all root crops.⁴⁰ There was a market-gardener in the parish in 1895.⁴¹ In the 20th century cattle replaced sheep, and in 1974 cereal-growing and dairy farming were the chief sorts of farming practised, with some cattle-raising.⁴² There were no sheep in the parish in 1975.⁴³ A poultry farmer was recorded in 1953.⁴⁴ A sheep dip at Patching pond was used for shearing sheep from much of the surrounding country until 1938.⁴⁵

A mill at Patching was mentioned in 1234, 1341, and 1631.⁴⁶ The first reference is presumably to a water-mill, the obvious site for which would be below Patching pond; and a place called Millhouse

was mentioned in 1680 as being near the common, which lay in that area.⁴⁷ There seems to have been a mill at Selden too, for a Mill Field Coppice was recorded there in 1801.⁴⁸

A blacksmith was recorded at Patching pond in 1669⁴⁹ and in 1765.⁵⁰ Another smithy, in the village itself, was mentioned in 1766,⁵¹ and survived in 1958.⁵² There was a wheelwright in the parish in the 1720s and in 1773.⁵³ In 1832 the landlord of the inn built a wheelwright's shop to the west;⁵⁴ the business continued until at least 1953.⁵⁵ Other occupations in the parish have been supplied by the abundant woodland: truffle-hunting c. 1790 and later,⁵⁶ charcoal-burning in 1818,⁵⁷ and the making of hurdles and fencing since the 19th century.⁵⁸ The one surviving firm in 1975 made wattles for use at Findon fair.⁵⁹ During the 20th century much of the woodland in the west part of the parish was leased to the Forestry Commission, and replanted with mixed hardwoods and softwoods.⁶⁰ There was a shopkeeper in the parish in 1798,⁶¹ and a shoemaker in the late 19th century.⁶² In 1953 there was still a general store,⁶³ but in 1974 there were no shops in the parish.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. In the 1640s the court leet for Patching had not been kept for many years, and the annual appointment of the constable and headborough (or tithingman) was made by quarter sessions.⁶⁴ The court concerned was described as the hundred court, but it is probable that the hundred and manor courts were identical, as they certainly were later. There are court rolls for Patching for the years 1651–1848.⁶⁵ A court baron and court leet were held, sometimes on the same day, and the court leet was described either as the hundred court or the manor court. The courts were held fairly regularly in the late 17th century, both courts annually to begin with, but thereafter progressively less frequently. The court baron dealt with tenancies, and the court leet with the appointment of officers, namely one or occasionally two constables and one or occasionally two headboroughs. Manorial jurisdiction had lapsed before 1772; thereafter, courts are known to have been held on only two occasions. The court presumably

²⁶ Ibid. MD 515, ff. 17, 119, 145.

²⁷ Ibid. f. 119.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., TD/W 96.

²⁸ Ibid. f. [215].

³⁰ O.S. Map 6", Suss. L. SE. (1913 edn.).

³¹ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1918–38 edns.).

³² Ex inf. Mrs. Cooper.

³³ Ex inf. Mr. B. A. Jenkin, Myrtlegrove Fm.

³⁴ Calculated from Arundel Cast. MSS. H 1/24; PM 85, 86.

³⁵ E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 2, f. [iv].

³⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. LM 26.

³⁷ W.S.R.O., TD/W 96.

³⁸ Arundel Cast. MSS. PM 85, 86; O.S. Map 6", Suss. L. SE. (1879 edn.).

³⁹ Ex inf. Mrs. Cooper.

⁴⁰ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1882); W.S.R.O., MP 158, p. 9.

⁴¹ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1895).

⁴² Ex inf. Mrs. Cooper and Mr. Jenkin.

⁴³ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

⁴⁴ Kelly's Dir. Worthing (1953).

⁴⁵ W.S.R.O., MP 158, f. 6; Worthing Herald, 17 Aug. 1973.

⁴⁶ Cur. Reg. R. xv. 326; Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.), 374–5; W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/4/7 (form of confession).

⁴⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. M 267, f. 173.

⁴⁸ Ibid. LM 26.

⁴⁹ Ibid. M. 267, f. 125.

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13815, f. 4.

⁵¹ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 515, f. 83.

⁵² Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1859 and later edns.); W.S.R.O., MP 158, f. 23.

⁵³ Suss. Apprentices (S.R.S. xxviii), 96, 110, 128; Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/24.

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O. Add. MS. 13815, f. 17; cf. ibid. TD/W 96.

⁵⁵ Kelly's Dir. Worthing (1953).

⁵⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, Hist. W. Suss. ii (2), 73; S.C.M. v. 236.

⁵⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 50/1/2 1, f. 5.

⁵⁸ Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1887 and later edns.); W.S.R.O., Par. 148/1/3/2; MP 158, ff. 6–7, 20, 23.

⁵⁹ Ex inf. Mr. G. V. Kinnard, Patching.

⁶⁰ Ex inf. the District Officer, Forestry Com., Suss. No conifers were recorded in any of the large woods of the par. in 1875–6: O.S. Map 6", Suss. L. SE.; LXIII. NE. (1879 edn.).

⁶¹ Univ. Brit. Dir. iv (1798), 579.

⁶² Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1874–87); W.S.R.O., Par. 148/1/3/2.

⁶³ Kelly's Dir. Worthing (1953).

⁶⁴ Q.S. Order Bk. (S.R.S. liv), 1, 60, 82, 143.

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., Holmes-Campbell MSS. (uncat.); references are to the copy of proceedings made in 1772: Arundel Cast. MS. M 267.

met at Patching farm-house; when the farm was leased in 1761 the lord of the manor reserved the right to hold courts there for both manor and hundred.⁶⁶

A parish clerk was mentioned in 1553.⁶⁷ Two churchwardens were recorded in 1544; after 1568 there was always one, and more usually two.⁶⁸ In 1645 the churchwardens were reported to be refusing to carry out their office.⁶⁹ There were two overseers of the poor, called collectors, in 1642.⁷⁰ In 1717 weekly doles were being paid to some paupers.⁷¹

Patching belonged to Sutton united parishes from 1791 until 1869 when it was transferred to East Preston union, becoming part of East Preston (renamed in 1933 Worthing) rural district.⁷² In 1974 it was placed in Arun district.

CHURCH. There was a church at Patching in 1086.⁷³ About 1200 Master Honorius was appointed or confirmed as rector of both Patching and West Tarring, though at the same time a vicar was appointed to hold Patching for life, subject to a yearly pension of 1 mark to the rector.⁷⁴ In 1230 Patching was described as a chapel of Tarring,⁷⁵ but a parson of Patching was mentioned in 1237.⁷⁶ Between 1275 and 1281 the two livings were held in plurality and Patching was considered a chapel of West Tarring. In 1282 it was restored to the status of a separate parish with its own rector, and a permanent vicarage was ordained in 1287, the vicar receiving the altarages, oblations, mortuary dues, and small tithes.⁷⁷ Both rectors and vicars (presented by the rectors) were instituted until 1447, but thereafter only rectors are known.⁷⁸ In 1654 Patching was temporarily united with Clapham (q.v.). Between 1767 and 1850 it was united with West Tarring (q.v.), and in 1875 it was re-united with Clapham.⁷⁹ In 1974 the two parishes were served by a priest-in-charge.⁸⁰

The patronage of Patching rectory belonged to the archbishop of Canterbury as early as c. 1200,⁸¹ and has since always done so; unlike the manor it was never held by either the monastery of the cathedral or the dean and chapter. As a result, the parish for long belonged to the archbishop's peculiar jurisdiction, being described as in South

Malling deanery in 1291, but thereafter in Tarring deanery.⁸² It was transferred to Chichester diocese in 1846.⁸³ After the union with Clapham, the archbishop made alternate presentations to the combined living.⁸⁴

In 1291 the rectory was valued at £20, and the vicarage at £5.⁸⁵ In 1341 the small tithes were worth £3 17s. 4d., and mortuaries and oblations £2,⁸⁶ both presumably belonging to the vicar. In 1425 the vicarage was claimed to be worth less than 12 marks a year;⁸⁷ progressive impoverishment may have been the cause of its disappearance after 1447, as in the neighbouring parishes of Sullington and Storrington.⁸⁸ In 1535 the rectory was worth £11 13s. 4d., a considerable drop from the valuation of 1291,⁸⁹ and the value of the living remained low during the 17th and 18th centuries. Its poverty was a cause of its union with Clapham in 1654⁹⁰ and with West Tarring in 1767. At the latter date it was worth £94,⁹¹ and c. 1830 the combined net value with West Tarring was £274.⁹² The living was still poor in the 1850s, when the rector took pupils in order to supplement it.⁹³

In the 1630s one portion of the parish, Barnstake and Surgeon's fields, paid a fixed tithe in kind which later became a modus of 4s.⁹⁴ The tithes and the modus together were commuted in 1847 for £218.⁹⁵

The rectorial estate consisted in 1341 of 20 a. of arable land, pasture for 8 cows and 60 sheep, fixed rents worth 4s. 6d., and a house.⁹⁶ By the early 17th century the glebe was described as 11 or 12 a., and by the mid 19th century as 7 a.⁹⁷ All but one of the parcels described in the early 17th century were still listed in 1801 and 1839.⁹⁸ In 1767 on the union with West Tarring the parsonage was pulled down, and its materials were used to build the new vicarage at Tarring.⁹⁹ After the separation of the two parishes in 1850 a new rectory was built at Patching c. 1853, of yellow brick and flint in an Italianate style.¹ It was sold in 1974.²

Medieval rectors included Tedisius de Camilla, the notorious pluralist (deprived 1281).³ Many other rectors both before and after the Reformation were pluralists, two after the Reformation holding Clapham,⁴ and two in the late 16th century holding West Tarring. Laurence Woodcock was rector throughout the period 1545–67, being resident in

⁶⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. MD 515, ff. 119–20.

⁶⁷ *Suss. Wills*, iii (S.R.S. xliii), 287.

⁶⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39363, ff. 95v., 97 sqq.

⁶⁹ *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 77.

⁷⁰ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 135.

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 148/1/1/1, f. 26.

⁷² *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 34, 46.

⁷³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 389.

⁷⁴ *S.N.Q.* v, 106–7.

⁷⁵ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 8.

⁷⁶ *Sel. Cases in Exch. of Pleas* (Selden Soc. xlviii), 8.

⁷⁷ *Reg. Peckham* (Cant. & York Soc.), i, 187; ii, 242.

⁷⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39343, ff. 73–81; *Reg. Peckham* (Cant. & York Soc.), i, 89; *Cal. Mem. R.* 1326–7, 241.

⁷⁹ *Lond. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 1875, p. 1693.

⁸⁰ *Ex inf. Mrs. B. M. Cooper.*

⁸¹ *S.N.Q.* v, 106–7.

⁸² *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 138; *Reg. Winchelsey* (Cant. & York Soc.), ii, 1197; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 311.

⁸³ *Lond. Gaz.* 20 Aug., 2 Sept. 1845, pp. 2543, 2665.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 1875, p. 1693.

⁸⁵ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135, 138.

⁸⁶ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 374–5.

⁸⁷ *Reg. Chichele* (Cant. & York Soc.), iii, 117.

⁸⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 9.

⁸⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 311.

⁹⁰ *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1653–4, 315.

⁹¹ *Cant. Cath. Libr.*, Reg. 42, f. 172. Another source gives the valuation as £80: B.L. Add. MS. 39343, f. 87.

⁹² *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 204–5.

⁹³ *Tew, Old Times*, 19–20, 26.

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/8/15–16; *ibid.* TD/W 96.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* TD/W 96.

⁹⁶ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 375.

⁹⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/8/14–16; *ibid.* TD/W 96.

⁹⁸ Arundel Cast. MSS. LM 26; H 2/21, no. 26.

⁹⁹ Warter, *Parochial Fragments*, 301; archbishop's licence to pull down rectory ho., at Tarring ch.

¹ *Tew, Old Times*, 9, 20; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1859).

² *W. Suss. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 1974.

³ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 12; *Reg. Epist. J. Peckham* (Rolls Ser. lxxvii), iii, 1017; *Reg. Peckham* (Cant. & York Soc.), i, 126; index, 278; *Reg. Winchelsey* (Cant. & York Soc.), ii, 1186, 1420.

⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39343, ff. 73–81, from which the following information about incumbents is derived, except where stated; *Cal. Papal Reg.* xii, 824.

1563 at least.⁵ The Reformation was not equally acceptable to all of his parishioners; in 1569 it was noted that surreptitious crosses had repeatedly been drawn on the church walls, communion table, and pulpit.⁶ Walter Whitstones, rector from 1632 to 1653, seems to have had puritan leanings; it was his dying request that Patching should be united with Clapham under Samuel Wilmer, the puritan minister there, a request which was supported by a petition from 13 parishioners.⁷ Orthodoxy was restored at the Restoration, under Nicholas Garbrand, a prebendary of Chichester.⁸ In 1662 he was not constantly resident himself, and there was an assistant curate.⁹ In 1790 the parish was served by a curate who also served Sompting.¹⁰ By 1835, with the rector continuing to reside at West Tarring, attendance had fallen low,¹¹ though the rector of Clapham served as curate.¹² Edmund Tew, appointed rector in 1850 on the separation of Patching from West Tarring, tried vigorously to reactivate the parish during his 34 years' incumbency.¹³ By arrangement with the rector of Clapham Sunday services were held on alternate mornings and afternoons in either place, with a fair-sized congregation, estimated in early 1851 to be c. 100 in the morning and up to c. 150 in the afternoon.¹⁴ A barrel organ was installed, and hymn-singing, and later the chanting of the canticles, were introduced. By 1881 communion was being celebrated monthly.¹⁵ For a period after 1871 two Sunday services were held at Patching; but by 1908 an alternating system had been resumed, and a similar system was in force in 1973. Between 1890 and 1904 the combined parish of Clapham and Patching had an assistant curate who lived in Patching.¹⁶ In 1910 a Sunday afternoon service was held monthly at Northdown Farmhouse.¹⁷

The church of *ST. JOHN THE DIVINE*¹⁸ is built of flint with stone dressings. It has a chancel, a nave with south porch and a north transeptal tower with broach spire, flanked by a vestry and north porch. The blocked east and west arches of the tower and the weathering for a pitched roof on its eastern face suggest that it may once have been on the main axis of the building.¹⁹ If so, it may be earlier than the present nave and chancel,²⁰ though the existing fabric of all three portions of the

building appears to be 13th-century.²¹ In the 15th century new windows were put into the south and west walls of the nave and its roof was renewed. The windows were replaced by others in 1889.²²

In 1645 the church was badly decayed, and a rate was levied for its repair.²³ In 1662 it was said to be in good condition,²⁴ but forty years later it was again in danger of falling down, the rate having lapsed in the late 17th century, and in 1703 the parishioners demolished the west bay and moved the north wall 4½ ft. to the south.²⁵ In 1835 and 1856 the church was restored at the expense of successive lessees of Dulany House.²⁶ A more thorough restoration in 1889²⁷ by Henry Woodyer is largely responsible for the present uniform appearance of the building. The spire is of that date, replacing a shingled one recorded at the end of the 18th century, which was destroyed at some time in the 19th.²⁸

A trefoil-headed piscina, apparently of the early 13th century, was discovered during the 1889 restoration.²⁹ A plain Perpendicular screen and a richly decorated font canopy survived in 1854 but were later removed.³⁰ The present font is late medieval but the base of an earlier one survived in 1830.³¹ The pulpit, of 1889, incorporates three Renaissance arabesque panels which came from the old three-decker pulpit but were perhaps originally made for another purpose.³² The plate includes a silver communion cup of 1568.³³ The single bell was made in 1834.³⁴ The registers begin in 1560 and have some gaps.³⁵

In 1635 5s. rent from the church acre in Selden common field was used for the repair and adornment of the church.³⁶ In 1849 the widow of Sir Richard Hunter of Dulany House gave £166 in trust for the repair of the church.³⁷ The income was still received in 1958.³⁸

NONCONFORMITY. There is evidence of recusancy at Patching in the later 16th century,³⁹ and at least 9 recusants were recorded between 1620 and 1640.⁴⁰ Despite the proximity of Michelgrove recusancy does not seem to have remained strong; there was only one recusant in 1662⁴¹ and none in 1676. One dissenter was recorded in 1676.⁴²

⁵ *S.A.C.* lxi. 113.

⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 25.

⁷ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1653-4, 315.

⁸ *D.N.B.*

⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. IV/6/7.

¹⁰ *Topographer*, iv (1791), 152.

¹¹ J. W. Warter, *Sermon preached on re-opening of Patching Church* (1835).

¹² Arundel Cast. MS. D 1890.

¹³ Tew, *Old Times*, 11-13, the authority for the rest of this para. except where stated.

¹⁴ H.O. 129/90/2/2.

¹⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22A/1 (1881).

¹⁶ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1891-1905).

¹⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/2 (1910).

¹⁸ The dedic. dates from 1889, the original dedic. being unknown: plaque in ch.

¹⁹ *Suss. Views* (S.R.S.), 122; but cf. Tew, *Old Times*, 16.

²⁰ Cf. A. Hussey, *Notes on Chs. of Kent, Suss. and Surr.* (1852), 264.

²¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 372.

²² *Chich. Dioc. Regy.*, faculty file 4498; *W.S.R.O.*, PD 2012 (125).

²³ *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 77.

²⁴ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. IV/6/7.

²⁵ *Ibid.* Ep. IV/4/7.

²⁶ Warter, *Sermon on Re-opening of Patching Church*.

²⁷ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1890), 149-50; *Chich. Dioc. Regy.*, faculty file 4498.

²⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 71; *Suss. Views* (S.R.S.), 122.

²⁹ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1890), 150.

³⁰ *S.A.C.* xxxix. 51; xlv. 43.

³¹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 72.

³² *Ibid.*; *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1890), 149; Tew, *Old Times*, 13.

³³ *S.A.C.* liv. 220.

³⁴ Elphick, *Bells*, 362.

³⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 148/1.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, Ep. IV/8/16.

³⁷ *Char. Com. unrep.* vol. 197, p. 453.

³⁸ *W.S.R.O.*, MP 158, f. 3.

³⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 25; 4th Dep. Kpr's Rep. 274-5; *Cath. Rec. Soc.* xviii. 339.

⁴⁰ *W.S.R.O.* Ep. I/15/1 (1626, 1628); Ep. IV/4/7 (excommunication).

⁴¹ *Ibid.* Ep. IV/6/7.

⁴² *S.A.C.* xlv. 143.

EDUCATION. A day school started in 1819 was attended by 6 boys and 12 girls at their parents' expense in 1833.⁴³ Since at latest 1871⁴⁴ the children of the parish have gone to school in Clapham; in 1975 the older children went to school in Littlehampton.⁴⁵

CHARITY FOR THE POOR. Henry Hilton of Clapham by will proved 1641 left the sum of £24 annually for 99 years out of his lands in co. Durham, to be distributed among the 12 poorest inhabitants of the parish.⁴⁶ The income was being withheld ten years later.⁴⁷

⁴³ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 978.

⁴⁴ *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 398-9 (1871), lv.

⁴⁵ Local inf.

⁴⁶ Prob. 11/185 (P.C.C. 36 Evelyn).

⁴⁷ C 93/20 no. 29 m. 4; cf. Clapham.

STEYNING HUNDRED

IN 1196 Steyning hundred apparently belonged to Fécamp abbey (Seine-Maritime).¹ John de Braose however claimed in 1229 that the hundred and its profits were his and had belonged to his ancestors,² and in 1255 his son William was holding the hundred courts.³ The lordship of the hundred afterwards descended with Bramber rape,⁴ presumably because the overlordship of most of the lands within it belonged to the Braoses and their successors. In 1316 the abbot of Fécamp was said, probably erroneously, to be lord.⁵ The abbey nevertheless retained hundredal jurisdiction over its own lands within the hundred. Shortly before 1275 the abbot's men of Charlton tithing were withdrawn from suit at the hundred court,⁶ and later both Steyning borough and Charlton manor had their own leet jurisdiction.⁷ In 1538⁸ and later,⁹ however, representatives of both borough and manor 'showed their heads' at the hundred court out of respect, making no presentments and paying no common fine.

The hundred comprised the parishes of Botolphs, Bramber, Coombes, Steyning, Washington, and Wiston. In 1086 it was also said to include Clapham, Findon, Offington (in Broadwater), Sullington, and Buncton (in Ashington).¹⁰ Washington was said, evidently erroneously, to be in Brightford hundred in 1278.¹¹ Places in the north of the county were listed as belonging to Steyning hundred from the late 13th century: Ifield and Horsham apparently in 1288,¹² Warnham and Shortsfild (in Horsham) in 1296, Rusper and Nuthurst in 1327,¹³ and Coombes in the Wold and Washington in the Wold, the Wealden outliers of those two manors, in 1524.¹⁴ The northern tithings were afterwards split off to form a separate hundred, Singlecross hundred, first mentioned in 1498,¹⁵ and finally separate by 1598.¹⁶ Wyckham tithing in Steyning, which included Wappingthorn,¹⁷ was in Steyning hundred in 1288,¹⁸ but is always afterwards found in Grinstead hundred.¹⁹

There are court rolls for Steyning hundred for 1538, 1598, and 1600.²⁰ In the mid 13th century a hundred court was held twice a year by William de Braose's steward.²¹ A road encroachment was presented *c.* 1307.²² In the 16th century jurisdiction also extended over stray beasts, breaches of the assize of bread and of ale, and the maintenance of bridges and ditches. Officers were also elected for the several tithings. The amount of business apparently declined between 1538 and 1598.²³ The court was still held twice yearly in 1600²⁴ and 1651,²⁵ but in 1792 it may have been held only once a

¹ *Chanc. R.* 1196 (Pipe R. Soc. N.S. vii), 85.

² *Cur. Reg. R.* xiii, pp. 306-7.

³ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 19-20.

⁴ *S.A.C.* lxxxii. 29; *Cal. Inq. p. m.* xi, p. 140; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 2820.

⁵ *Feud. Aids*, v. 134.

⁶ *S.A.C.* lxxxii. 28.

⁷ See Steyning, Local Govt.

⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279.

⁹ *Ibid.* 280, m. iv.; Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii. 302.

¹⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444-6, 450.

¹¹ *S.A.C.* lxi. 87.

¹² J.I. 1/924 rot. 61.

¹³ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 57, 154-5.

¹⁴ *Suss. Lay Subsidy*, 1524-5 (S.R.S. lvi), 64-5.

¹⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, f. 5.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* M 280, mm. 1-2; cf. *ibid.* M 279.

¹⁷ *Feud. Aids*, v. 159; *S.A.C.* lix. 100-1; E 179/258/14, f. 26v.; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii(2), 162.

¹⁸ J.I. 1/924 rot. 61.

¹⁹ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 239; l. 168-9; Arundel Cast. MS. M 281; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 1.

²⁰ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279-81.

²¹ *S.A.C.* lxxxii. 30.

²² *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 260.

²³ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279; M 280, mm. 1-2, 8.

²⁴ *Ibid.* M 281, mm. iv., 5v. ²⁵ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 239.

year.²⁶ A bailiff of the hundred was mentioned in 1383.²⁷ A constable and an alderman were elected at the court in 1598,²⁸ and there was an under-constable in 1556.²⁹ The last reference to a constable is of 1822.³⁰

The original meeting-place of the court is unknown, though it was presumably near Steyning town, which lies in the centre of the hundred. A possible site is the place called Heathen Burials, later Heathens' Burial Corner, on the Steyning-Bramber boundary, where the sheriff's tourn of Heathen Burials mentioned in 1279 and later may have been held.³¹ An alternative possibility is a place near the Steyning-Wiston boundary marked by a field-name, the Hundred Acre.³² In 1651 and in the 18th century the court was held at Steyning, during the latter period at the Chequer inn.³³

²⁶ Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii. 265-6; cf. *C.7.* xvii. 215.

²⁷ B.L. Harl. Roll S. 27.

²⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 280, m. 8; cf. *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 113; W.S.R.O., Par. 211/28.

²⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, 227.

³⁰ E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 2.

³¹ *P. N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 236; cf. Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 32; *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlvi), pp. 1-2, 260; *White Act Bk.* (S.R.S. lii), p. 23. For the explanation of the place-name see B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 92v.

³² Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 102-3.

³³ *S.A.C.* xxiii. 239; Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii. 337.

BOTOLPHS

THE FORMER parish of Botolphs¹ lay on the west bank of the river Adur, 4 miles above its estuary at Shoreham. The ancient parish comprised 920 a.;² in 1933 it was joined to Bramber parish,³ with which it had been united for ecclesiastical purposes since 1526.⁴ The present article deals with the ancient parish; church history after 1526, however, and the history of education, in which the two parishes were also closely connected, are treated under Bramber. Botolphs, like its neighbours, Bramber and Coombes, was elongated in shape from east to west, being c. 2 miles wide at its widest point. Its boundaries corresponded to the bounds of the Saxon estate of Annington as defined in 956.⁵ The soil of the parish lies on chalk, except where overlaid by alluvium.⁶ In the west the land rises to c. 450 ft., a prominent feature of the landscape being the serpentine dry valley called Winding Bottom.⁷ The east part of the parish was formerly part of the wide tidal estuary of the Adur, later gradually reclaimed. The process had begun by the mid 13th century,⁸ and was helped by the silting of the river. The land gained by inking and silting was often flooded in later centuries,⁹ but the improvement of the river banks and drainage in the mid 20th century removed that threat, and made possible the conversion of former brookland pasture to arable.¹⁰

The parish contained what seem to have been two separate settlements, one around Annington farm, and the other around Botolphs church. The former was presumably called Annington; the latter seems likely to be the settlement called Old Bridge (*de Veteri Ponte*). They were probably never physically connected, despite their proximity, since the lower-lying land between them was subject to flooding.¹¹ Annington was perhaps the older settlement, since it occupies higher ground out of reach of flooding; moreover, the capital messuages of the three chief estates of the parish, Annington manor, Marlotts, and the Sele priory estate all lay there.¹² The place-name Botolphs or St. Botolph's is

recorded from the mid 13th century.¹³ It is clear, however, that by at least the 14th century the two settlements had come to be considered as one vill described in various ways, including Annington and St. Botolphs, Annington *alias* Old Bridge, and 'Old Bridge namely St. Botolphs'.¹⁴ The name Botolphs, replacing Old Bridge, had established itself as the name of the parish by the mid 15th century.¹⁵ Annington remained the tithing name in 1524;¹⁶ later the tithing was called Annington and Botolphs on two occasions,¹⁷ but by 1664 it too had come to be called Botolphs.¹⁸ Phonetic spellings show that the name was formerly pronounced Buttolphs or Butties.¹⁹ Both settlements have shrunk considerably in size. Disturbances in the ground around Botolphs church probably represent former dwellings,²⁰ and traces of houses have been found in the field opposite the church on the west.²¹ Already by 1334 the tithing of Annington had the lowest tax assessment in Steyning hundred,²² and the decline of the parish is well indicated by the decay and subsequent demolition of the 13th-century north aisle of the church.²³ In 1811 there were only 5 houses in the parish.²⁴

Fifteen *villani* and 34 bordars were listed in 1086,²⁵ apparently indicating a larger population than is ever recorded later. Thirteen taxpayers were listed in 1327²⁶ and 37 in 1378.²⁷ In 1524 only 9 inhabitants were assessed for subsidy,²⁸ and there were 15 adult male parishioners in 1642.²⁹ In 1724 there were said to be only 7 families.³⁰ The population in 1801 was 36, the lowest of any parish in the rape. During the 19th century it rose to two peaks, of 81 in 1831 and 94 in 1881, each succeeded by a sharp drop because of agricultural depression. It had again risen to 83 by 1921 but dropped to 64 by 1931.³¹

The ancient east-west road along the crest of the downs seems originally to have crossed the Adur estuary at Botolphs, where the 25-ft. contours on either side of the valley come closest to each other.³² The place-name Old Bridge indicates a crossing,

¹ This article was written in 1977.

² *Census*, 1921.

³ *Ibid.* 1931 (pt. ii).

⁴ See below, Church.

⁵ *S.A.C.* lxxxviii. 80.

⁶ *Geol. Surv. Map. 1"*, drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

⁷ *O.S. Map 1"*, sheet 182 (1970 edn.).

⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 85.

⁹ e.g. *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/22/2 (1904, 1905).

¹⁰ *Ex inf.* Mr. D. R. Vick, Annington Fm.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *W.S.R.O.*, Wiston MS. 5163, f. 1; *ibid.* TD/W 18.

¹³ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 70.

¹⁴ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 40; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 60; *S.A.C.* viii. 273; xl. 114; *S.C.M.* vi. 732; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, p. 351; *Feud. Aids*, v. 161.

¹⁵ See below, Church; one later ref. to Annington par. has been noted: E 310/25/144 f. 30.

¹⁶ *Suss. Lay Subsidy*, 1524-5 (S.R.S. lvi), 62.

¹⁷ *Arundel Cast. MS.* M 280, mm. 1-2; *S.A.C.* xxiii. 237.

¹⁸ E 179/258/14. The tithing of Old Bridge in Burbeach hund. recorded between 1248 and 1651 had no connexion with Botolphs, surnames listed there in 1296 being later recorded in Beeding: J.I. 1/909A rot. 24; *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 58, 163-4; *S.A.C.* xxiii. 237.

¹⁹ *S.N.Q.* xv. 23; *W.S.R.O.*, Wiston MS. 5163, f. 6; *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 222.

²⁰ H. E. B. A[rmold], *St. Botolph's* (1938).

²¹ *S.N.Q.* xv. 305-6.

²² *S.A.C.* l. 168.

²³ See below, Church.

²⁴ *Census*, 1811.

²⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444.

²⁶ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 156.

²⁷ E 179/189/42.

²⁸ *Suss. Lay Subsidy*, 1524-5 (S.R.S. lvi), 62.

²⁹ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 43.

³⁰ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/26/3, f. 13.

³¹ *Census*, 1801-1931.

³² *O.S. Map* 1/25,000, TQ 10 (1958 edn.); *S.C.M.* vi. 731-3.

and the theory receives support from the dedication of the church to St. Botolph, a patron saint of travellers.³³ Since the first reference to the place-name that has been found is of c. 1080, however,³⁴ it presumably refers, not to a Roman bridge, as has been suggested,³⁵ but merely to one that existed before Bramber bridge, then newly built. No traces of a bridge have been found, and it seems possible that, as in documents referring to Bramber, the word *pons* here means not a bridge but a causeway, perhaps leading to a ford. The 'causeway stiles' mentioned in the early 16th century seem to have lain at the east end of Annington street,³⁶ perhaps at the point where the modern road turns south and an old road continues east on an embankment.³⁷ Botolphs street, as well as Annington street, seems to lead towards a putative crossing site in that area. The diversion of traffic by way of Bramber bridge was probably the chief cause of the decline of the village. Moreover, the shortest road from Steyning to Lancing did not pass through the village, as the modern road does, but bypassed it on the west. Two downland roads from Steyning to Lancing and Worthing also passed through the parish.³⁸

The Horsham-Shoreham railway line, opened in 1861,³⁹ passed very close to the church, and until its closure in 1966 was a prominent feature of the parish.

MANOR AND OTHER ESTATES. The manor of ANNINGTON, part of the large possessions of the kings of Wessex in the neighbourhood of Steyning, was granted by King Edwy to one Edmund in 956. As the description of the bounds indicates, it was already at that date coterminous with the future parish of Botolphs.⁴⁰ In 1066 the estate was held by Norman. By 1073 it had been granted to William de Braose, who held it in demesne in 1086.⁴¹ About 1160 Gillian de Merle, daughter of Philip de Braose (d. 1134 × 1155), held land in the parish.⁴² By the early 13th century the manor had apparently been divided between under-tenants, for when in 1214 Iseult Biset, widow of Hugh de Munpincun, claimed dower there, one moiety was said to belong to Clemence de Munpincun and another to Herbert de Merle,⁴³ evidently a descendant of Gillian. The former

moiety was perhaps the same as that settled on Philip de Mandeville in 1235.⁴⁴ About the same period the mesne lordship of the manor was granted by John de Braose (d. 1232) to John de Gatesden, later lord of Broadwater,⁴⁵ and thereafter it was held of Broadwater by knight-service, suit of court and 3s. 4d. rent.⁴⁶

The division into moieties remained. By the 15th century what had presumably been the Munpincun moiety belonged to the Green family, being held successively by William, Richard (fl. 1423–54) and John Green, the last-named of whom had it in 1493 and apparently earlier.⁴⁷ Thomas Green (d. before 1515) was succeeded by his two daughters Elizabeth, wife of John Levett, and Sibyl, wife of Richard Nore. By a partition of their inheritance in 1521 John and Elizabeth Levett received the moiety of Annington manor. John's son John had succeeded by 1526,⁴⁸ and at his death c. 1535⁴⁹ was followed by his son John (d. 1554).⁵⁰ The last-named John's son Laurence (d. 1586) was succeeded by his sister Mary, who afterwards married Thomas Eversfield.⁵¹ Thomas (d. 1612)⁵² was succeeded by his son Nicholas (d. 1629),⁵³ whose son John was living at Botolphs in 1652.⁵⁴ After that date the moiety, regularly described as Annington manor, descended with Charlton manor in Steyning, until its sale by Charles Eversfield in 1818 to Charles Goring,⁵⁵ after which it descended with Wiston.

The old manor-house of the Eversfield moiety presumably lay on the south side of the street, where the demesne farm buildings remained in 1977.⁵⁶ A new five-bay house of brick was built north-west of the village in the early 19th century.⁵⁷

Herbert de Merle's moiety of the manor presumably passed to his son William, who held land in Annington c. 1260⁵⁸ and in 1279.⁵⁹ Agatha de Merle, perhaps William's widow, held land at Annington in 1300, described as ½ knight's fee.⁶⁰ The estate was later usually known as *MARLOTT'S*, but on one occasion was called Annington manor.⁶¹ In 1316 and 1327 it belonged to Robert Mauleverer. William Merlot or Marlott held it in 1346 as ½ knight's fee,⁶² and died c. 1378,⁶³ being succeeded by his son William (fl. 1402). William's son William held ½ fee in Annington in 1428, and the latter's son Richard held land there in 1484.⁶⁴ From the Marlotts it passed, apparently by sale,⁶⁵ to the Slutters. William Slutter, the largest taxpayer in

³³ *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Arch. and Nat. Hist.* xviii (1924), 49.

³⁴ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 2.

³⁵ *S.C.M.* vi. 782.

³⁶ *W.S.R.O.*, Wiston MS. 5163, ff. 2, 8.

³⁷ *O.S. Map 6"*, Suss. LI1 (1879 edn.); *W.S.R.O.*, PH 4467.

³⁸ e.g. *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 18.

³⁹ *Southern Region Rec. comp.* R. H. Clark (1964), 52.

⁴⁰ *S.A.C.* lxxxviii. 80.

⁴¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444; *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁴² *B.L. Cott. MS. Vesp. E.* xxiii, f. 29v.

⁴³ *Cur. Reg. R.* vii. 193, 263, 318.

⁴⁴ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 79.

⁴⁵ *Westm. Abbey Mun.* 5469, f. 1.

⁴⁶ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 62–3; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143; *B.L. Add. MS.* 5685, ff. 208–9; *W.R.L.*, extracts from Broadwater man. ct. bk. 1720–4.

⁴⁷ *Westm. Abbey Mun.* 5469, f. 28; *Cal. Pat.* 1422–9, 144; 1452–61, 131; *Req.* 2/159/17.

⁴⁸ *W.S.R.O.*, Wiston MS. 671; *Suss. Fines*, 1509–1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 7.

⁴⁹ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1485–1649 (S.R.S. xiv), p. 141.

⁵⁰ *C* 142/106 no. 66.

⁵¹ *C* 142/211 no. 192.

⁵² *C* 142/680 no. 26.

⁵³ *C* 142/448 no. 86.

⁵⁴ *Berry, Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 154.

⁵⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Wiston MSS. 2467–8.

⁵⁶ *Cf. ibid.* TD/W 18.

⁵⁷ *Dallaway & Cartwright, Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 214.

⁵⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 95.

⁵⁹ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 104.

⁶⁰ *Westm. Abbey Mun.* 4072; *cf. Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 55.

⁶¹ *Req.* 2/159/17.

⁶² *Feud. Aids*, v. 134; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 95; *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 156; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 351; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, p. 211. A Wm. Merlot had been recorded in the par. in 1288 and 1296: *J.I.* 1/924 rot. 61; *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 55.

⁶³ *E* 179/189/42; *Berry, Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 122.

⁶⁴ *Berry, Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 122; *S.A.C.* xl. 120; xli, facing p. 108; *Feud. Aids*, v. 160.

⁶⁵ *Req.* 2/159/17.

the parish in 1524,⁶⁶ had it by 1528,⁶⁷ and his father John had apparently held it before him.⁶⁸ William also owned in 1528 an estate called Faggers,⁶⁹ held of Ewelme manor in Steyning, which thereafter descended with Marlotts. At William's death in 1546, the two estates, estimated at 260 a. and 40 a. respectively, passed to his son John,⁷⁰ whose son William had both in 1598.⁷¹

By 1654 the lands had come to Edward Manning (d. 1688), whose son John sold them in 1705 to Charles Eversfield (d. 1749), lord of the other moiety of the manor, who sold them in 1717 to John Crawley. On Crawley's death c. 1724 they passed to his niece Priscilla, whose husband Adrian Moore devised them to William Edgell, who settled them on his niece Priscilla on her marriage with Richard Wyatt⁷² in 1765. Another estate included in that settlement seems to be the former demesne lands of the Eversfield moiety, which were afterwards held with Marlotts. Edgell Wyatt, presumably Richard's son, had all those lands in 1790⁷³ but later sold them to John Penfold (d. 1803), whose son Hugh died in 1850.⁷⁴ In the mid 19th century the estate comprised nearly the whole parish.⁷⁵ Hugh's executors sold it c. 1864⁷⁶ to Henry Padwick, and another Henry Padwick, presumably his son, sold it c. 1920 to the tenant farmer W. J. Garlick, who had sold it by 1938.⁷⁷

Sele priory's estate in Botolphs was also sometimes called Annington manor.⁷⁸ William de Braose (d. between 1093 and 1096) granted the reversion of it at some time before 1087 to the abbey of St. Florent, Saumur, and it was confirmed to Sele priory, a cell of St. Florent, in the early 12th century.⁷⁹ Later it was held of Bramber honor as $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ fee.⁸⁰ In 1341 the demesne lands apparently comprised 18 a.⁸¹ but in the mid 19th century, when it was in the hands of Magdalen College, Oxford, Sele priory's successor, the whole estate was calculated as the same area.⁸² Since it had consisted of at least 65 a. in 1528,⁸³ it is clear that the boundaries were obliterated during the long period in which it was occupied with other lands. The college successfully claimed more land and was awarded 57 a.⁸⁴ By 1913 the lands had been engrossed by the Annington estate.⁸⁵

Annington Old Farmhouse, the manor-house of the college estate, is a 17th-century timber-framed building faced with flint and brick and some tile-hanging, with later additions to the west; one room has 18th-century panelling.

ECONOMIC HISTORY. Fifteen *villani* and 34 bordars had four plough-teams in 1086, and there was one plough on the manorial demesne. Five plough-lands were recorded,⁸⁶ which evidently, as in Bramber, occupied the central section of the parish, with hill pasture to the west and brookland pasture to the east. Common pasture in both areas was mentioned in 1374 as being attached to the Sele priory manor.⁸⁷ A common marsh called Sudwisse, recorded c. 1260, appears to have straddled the boundary between Botolphs and Bramber.⁸⁸ There were also belonging to the manor distant pastures for transhumance in the north of the county, mentioned by name in the charter of 956;⁸⁹ some continued to be held of the manor in later centuries.⁹⁰ The valuation of the ninth of fleeces and lambs in 1341 was greater in proportion to that of sheaves than in neighbouring parishes, indicating a greater predominance of sheep-rearing in Botolphs. Hemp and apples were other crops mentioned at the same time.⁹¹

By the 16th century⁹² most of the parish was divided between three estates, the Levett, later Eversfield, moiety of the manor, Marlotts together with Faggers, and Magdalen College's estate, the first two being sometimes occupied together. As a result of declining population and the engrossing of estates, few smaller tenants remained. In 1598 the Eversfield moiety had at least four tenants, Marlotts and Faggers at least two, and there were also a freehold and a copyhold tenant of Magdalen College's manor. All apparently paid money rents, and those who held of Marlotts owed heriots.

In 1528 most of the arable land in the parish lay in a number of common fields and furlongs to the north, west, and south of the settlements of Annington and Botolphs. North, Middle, and South Court fields surrounded Annington on three sides; among the other fields were Dore piece to the east, and Botolphs Dene and Coke-a-Nersh to the south and west.⁹³ Of c. 375 a. which they comprised, c. 165 a. belonged to the Levett moiety, c. 105 a. to Marlotts, and c. 65 a. to Magdalen College. Except for 1 a. belonging to Steyning chantry,⁹⁴ the other tenants held land only in the fields near Botolphs church and in Botolphs Dene on the south side of the parish, as if those fields were originally distinct from the others. Most parcels were less than 1 a., and almost all less than 2 a., in area. Commoning on the stubble after harvest was prohibited before Holy Rood Day (14

⁶⁶ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 62.

⁶⁷ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5163, ff. 1-2.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 5378, f. [6].

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 5163, f. 8.

⁷⁰ C 142/85 no. 43.

⁷¹ Req. 2/159/17.

⁷² B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 210; W.R.L., extracts from Broadwater man. ct. bk. 1720-4.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 1202-3.

⁷⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 214; mural mons. in ch.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., TD/W 18.

⁷⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862, 1866).

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* (1918 and later edns.); cf. *ibid.* (1882), s.v. Bramber.

⁷⁸ e.g. *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 396; S.C. 6/1127/7. The confusion was the cause of a lawsuit in 1598: Req. 2/41/69.

⁷⁹ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, pp. 395-6.

⁸⁰ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 95; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143; *Feud. Aids*, v. 161.

⁸¹ *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 351.

⁸² W.S.R.O., TD/W 18.

⁸³ *Ibid.* Wiston MS. 5163.

⁸⁴ I.R. 18/10255; *Rep. Com. Univ. Income* [C. 856-I], p. 533, H.C. (1873), xxxvii (2).

⁸⁵ W.S.R.O., SP 272.

⁸⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444.

⁸⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1370-4, 415.

⁸⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 85-6.

⁸⁹ *S.A.C.* lxxxviii. 80-1.

⁹⁰ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 5163, f. 9; 5203.

⁹¹ *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 351.

⁹² Except where indicated, the following 3 paras. derive from W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5163; C 142/85 no. 43; Req. 2/159/17.

⁹³ Cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 18.

⁹⁴ Cf. *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 83.

September). The fields remained unclosed at the end of the century, but much land had by then been exchanged between the Levett moiety and Marlotts to consolidate those estates.

There was also common pasture in the 16th century both on the downs and in the marsh, though there were only two commoners. William Slutter of Marlotts was said to have 245 sheep-leazes on the downs in 1528, and his grandson William c. 1,000 in 1598. Magdalen College was said to have 125 in 1528, and between 160 and 200 in 1598. Similarly, in 1528 William Slutter had ten bullock-leazes in the marsh and Magdalen College six. The common marsh at that time seems to have comprised only the 16 a. later described as the old marsh. In the mid 16th century more marshland was inned, at the expense of William Slutter of Marlotts and the farmer of Magdalen College's estate. The area concerned was apparently more than 50 a., since Annington marsh was described as 73 a. in 1598,⁹⁵ when Thomas Eversfield attempted to claim the new land as common marsh attached to his moiety of the manor. At that date William Slutter was said to be entitled to put 6 oxen in the marsh, and Magdalen College 6 or 8 oxen, 4 cows, and 2 horses. After St. Andrew's day (30 November) the cattle were replaced by sheep, William Slutter having 117 sheep-leazes and the college an unstated number. There was also several brookland pasture in Botolphs as in Bramber at the same date.⁹⁶

The three chief estates of the parish were often occupied together in the 17th and 18th centuries,⁹⁷ and in 1754 the six surviving free and copyhold tenements of the Eversfield moiety, comprising c. 40 a. and all still owing heriots in kind, were held by one tenant.⁹⁸ By 1815 the entire parish was in the occupation of Hugh Penfold.⁹⁹ A century later it was still occupied as one farm,¹ but during the 1930s the estate was sold in a number of lots, and in 1976 c. 4 farms had land in the area of the ancient parish.² With gradual consolidation and engrossing during the 17th and 18th centuries³ the common fields had largely disappeared by the 1850s. The glebe land, however, still lay in the same small scattered strips as in previous centuries, and the names and shapes of some other closes recalled the common fields. No pasture-rights remained,⁴ though there had still been some common pasture for sheep on the downs in the early 18th century.⁵

Wheat, barley, peas, tares, hops, oats, and flax were grown in the 17th century. A farmer who was presumably the chief farmer of the parish had 772

sheep in 1631; other flocks of 65 and 108 sheep are recorded later in the century.⁶ In 1801 1,183 sheep were recorded in the parish.⁷ During the earlier 19th century most of the downland in the parish was broken up for arable,⁸ evidently in imitation of what had been done at Applesham farm in Coombes. Some had been returned to pasture by 1913 when mixed farming, including dairying and cattle-raising, was being practised.⁹ In 1938 the land was said to be chiefly pasture,¹⁰ but by 1976 dairying had given way to the raising of beef cattle, with some sheep. Much of the downland was once again being cultivated, while with the improvement of the river banks and better drainage the former brookland in the east part had been turned over to arable. One farm also practised intensive egg-production.¹¹

A windmill at Annington was mentioned in 1288,¹² but no later record has been found.

Salt-extraction was an important medieval industry, its extent being indicated by the numerous salt mounds which survived in the parish until the mid 20th century.¹³ Two inhabitants paid the 1378 poll-tax at the craftsman's rate,¹⁴ and there was a brewer in Annington tithing in 1538.¹⁵ In the early 19th century all the parishioners in employment were supported by agriculture.¹⁶ No tradesmen are recorded in the parish in the 19th or 20th centuries, though in 1913 the Annington estate was large enough to support its own blacksmith and carpenter.¹⁷

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Courts of Annington manor, i.e. the Green, later Levett, and afterwards Eversfield, moiety, are mentioned as having been held between the 14th century and 1597. During the 15th and 16th centuries the court dealt with the regulation of common pasture, and on one occasion it was called a view of frankpledge.¹⁸ In 1597 the court was held at the manor-house, called Green's house,¹⁹ in Annington, at least six suitors attending.²⁰ An ale-taster was mentioned in 1501,²¹ and a headborough in 1538.²² By the mid 18th century the court had apparently ceased to meet, the regulation of tenancies was conducted out of court by the steward, and officers were no longer appointed.²³

There were two churchwardens on some occasions in the 16th and 17th centuries; on others then and usually since, there has been only one.²⁴ In 1728 the same man served as churchwarden and overseer.²⁵ In the early 19th century the poor in Botolphs were supported without a rate by the sole

⁹⁵ Req. 2/106/3; the 'old marsh' of 1598 may well be the same as the closes called 'parts of old marsh' in the mid 19th cent.: W.S.R.O., TD/W 18.

⁹⁶ Cf. *ibid.* Ep. I/25/3 (1615); C 142/388 no. 22.

⁹⁷ Cf. above, Manors.

⁹⁸ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5162, f. [1]; cf. *ibid.* 5203.

⁹⁹ *Poor Law Abstract*, 1818, 456-7.

¹ W.S.R.O., SP 272.

² Ex inf. Mr. Vick.

³ e.g. W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5378.

⁴ *Ibid.* TD/W 18.

⁵ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 19579, f. 6.

⁶ *Ibid.* Ep. I/29 Botolphs 2, 5, 7; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5378.

⁷ E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW, 1 f. [50 v.].

⁸ W.S.R.O., TD/W 18.

⁹ *Ibid.* SP 272.

¹⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

¹¹ Ex inf. Mr. Vick.

¹² J.I. 1/924 rot. 61.

¹³ *S.N.Q.* xv. 304; cf. *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 75, 82-3.

¹⁴ E 179/189/42.

¹⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279.

¹⁶ *Census*, 1801-31.

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., SP 272, f. 5.

¹⁸ Req. 2/159/17; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5378, f. [31]; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 210.

¹⁹ Req. 2/159/17.

²⁰ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5163, f. 9.

²¹ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4074.

²² Arundel Cast. MS. M 279.

²³ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5162.

²⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 13-18; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1584, 1636, 1640, 1733); Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); Par. 26/1/1/1, f. 3; Par. 28/1/1/1, f. 22; *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 182.

²⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 28/1/1/2, f. 2v.

proprietor, Hugh Penfold.²⁶ Botolphs was included in Steyning union in 1835.²⁷ In 1894 it became part of Steyning West rural district.²⁸

CHURCH. The church of Botolphs is identical with the 'lost' church of St. Peter of Old Bridge (*de Veteri Ponte*) mentioned frequently in the Middle Ages.²⁹ As noted above the place-names Old Bridge, Annington, and Botolphs had become synonymous by at least the 14th century. The ancient parish of Botolphs was identical in area with the Saxon estate of Annington,³⁰ and the existence of a separate parish of Old Bridge has not been proved.³¹ Similarly there is no evidence for two church buildings,³² or for two endowments; indeed there is a reference of c. 1300 to tithes from 'Old Bridge, namely St. Botolphs',³³ and in 1469 the rectory estate of St. Peter's of Old Bridge was described as in the vill of Annington and Botolphs.³⁴ Moreover the two churches are never mentioned in the same document, and references to St. Peter's cease roughly when references to St. Botolph's begin. In particular, St. Botolph's is not included, as St. Peter's is, among churches granted and confirmed between the 11th and 13th centuries to Sele priory,³⁵ which later owned it; yet from architectural evidence, Botolphs church was in existence before the Norman Conquest.³⁶ What appears to have happened is that a church dedicated to the obscure St. Botolph was renamed after the Norman Conquest in honour of a more orthodox saint. The same thing happened at Steyning (q.v.) and at many other places.³⁷ The old name was retained locally, occurring frequently between the late 12th and 14th centuries,³⁸ and gradually ousting the new one, which, however, lingered in official use until the mid 15th century.³⁹

The church was granted by William de Braose c. 1080 to the church of St. Florent, Saumur.⁴⁰ It was apparently already parochial by that date. By c. 1100 it had passed to St. Florent's English cell, Sele priory. A priest is recorded c. 1150,⁴¹ and a vicarage had been ordained by the mid 13th century.⁴² In 1526 the benefice was united with Bramber because of poverty,⁴³ in implementation

of a proposal of forty years earlier.⁴⁴

The advowson of Botolphs belonged to Sele priory from the late 11th century until the late 15th, when it passed, with the other possessions of the priory, to Magdalen College, Oxford.⁴⁵ In the late 14th century it was in the hands of the Crown because of the war with France.⁴⁶ The archbishop of Canterbury collated for a turn in 1438,⁴⁷ and the bishop of Chichester in 1443.⁴⁸ The church was not taxed in 1291, presumably because of poverty. In 1341 the vicar had as glebe 10 a. of arable and some pasture land, together with small tithes worth 6s. 8d. and 3s. 4d. from offerings and mortuary dues.⁴⁹

The history of the church after 1526 is treated under Bramber.

The church of *ST. BOTOLPH* is built of flint rubble with ashlar dressings, and has a chancel, nave with south porch, and west tower. The nave is probably 11th-century and has a pre-Conquest chancel arch.⁵⁰ A north aisle with a three-bay arcade was added in the 13th century, and the chancel was rebuilt in the 14th century, when larger windows were also put into the south side of the nave and the west tower was built. The north aisle was still standing in 1776, when it was in bad condition,⁵¹ but had been demolished apparently by 1821⁵² and certainly by 1830.⁵³

Traces of mural paintings were recorded in 1897.⁵⁴ The three bells were made in 1536 by John Tonne.⁵⁵ The pulpit is Jacobean, and the font, comprising a square bowl on a brick plinth, is possibly 18th-century. The plate includes two silver communion cups with hall-marks for 1683 and 1704.⁵⁶ The registers begin in 1601,⁵⁷ though during the 18th and early 19th centuries Botolphs entries were made at the back of the Bramber registers.⁵⁸

NONCONFORMITY. None known.

EDUCATION. See Bramber.

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. None known.

²⁶ *Poor Law Abstract*, 1818, 456-7.

²⁷ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 14.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., OC/CC/6/1, ff. 87-9.

²⁹ Much of the following para. derives from *S.C.M.* vi. 732-3, which first established the identity of the two chs.; see also W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/3, f. 20.

³⁰ *S.A.C.* lxxxviii. 80.

³¹ *Pace* Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 215.

³² *Pace* a statement made in 1856: *S.A.C.* viii. 273.

³³ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 60.

³⁴ *S.A.C.* viii. 273.

³⁵ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 1-4, 10-11, 90-1; *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, pp. 403-4; *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), p. 110.

³⁶ Cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444.

³⁷ Cf. F. Arnold-Forster, *Studies in Ch. Dedic.* (1899), ii. 56, 514.

³⁸ *S.A.C.* xxxiii. 265; xl. 114; *S.C.* 6/1127/7; *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 70, 99; *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlv), p. 309; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 351; *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, 5.

³⁹ e.g. *S.A.C.* viii. 273; *Reg. Praty* (S.R.S. iv), 110, 118. The dedication of a bell to St. Peter in 1536 perpetuated

the alternative name: *S.A.C.* xvi. 201. There was also a light to St. Peter in the ch. in 1520: *Suss. Wills*, i (S.R.S. xli), p. 179.

⁴⁰ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 1-3.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* p. 82.

⁴² *Ibid.* pp. 70, 96.

⁴³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/4, f. 83v.

⁴⁴ *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Bidlington and Bramber 7, 24.

⁴⁵ Cf. B.L. Add. MS. 39329, f. 249.

⁴⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1370-4, 28-9; 1381-5, 88; 1385-9, 22, 139, 145.

⁴⁷ *Reg. Chichele* (Cant. & York Soc.), i. 298.

⁴⁸ *Reg. Praty* (S.R.S. iv), 128-9.

⁴⁹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 351.

⁵⁰ *S.N.Q.* iii. 218.

⁵¹ B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 180.

⁵² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/41/66.

⁵³ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 215.

⁵⁴ *S.A.C.* xliii. 226; lxxiii. 209.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* xvi. 201.

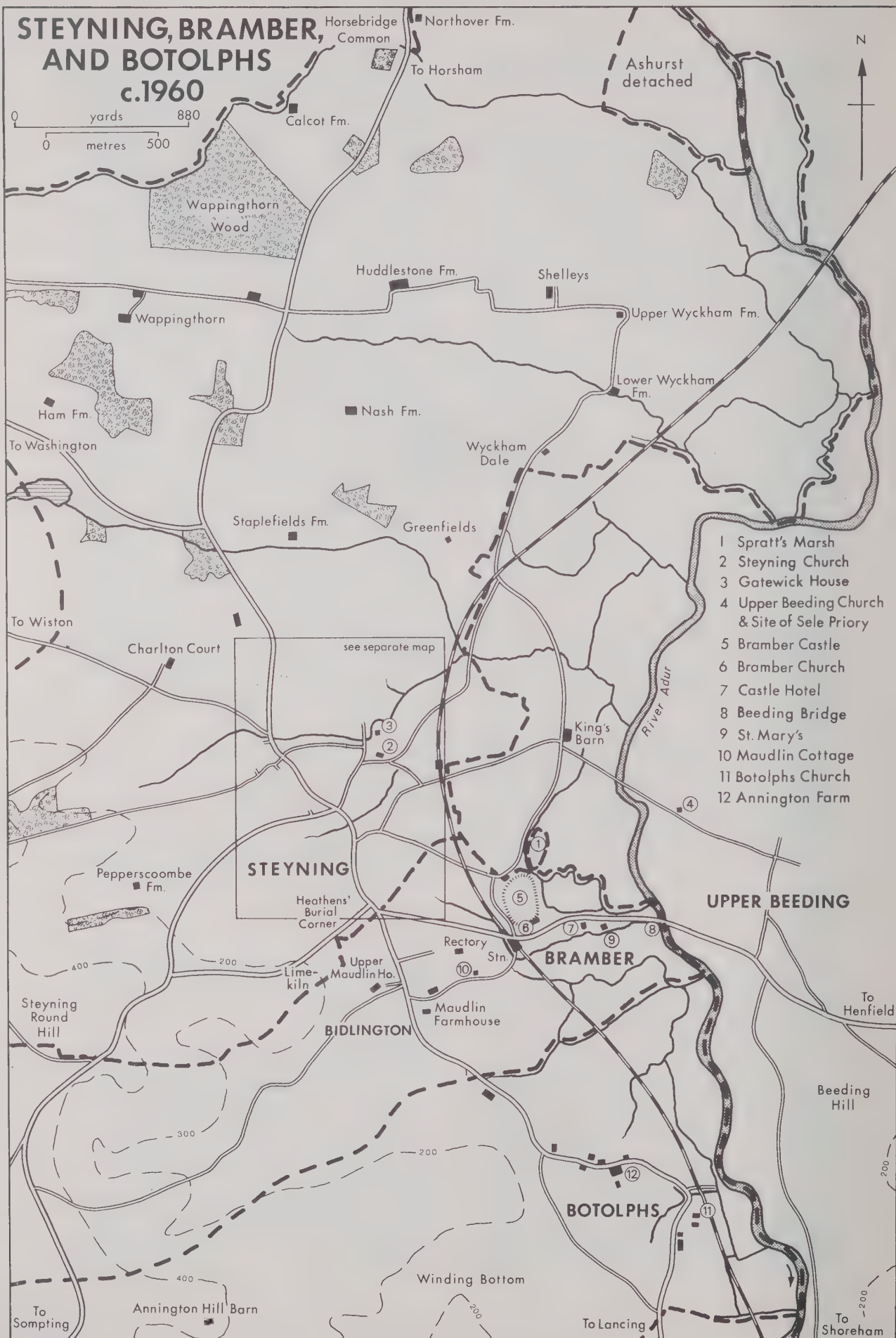
⁵⁶ *Ibid.* liv. 214-15.

⁵⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 26/1.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* Par. 28/1/1/2-3.

STEYNING, BRAMBER, AND BOTOLPHS c.1960

0 yards 880
0 metres 500



BRAMBER

THE FORMER borough of Bramber,⁵⁹ with its castle, once the centre of civil administration in the eponymous rape, lies 4 miles from the sea, on the west bank of the Adur at the point where that river begins to break through the South Downs. The ancient parish comprised 851 a.; in 1933 Botolphs civil parish was added to it,⁶⁰ the modern parish in 1971 having 1,771 a. (717 ha.).⁶¹ The two parishes had, however, been united for ecclesiastical purposes since 1526. The present article deals only with the ancient parish, except for the sections concerning church history after 1526 and education, in which the histories of Bramber and Botolphs are intertwined.

The ancient parish was elongated in shape from west to east. The western part lay on chalk, rising to c. 500 ft., and the eastern part on alluvial deposits along the river.⁶² Bramber castle occupies what appears to be an ancient meander core of chalk c. 90 ft. high,⁶³ and the village of Bramber is partly built south-east of the castle on a man-made causeway leading from the higher ground on the west towards the river. Much of the eastern part of the parish was formerly tidal marsh, where salt was being extracted in the late 11th century⁶⁴ and probably much earlier. As early as 956 there seem to have been two main channels, a deep eastern one, possibly resembling the modern course of the river, and a western one called the Bramber.⁶⁵ Some of the salterns evidently occupied islands between the various channels.⁶⁶ Inning of the marshes had begun by the mid 13th century, the reclaimed land being protected by sea walls.⁶⁷ With the further inning of land in the Adur valley in succeeding centuries and the silting of the river seasonal flooding became frequent, and despite the embanking of the river after 1807⁶⁸ remained so well into the 20th century.⁶⁹ Improvement of the river banks and of drainage in the late 1950s made possible the conversion of brookland pasture to arable.⁷⁰ The eastern boundary of the ancient parish was formed by the modern channel of the river Adur, and part of the northern boundary by what is apparently the stream called the Bramber in 956.⁷¹ The southern boundary formed part of the boundary of the Saxon estate of Bidlington in 956,⁷² and the northern and western boundaries

may have done so too. Bramber, however, did not become a separate parish until after 1100.

The original settlement in the parish was at Bidlington, on the rising ground just above the Adur flood plain. Bidlington occurred as a vill c. 1260,⁷³ and a tithing called Bidlington and Southbrook (the latter place being in Steyning parish) was mentioned as late as 1670.⁷⁴ An alternative name was Maudlin,⁷⁵ after the medieval hospital of St. Mary Magdalen that stood there.⁷⁶ By 1729⁷⁷ the hamlet had contracted to at most 6 houses, including those belonging to the three chief estates of the parish.⁷⁸ Magdalen Farm Cottage to the east is 17th-century with later additions. A network of footpaths recorded in 1875 perhaps represented former streets in the hamlet.⁷⁹

The name Bramber is generally considered to mean a bramble thicket,⁸⁰ being transferred first (before 956) to the river estuary and then, at its building, to the Norman castle.⁸¹ There is no evidence of pre-Conquest settlement on the site of the present village. After the Norman Conquest the lordship later called the rape of Bramber was granted to William de Braose, who had built a castle at Bramber by 1073. Like many other Norman castle-builders,⁸² he also founded a borough under its walls, which was deliberately intended as a rival to Fécamp abbey's borough of Steyning. The original nucleus of the borough presumably lay on the dry land on the edge of the marsh, but it afterwards expanded on to the causeway which de Braose constructed as a new crossing of the Adur estuary.⁸³ Burgages were referred to in a grant which de Braose made, apparently before 1087, to Battle abbey; the description of them as lying 'in the land of the saltern' suggests that they may have occupied ground won from the marsh.⁸⁴ The borough apparently already existed by 1086, for de Braose's encroachments on Fécamp abbey's land and rights mentioned in a decree of that year seem likely to be connected with the laying out of it.⁸⁵ It may even have existed in 1073, if tolls then being taken at the castle were market tolls.⁸⁶ By the 1086 decree de Braose was ordered to undo some of what he had done,⁸⁷ and the presumed setback to the new borough may have precipitated the foundation of New Shoreham instead.

⁵⁹ This article was written in 1976.

⁶⁰ *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii).

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 1971.

⁶² *Geol. Surv. Map* 1", drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

⁶³ *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* xlvii (1936), 122.

⁶⁴ See below, *Econ. Hist.*

⁶⁵ *S.A.C.* lxxxviii. 79–80. Ekwall's view that the name Bramber here refers to a boundary-mark rather than to the river does not seem to accord with the topography: Ekwall, *Eng. River Names* (1928), 47–8. The river was often later called the water or river of Bramber: *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 3; *S.N.Q.* xv. 150.

⁶⁶ Cf. B.L. Cott. MS. Vesp. E. xxiii, f. 29.

⁶⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 85–6; Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, f. 5; cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1338–40, 182; 1358–61, 69.

⁶⁸ River Adur Navigation Act, 47 Geo. III, Sess. 2, c. 117 (Local and Personal).

⁶⁹ e.g. Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 152; T. Wright, *Wanderings of an Antiquary* (1854), 260; N. Blaker, *Suss. in Bygone Days* (1919), 106; W.S.R.O., PH 628–9, 3861.

⁷⁰ Ex inf. Mr. D. R. Vick, Annington Farm, Botolphs.

⁷¹ O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1958 edn.); in 1403 the Bramber stream was described as the tidal water descend-

ing from Spratt's Marsh (near Bramber cast.) to Bramber bridge: *Cat. Ant. D.* v, A 11033.

⁷² *S.A.C.* lxxxviii. 79–80.

⁷³ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 85.

⁷⁴ E 179/191/410.

⁷⁵ e.g. *Feud. Aids*, vi. 524; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Bramber 10, 18, 33.

⁷⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 98. Maudlin in Westhampnett has an identical origin: *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 78.

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 9474.

⁷⁸ See below, *Manors*.

⁷⁹ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LI (1879 edn.).

⁸⁰ *S.N.Q.* vii. 206; Ekwall, *Eng. River Names*, 47–8.

⁸¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444.

⁸² M. Beresford, *New Towns of Middle Ages* (1967), 180.

⁸³ For another 'new town' built on a causeway cf. Stockbridge (Hants): *ibid.* 119, 176.

⁸⁴ *Chron. Mon. de Bello* (Anglia Christiana Soc., 1846), 35; *S.A.S.*, MS. G/1/3.

⁸⁵ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, pp. 37–8.

⁸⁶ See below, *Econ. Hist.*

⁸⁷ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, pp. 37–8.

Bramber borough never seems to have been prosperous. In 1334 it was the poorest borough in the county, taxed at less than half the rate of the next poorest.⁸⁸ Seven years later it was said to have declined greatly since 1291, and to be completely impoverished, with no merchants or tradesmen of any substance.⁸⁹ In the 15th century many burgages were empty or ruined,⁹⁰ and the borough was again lowly assessed in 1524.⁹¹ Returns to early-17th-century subsidies were a fraction of those of Steyning,⁹² and in 1705 only two parishioners had the county franchise, one being the innkeeper.⁹³ A visitor in 1713 found 'scarce a house . . . fit for a stable',⁹⁴ and Defoe a few years later noted that not many of the inhabitants were above asking alms from travellers.⁹⁵ After the mid 19th century, however, Bramber acquired a new purpose as a place of residence and a focus for tourism.

Many urban properties belonging to Sele priory are recorded in Bramber in the 13th century.⁹⁶ It seems probable that all lay west of the site later occupied by the house called St. Mary's (about half-way between the castle and the modern channel of the Adur). The fact that new tenants of the priory further east were being encouraged at the same date to add to their holdings by reclamation suggests that that part of the causeway was not then built on.⁹⁷ The policy was presumably unsuccessful, for relatively little land was reclaimed for building on either side of the part of the causeway east of St. Mary's by comparison with that to the west.⁹⁸ In the mid 19th century there was only one building on the causeway east of St. Mary's.⁹⁹ Some burgages lay west of the castle along the old road to Steyning; a burgage there was mentioned in the 15th century,¹ and there were two houses there in the 18th century which were later destroyed for the railway.² In 1730 many old foundations could be seen in that area.³ A number of other burgages of Bramber borough lay physically in Steyning, in the eastern angle of Church Street and High Street; as late as the 19th century they belonged to Bramber for electoral if no longer for local government purposes.⁴ They seem to be identical with the eighteen houses which the de Braose family claimed in Steyning in the late 11th century,⁵ being perhaps originally tenements of King's Barns manor (in Beeding), which extended into Steyning town.⁶ By a decree of 1103 the de Braoses were to hold the tenements of Steyning borough,⁷ though there is no reference to their having been so held after 1229;⁸ being urban, they presumably came to be associated with Bramber borough rather than

with the rural manor to which they may have belonged.

In 1811 there were only 25 houses in the parish.⁹ During the late 19th and early 20th centuries many of those in the village were rebuilt, and new ones were built on the vacant plots between them. Other houses were built at the same time in Castle Lane and around the former Bidlington hamlet.¹⁰ The rate of building new houses increased after the Second World War, especially at Bidlington, where a number of private estates were laid out in the 1950s and 1960s, many old trees being preserved. At the same time houses were built on the previously unoccupied section of the causeway east of St. Mary's.¹¹ Despite the increase in building, however, Bramber still remained physically distinct from Steyning in 1976.

Most of the buildings of the village are of the 19th and 20th centuries. Some of the earlier buildings have squared flints or ashlar masonry presumably taken from the castle or the bridge. St. Mary's Lodge is a refronted timber-framed building apparently of the 17th century. Two other buildings are 15th-century. The Old Priory, formerly Priory Cottage,¹² comprises a two-bay aisled hall of fine workmanship with a solar wing to the east. The building is mostly faced with flint and brick, but some timber-framing is visible in the east wall. St. Mary's opposite¹³ is one range of a timber-framed lodging or inn which is jettied on the north and east. There were probably other ranges along the street and to the west. The first floor formerly had five chambers which were reached by an external gallery on the west and the ground floor had one large room to the south and three smaller ones to the north. The building is said also to have been the house of the warden of the bridge, an office recorded c. 1225,¹⁴ and if so may be contemporary with the rebuilding of the bridge (see below). It was apparently called Chapel House in the 16th century;¹⁵ the present name, though modern, similarly alludes to the dedication of the bridge chapel. In the late 16th century the south wall was rebuilt in stone, which was continued round part of the gallery. At about the same time the ground floor was rearranged, a chimney-stack being inserted, and an attic floor was put into the formerly open roof. Those changes may have coincided with the separation of the surviving building from the ranges to the west. In the late 17th century one of the first-floor rooms was panelled, and the staircase is of similar date. St. Mary's was much restored in the late 19th and 20th

⁸⁸ *S.A.C.* i. 163; cf. *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 153, 228.

⁸⁹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

⁹⁰ *S.C.* 6/1021/4; Arundel Cast. MSS. A 361; A 433, m. 3d.

⁹¹ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 82.

⁹² A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War* (1975), 361.

⁹³ *Misc. Rec.* (S.R.S. iv), 39; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 3128-9.

⁹⁴ [J. Macky], *Journey through Eng.* i (1714), 69.

⁹⁵ Defoe, *Tour*, ed. Cole, i. 130.

⁹⁶ *Sele Chartulary*, *passim*.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* pp. 87, 97-8.

⁹⁸ Cf. O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LI* (1879 edn.).

⁹⁹ e.g. W.S.R.O., TD/W 20.

¹ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469, ff. 5, 30.

² W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 9474; TD/W 20; O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LI* (1879 edn.).

³ *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 480.

⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 170, 210; Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 19; cf. e.g. C 145/270 no. 11, a late-14th-cent. extent of Bramber borough which includes rents in Steyning.

⁵ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, pp. 37-8.

⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 380, ff. 4, 43, 147; 381, f. 21; 6341.

⁷ *Cartae Antiquae*, ii (Pipe R. Soc. N.S. xxxiii), p. 150.

⁸ *Cur. Reg. R.* xiii, pp. 307-8.

⁹ *Census*, 1811.

¹⁰ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LI* (1879 to 1932 edns.).

¹¹ *Ibid.* TQ 11 SE. (1961 edn.); *S.A.C.* cii. 1.

¹² *S.A.C.* lxxxvi. 112-17.

¹³ The following acct. is partly based on *ibid.* 104-12.

¹⁴ *Sele Chartulary*, p. xviii n. 4; cf. *ibid.* pp. 5, 87.

¹⁵ *S.A.C.* viii. 273. The doc. described there has not been found.

centuries,¹⁶ various fittings being imported and large additions being made on the west.

Two old routes crossed at Bidlington. One, already a hollow-way in 1689,¹⁷ led from Steyning to Coombes, Lancing and Shoreham, and the other led from the downs by the west side of the castle mound to King's Barn (in Beeding) and what was presumably an early crossing of the estuary between King's Barn and Beeding church. There was apparently another early crossing of the estuary at Botolphs, south of Bramber, but there is no evidence for a pre-Conquest crossing at Bramber itself. In 1086 William de Braose was said to be charging tolls from traffic going to Steyning at his 'bridge' at Bramber. Since no tolls had been paid before the Conquest¹⁸ it seems clear that William had built the bridge himself. In later times there were two bridges at Bramber, Beeding bridge on the east over the deeper channel of the estuary, and Bramber bridge further west, near St. Mary's.¹⁹ It has been suggested that the bridge mentioned in 1086 was the former, and that the latter was not built until a century or more afterwards.²⁰ Since, however, de Braose's bridge was said to be impeding shipping bound for Steyning in 1103,²¹ it seems likely that it crossed both channels. An alternative explanation is that the word usually translated as 'bridge' (*pons*) here means a causeway.²² The entire village street east of the south-east corner of the castle mound, where the chalk yields to alluvium,²³ is carried on a causeway. The part extending to Bramber bridge incorporates timber piles which may date from the late 11th century,²⁴ and which perhaps continue further east.

Custody of the causeway was granted by William de Braose or his grandson and namesake to Sele priory, together with lands and other revenues and timber for its repair, and the grant was confirmed to the priory by his descendants at various times.²⁵ In the late 12th century it was still referred to as the whole causeway (*totum pontem*),²⁶ but by c. 1230 the parts which crossed the two channels had come to be considered as two separate bridges, a greater one on the west and a lesser one on the east.²⁷ Perhaps already by that date, and certainly by the mid 13th century,²⁸ the greater bridge was of stone. The lesser bridge was of wood.²⁹ As rebuilt after 1477 Bramber bridge was 170 to 200 feet long, with four depressed arches, the central pier projecting on the south side to carry a chapel dedicated to St. Mary.³⁰ Repairs to the chapel were mentioned in

1304,³¹ and it was probably contemporary with the original stone bridge. There is an inventory of its contents dated 1412, but by 1437 services were apparently no longer regularly held.³² It has usually been assumed from the size and strength of the late-15th-century bridge that the channel it crossed was the main channel of the river,³³ but there is no proof of that, and the channel may simply have been a wide and shallow one; the cost of building in stone would be at least partly defrayed by offerings collected at the bridge chapel.

The road through Bramber formed part of the great medieval east-west route through Sussex, which led from Southampton to Canterbury.³⁴ Eleanor, countess of Leicester, used it in 1265³⁵ in going from Portchester (Hants) to Dover, and Edward I passed through Bramber many times.³⁶ In 1282 when one or other bridge was impassable the monks were allowed the use of a ferry.³⁷ Under the mismanagement of the priory in the mid 15th century the bridge and chapel fell into ruin.³⁸ They were repaired from 1477 onwards at the expense of William Waynflete, bishop of Winchester, using some of the old materials.³⁹ Later, however, and apparently by 1627,⁴⁰ the western channel was reduced by the ininging of the marshes and the silting of the estuary to a tiny stream, and the great stone bridge was buried. The modern road lies a little way to the north;⁴¹ the corresponding bridge belonged to the Commissioners of Sewers for Bramber rape c. 1840,⁴² but in 1976 the channel was virtually a culvert.

By 1570 the eastern bridge had come to be known as the 'greater'; when in that year the timbers of which it was still composed were washed away, timber was granted for its repair from St. Leonard's forest (in Lower Beeding), in accordance with the terms of William de Braose's grant of the bridge to Sele priory.⁴³ The bridge had passed with the rest of Sele priory's lands to Magdalen College, Oxford, which continued to own it until at least 1840.⁴⁴ The responsibility for its upkeep was usually laid on the vicar of Beeding as a condition of his lease of Beeding rectory,⁴⁵ and it was repaired at the vicar's expense in 1726.⁴⁶ It remained of timber until 1785, when Magdalen College rebuilt it in brick on account of the increase in heavy traffic over it, the vicar paying a fifth of the cost.⁴⁷ Further repairs were carried out in 1819,⁴⁸ and the bridge was widened on the north side c. 1845. In 1926 a steel openwork footbridge was built just south of it.⁴⁹

¹⁶ *S.C.M.* vii. 501; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* ed. Pike (1910), 126.

¹⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MSS. 3112-13.

¹⁸ *Reg. Regum Anglo-Norm.* i, p. 127.

¹⁹ e.g. *O.S. Map 6"*, *Suss. LI* (1879 edn.).

²⁰ *S.A.C.* cxiii. 111, 113.

²¹ *Cartae Antiquae*, ii (Pipe R. Soc. N.S. xxxiii), 150.

²² Cf. *E 41/AA 388 m. 2*, where Pynham priory is granted timber for the repair of the wooden bridge in the middle of Arundel causeway (*ligni pontem qui est in medio pontis de Arundell*).

²³ *Geol. Surv. Map 1"*, drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

²⁴ *S.N.Q.* xiv. 239; *S.A.C.* cxiii. 106-10.

²⁵ *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.) p. 182; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 5; *Cat. Anct. D.* iii. D 549.

²⁶ *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), p. 182.

²⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 5.

²⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 70, 87-8.

²⁹ *Ibid.* p. 97.

³⁰ *S.A.C.* ii. 63-6.

³¹ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 104.

³² Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 212, 227.

³³ *S.A.C.* lxxxvi. 102; cxiii. 104, 115.

³⁴ *Ibid.* xxii. 233; lxxii. 182.

³⁵ W. H. Blauw, *Barons' War* (1871), 323.

³⁶ *Itin. of Edw. I* (L. & I. Soc.), *passim*.

³⁷ *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Sele 53 (TS. cat.).

³⁸ *S.A.C.* xxii. 233.

³⁹ Salzman, *Bldg. in Eng.* (1952), pp. 538-40.

⁴⁰ *Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/8*.

⁴¹ *S.A.C.* cxiii. 112.

⁴² *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 20.

⁴³ *E 123/4 f. 108*.

⁴⁴ *Rep. Com. Rds.* [280], App. p. 433, H.C. (1840), xxvii.

⁴⁵ e.g. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 219-20; *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 16/7/1, f. 46v.

⁴⁶ *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 16/7/1, f. 330.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* Par. 16/7/1, f. 46v.; cf. *ibid.* Add. MS. 9474.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* Par. 16/7/1, f. 62.

⁴⁹ *S.N.Q.* xvii. 222; *S.A.S. libr.*, Johnston notes on *Suss. rds. and bridges*, 'Adur bridges'.

Magdalen College was also responsible in the mid 19th century for repairing part of the main road between Bramber and Beeding bridges, a reminder that bridges and causeway were originally one.⁵⁰

Three roads link Bramber with Steyning. One, already mentioned, passes through Bidlington.⁵¹ Castle Lane further north seems likely from its straightness to have been deliberately created, possibly by William de Braose in the late 11th century.⁵² The modern road between the two places was constructed under an Act of 1764 by which the road from Horsham to Upper Beeding was made a turnpike.⁵³ A turnpike gate and toll-house were erected at the west end of Bramber village.⁵⁴ The road was disturnpiked in 1885.⁵⁵ A road from Steyning to Lancing and Worthing, which was used by coaches in the 18th or 19th century,⁵⁶ passes through the western part of the parish.

After three abortive projects between 1844 and 1856,⁵⁷ a railway line through the parish, with a station near the castle, was opened in 1861.⁵⁸ It closed in 1966.⁵⁹

Thirteen inhabitants of Bramber borough and 19 of Bidlington tithing were taxed in 1327; in 1332 the corresponding figures were 14 and 15.⁶⁰ At those dates, and later too, population totals for the borough presumably included those tenants whose tenements lay in Steyning. In 1524 17 persons were assessed in the borough, and in the following year 19; the inhabitants of Bidlington were not distinguished from those of Southbrook (in Steyning), but seem to have been few.⁶¹ In 1539 only 15 men were mustered from the borough, less than half the number from large villages like West Tarring and Washington.⁶² There seems to have been an increase of population in the 17th century. At least 26 inhabitants of the borough were assessed to the hearth tax in 1664, besides c. 5 in Bidlington.⁶³ There were 72 adults in the parish in 1676,⁶⁴ and 24 families in 1724.⁶⁵ In 1801 the population of the parish was 91. Thereafter it fluctuated, increasing by nearly half in the decade 1831–41, then, after a fall, by the same proportion again, as a result of the building of the railway, in the decade 1861–71. From a peak of 186 in 1881, the population fell to 162 in 1901, but then increased steadily to 270 in 1931. In 1951 the combined parishes of Bramber and Botolphs had 316 inhabitants; by 1971, as a result of extensive building in the former parish of

Bramber the total had risen to 700.⁶⁶

Two inns existed in the parish in 1538,⁶⁷ presumably including the Lion mentioned in 1526.⁶⁸ That was probably identical with the White Lion recorded in 1549⁶⁹ and later, which was renamed the Castle Hotel c. 1870;⁷⁰ a burgage tenement,⁷¹ it presumably derived its name from the arms of the dukes of Norfolk.⁷² In the absence of a town hall it served for holding borough courts and elections of members of parliament;⁷³ the venality of elections in the 18th century enriched at least one publican.⁷⁴ In the 19th century public meetings were held there.⁷⁵ The building was greatly enlarged in the late 19th century to accommodate the large numbers of visitors to the village;⁷⁶ part of the old inn survived in 1976 behind the florid late-19th-century front range. There was a temperance hotel in the village between 1895 and 1938, and a private hotel and a guest house were recorded in the 1930s.⁷⁷

Despite the strategic importance of its site Bramber only rarely appears in military history. Apart from the early-13th-century events recorded elsewhere,⁷⁸ the most important occasion was in 1643, when the bridge was twice successfully defended by parliamentary forces, thus protecting the eastern part of the county from royalist invasion.⁷⁹ In 1651 the future Charles II successfully evaded the garrison when passing through the village in his flight to France.⁸⁰

Walter Potter, son of an owner of the White Lion, and an amateur taxidermist, opened a display of his work at the inn in 1861, which later moved to a permanent museum building near by. The collection was very popular with visitors; after being sold c. 1972 it was being exhibited in Arundel in 1976. A museum of smoking was opened in the museum building in 1973.⁸¹

CASTLE. The defensive and strategic advantages of the high natural mound commanding the Adur estuary on which Bramber castle stands may well have been appreciated in early times, but there is no archaeological evidence for pre-Norman occupation. A castle was built by William de Braose soon after his acquisition of the rape of Bramber, and certainly by 1073,⁸² the site being a detached part of his demesne manor of Washington.⁸³ At the same time or shortly after he also laid out a park

⁵⁰ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 220; *Rep. Com. Rds.*, App. p. 433; *3rd Rep. on Turnpike Trusts* [2637], p. 68, H.C. (1860), xxxi.

⁵¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.).

⁵² Cf. *Reg. Regum Anglo-Norm.* i, p. 127, where de Braose is ordered to destroy a rd. laid out on Fécamp abbey's land.

⁵³ Horsham and Steyning Rd. Act, 4 Geo. III, c. 44 (Priv. Act).

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., TD/W 20; *ibid.* PH 2571.

⁵⁵ Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1882, 45 & 46 Vic. c. 52.

⁵⁶ S.A.C. lxxxii. 146.

⁵⁷ W.S.R.O., QDP/W 86, 92, 112.

⁵⁸ *Southern Region Rec. comp.* R. H. Clark (1964), 52, 67.

⁵⁹ Local inf.

⁶⁰ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 153, 157, 228, 271.

⁶¹ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524–5* (S.R.S. lvi), 63, 82.

⁶² *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), p. 297.

⁶³ E 179/258/14 ff. 40, 44–5.

⁶⁴ S.A.C. xlv. 146.

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 13.

⁶⁶ *Census, 1801–1971.*

⁶⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279.

⁶⁸ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 114.

⁶⁹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5988.

⁷⁰ Cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866, 1874 edns.).

⁷¹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 301, f. [330].

⁷² S.A.C. x. 187.

⁷³ H. Erredge, *Hist. Bramber Cast.* (Brighton, n.d.), 47.

⁷⁴ Defoe, *Tour*, ed. Cole, i. 130.

⁷⁵ I.R. 18/10261.

⁷⁶ Erredge, *Bramber Cast.* 48.

⁷⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895 and later edns.); W.S.R.O., PH 628, 1047.

⁷⁸ See below, Castle.

⁷⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 173; S.A.C. v. 57–8; ix. 52.

⁸⁰ S.A.C. xviii. 122.

⁸¹ *Guide Bk. and Hist. of Potter's Exhib.* (n.d.); *W. Suss. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 1976; ex inf. Mr. J. Cartland, Museum of Curiosity, Arundel.

⁸² *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁸³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444.

and a warren which, as they were on land belonging to Fécamp abbey, were ordered to be destroyed in 1086.⁸⁴ The castle thereafter descended with the rape. In the late 11th century it seems to have been alternatively known as Steyning castle.⁸⁵

From the beginning it served as the centre of administration in the rape, the honor court being usually held there.⁸⁶ In Stephen's reign there may also have been a mint.⁸⁷ In the early 13th century the castle played a part in the civil war between King John and the barons. During the forfeiture of the rape between 1208 and 1215, and also for a time afterwards, the castle was in the keeping of a succession of royal henchmen, including Roland Bloet (recorded 1210, 1214–15),⁸⁸ John of Monmouth (1215),⁸⁹ and Robert le Savage (1217).⁹⁰ King John visited Bramber in 1209,⁹¹ and in the following year the castle was extensively repaired.⁹² There were further repairs in 1214,⁹³ and after the surrender of London to the barons in the following year Bramber became a base for the royal forces.⁹⁴ The king may have visited Bramber again in 1216.⁹⁵ In the following year the castle was for a time in the hands of Louis VIII of France, being held for him by William of Duston.⁹⁶ In 1234 it was again in royal hands when Peter de Rivaux and Robert le Savage successively had the keeping, and when it was alerted against the threat of a French invasion.⁹⁷ Both murage and castle-guard services were exacted from tenants of the rape. Most commuted both services in 1267 and 1268,⁹⁸ though an estate in Edburton still owed them two years later.⁹⁹ In 1275 some tenants complained that William de Braose was exacting escort service.¹

Edward I visited the castle several times between 1280 and 1305.² Once the castle had passed to the Mowbray family, however, it apparently ceased to be regularly inhabited. In 1338 John Mowbray was ordered to go there to repel a possible French invasion.³ Fifty years later the castle was no longer even properly fortified, and the men of the county complained to the king that the surrounding country was virtually defenceless.⁴ The castle retained its administrative role, however; the honor court

presumably continued to be held there, and inquisitions were taken at Bramber, presumably in the castle, in the 14th century.⁵ In 1417 John, duke of Bedford, then regent, witnessed a deed at Bramber.⁶ Fourteenth- and early-15th-century keepers of the castle included John of Derby (recorded between 1362 and 1371)⁷ and Sir John Dalingridge (noted 1405).⁸

The day-to-day management of the castle in the Middle Ages was in the hands of a constable, first recorded in 1210.⁹ A number of 13th-century constables are known by name.¹⁰ The last reference found to a holder of the office is of 1456.¹¹ A keeper of the castle gate was mentioned in 1291;¹² in 1369 he received 30s. a year.¹³ A prison at the castle was recorded between 1217 and 1355. Apart from a horse-thief in 1288 and two pirates in 1355, the prisoners mentioned were mostly murder suspects, held briefly at Bramber before being taken to the county gaol at Guildford.¹⁴

Ceramic evidence indicates that the castle ceased to be used in the mid or late 15th century.¹⁵ In 1553 it was described as the 'late castle'; the site was then being used for grazing¹⁶ as it continued to be until the mid 19th century.¹⁷ In the mid 17th century it was briefly converted into a rabbit warren.¹⁸ Like the lands lying immediately to east and west, the castle grounds were considered during that period as part of the demesne lands of King's Barns manor in Beeding.¹⁹ The military importance of the site was recognized on two occasions: in 1643 the castle was briefly occupied by royalist troops,²⁰ and in 1778–9 it was proposed to use it for defence against a possible French invasion.²¹ In 1798 the castle mound was visited for the wide views obtainable from it,²² and by 1854 it was being used for picnics.²³ During the late 19th and early 20th centuries it was usually let to the landlord of the Castle Hotel, who made a profit from entrance fees and the supply of refreshments.²⁴ The castle was sold by the duke of Norfolk c. 1925; after passing through various hands, and being used as tea gardens and an occasional fairground, it was bought by the National Trust in 1945.²⁵

⁸⁴ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 37.

⁸⁵ *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes*, xl (1879), 166; *Reg. Regum Anglo-Norm.* i, pp. 104, 137.

⁸⁶ See Bramber Rape.

⁸⁷ *Brit. Numismatic Jnl.* xxv. 119–24; xxviii. 61.

⁸⁸ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 60–2; *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 142; *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 160.

⁸⁹ *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 157, 159.

⁹⁰ *Pat. R.* 1216–25, 98.

⁹¹ *Rot. Lib.* (Rec. Com.), 112, 115.

⁹² *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 62.

⁹³ *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 142.

⁹⁴ *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 137–8; *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 227.

⁹⁵ *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 183–4; *Rot. de Ob. et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 597.

⁹⁶ *Hist. King's Works*, ed. Colvin, ii (1963), 575 n. 5.

⁹⁷ *Cur. Reg. R.* xv, pp. 223–4; *Cal. Pat.* 1232–47, 58.

⁹⁸ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 59–63, 65.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 68–9.

¹ *S.A.C.* lxxxiii. 52.

² *Cal. Pat.* 1281–92, 185; 1292–1301, 250, 423; *Cal. Close*, 1296–1302, 256; *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 505; ii. 307.

³ *Cal. Close*, 1337–9, 540.

⁴ *Rot. Parl.* iii. 255.

⁵ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* ii, p. 283; iv, p. 75; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, pp. 270, 370.

⁶ *Reg. Chichele* (Cant. & York Soc.), iv. 308.

⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1367–70, 240; *Cal. Close*, 1369–74, 253.

⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1405–8, 26.

⁹ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 62.

¹⁰ *S.A.C.* xl. 99; lxxxii. 28; *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 87, 97; *J. I.* 1/924 rot. 64d.

¹¹ *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Bidlington & Bramber 23 (TS. cat.).

¹² *Cal. Close*, 1288–96, 196.

¹³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, p. 385.

¹⁴ *Pat. R.* 1216–25, 98–9; *Cur. Reg. R.* xiii, p. 306; *Cal. Close*, 1272–9, 107; *S.A.C.* lxxiv. 80; lxxxii. 28–9; xcvi. 73, 75, 78; *S.C.M.* xiii. 91; *J.I.* 1/912A rot. 42d.; *J.I.* 1/924 rot. 60.

¹⁵ *Ex inf. Mr. E. W. Holden*; cf. below n. 26.

¹⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 102; E 318/1751.

¹⁷ *Arundel Cast. MSS.* A 263; MD 170; B.L. Add. MS. 5677, f. 58; W.S.R.O., TD/W 20.

¹⁸ *Cal. Cttee. for Compounding*, iv. 2473.

¹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 102; *Arundel Cast. MS.* H 1/8; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 173.

²⁰ *S.A.C.* ix. 52.

²¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 533.

²² *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 450.

²³ T. Wright, *Wanderings of an Antiq.* (1854), 265.

²⁴ *Tourist's Guide to Suss.* (1880), 97; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); W.S.R.O., SP 62.

²⁵ W.S.R.O., SP 62; Viscountess Wolseley, *Suss. in the Past* (1928), 65, 68; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930, 1938); *S.C.M.* xix. 54, 209.

The first castle²⁶ consisted of a motte with a penannular ditch. The motte later partly collapsed or was pushed into the ditch, which was invisible in 1976. Before the end of the 11th century a curtain wall had been constructed round the mound, together with an outer ditch or moat, which was too high ever to have been filled with water, except perhaps in its east part. The east side of the mound was scarped back in creating the ditch, leaving the motte off-centre. Also before 1100 a stone and flint gatehouse was built at the south side; its relation to the curtain-wall is not clear. Not long after, and perhaps also before 1100, the gatehouse was converted into a keep by being heightened c. 50 feet. A window in the upper part of the surviving wall seems early-12th-century in date.²⁷ The stone and flint bridge across the south side of the ditch apparently incorporates work from its 11th- or 12th-century predecessor.

It seems probable that an outwork on the south side of the castle mound enclosed the site of the church. A rampart excavated in 1926 at the junction of the main street of the village with Castle Lane²⁸ may have belonged to it. The theory that the outwork extended south of the street to give access to a quay,²⁹ however, seems tenuous, especially since a burgage tenement is recorded opposite the castle gate c. 1240 and later.³⁰

Repairs to the walls, ditch, drawbridge, hall, and one chamber are documented in 1210,³¹ and more building work was going on in 1266 or 1267, when a cut was made from the river estuary, apparently north of the village street, for bringing up materials.³² The scale of the castle's accommodation in the mid 13th century may be gauged from the fact that in 1265 Eleanor, countess of Leicester, stayed there with a train of 84 horses.³³ There was further extensive building work in 1325 and 1326.³⁴ A group of flint and stone buildings in the north-east corner of the mound, excavated in the 1920s or 1930s and including a hall and kitchen,³⁵ perhaps represent part of it. The remains of a workshop and two lime kilns found near the motte in 1966-7 may also be of that date. There were other buildings within the castle yard too. In 1369 mention was made of the site of the castle with 'the walls, towers, and houses built thereon'.³⁶ In 1291 Mary de Braose, widow of William (d. 1290), received as dower a barn in the castle for storing her corn; from a reference in the agreement to the danger of

fire to the other castle buildings, it seems likely that they were mostly of timber.³⁷ The castle was supplied by the demesne lands of King's Barns manor lying around it, which included closes called Castle field, Castle meadow and Castle brooks.³⁸ A fishpond east of the castle was mentioned in 1399 and 1498.³⁹

At the end of the 16th century the castle was said to have largely fallen to the ground, and to be 'nothing but a heap of stones'.⁴⁰ Engravings of the mid 17th century⁴¹ show the north, east, and west walls of the tower still standing to full height; the south wall of the tower, and also much of the curtain wall, had collapsed, presumably because of erosion of the ditch. There is no evidence for the idea that the castle was slighted during or after the Civil War. Later collapses and the robbing of the building for flint and stone had left only the west wall of the tower standing, almost to its original height, by 1760;⁴² its appearance then was virtually the same as in 1976. During the late 17th century or early 18th the ruin was for a time adapted as humble dwellings.

MANORS. The *BOROUGH* of Bramber, often in later times called a manor, descended with the rape.

The manor of *BIDLINGTON*, comprising most of the parish, was mentioned in 956. Evidently it had been part of the large estate of the kings of Wessex, which also comprised Steyning, Annington (in Botolphs), and Beeding.⁴³ William de Braose held it in 1073.⁴⁴ It was not mentioned separately in Domesday Book, but was evidently at that time part of the estate which he was described as holding in Steyning, and which also apparently included King's Barns manor in Beeding.⁴⁵ In the early 13th century that estate was apparently called Steyning Braose.⁴⁶ Bidlington seems to have been held in demesne until 1281, when William de Braose was granted or confirmed in free warren there.⁴⁷

In the same year the reversion of the manor was settled on his younger son Richard, with remainder to Richard's younger brother Peter.⁴⁸ At William's death in 1290 his eldest son William (d. 1326) acquired the manor,⁴⁹ but he was ordered to restore it in the following year.⁵⁰ He had acquired it again by 1316,⁵¹ but Peter's son Thomas was confirmed in it in 1317⁵² and again in 1331.⁵³ By a settlement of 1337⁵⁴ Thomas (d. 1361)⁵⁵ and his wife Beatrice

²⁶ Where no other reference is given, the information in the following paras. is derived from K. J. Barton and E. W. Holden, 'Excavations at Bramber Cast., 1966-7', *Arch. Jnl.* (forthcoming). The writer is indebted to Mr. Holden for the loan of the typescript, and for other help. Interim reps. of the excavation were publ. in *S.N.Q.* xvi. 256-8, 333-5.

²⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 395.

²⁸ *S.A.C.* lxxviii. 241-4.

²⁹ *S.C.M.* ii. 391; J. G. Garratt, *Bramber and Steyning* (1973), 23-5, 34.

³⁰ *Sele Chaturary*, p. 90; Arundel Cast. MSS. A 361; A 433, m. 3d.

³¹ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 62.

³² *S.A.C.* lxxviii. 28-9. Cf. a break in the outer rampart at the SE. corner of the mound.

³³ Blaauw, *Barons' War*, 323.

³⁴ *Cal. Mem. R.* 1326-7, pp. 69-70, 291.

³⁵ *S.N.Q.* vi. 174-6.

³⁶ *Cal. Fine R.* 1369-77, 8.

³⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, 196.

³⁸ E.S.R.O., Shiffner MS. 2848; Arundel Cast. MS.

H 1/8; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 173; cf. C 134/97 no. 6; E 152/145 no. 2; C 139/16 m. 10.

³⁹ *S.C.* 6/1021/4; Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, m. 3d.

⁴⁰ Camden, *Brit.* (1586), 158; Northants R.O., Finch-Hatton MS. 113, Suss. f. [14].

⁴¹ B.M. print rm., W. Hollar engravings of Bramber cast.; see below, pl. facing p. 208.

⁴² F. Grose, *Antiq. of Eng. and Wales*, iii (1775).

⁴³ *S.A.C.* lxxxvii. 135; lxxxviii. 79-80.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

⁴⁶ *Cur. Reg. R.* viii. 12.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 255.

⁴⁸ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 122.

⁴⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, 196.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 164.

⁵¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 562; *Feud. Aids*, v. 134.

⁵² *Cal. Close*, 1313-18, 546; cf. Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 49-50.

⁵³ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, 151.

⁵⁴ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 90.

⁵⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, pp. 28-9.

(d. 1383)⁵⁶ held the manor jointly; in 1361, as later,⁵⁷ it was held of Bramber honor. Their son Thomas and his infant son and daughter all died successively in 1395, and the manor apparently passed to the younger Thomas's niece Elizabeth and her husband Sir William Heron.⁵⁸ In 1412 John de Braose of Wiston held it⁵⁹ and in 1418 George Braose or Brewes died seised of it, being succeeded by his great-great-nephew⁶⁰ Sir Hugh Cokesey (d. 1445), who held it jointly with his wife Alice (d. 1460) under a settlement of 1441.⁶¹ Hugh's sister and heir⁶² Joyce Beauchamp (d. 1473) was succeeded by her son⁶³ Sir John Greville (d. 1480), and John apparently by his son Thomas Cokesey.⁶⁴ By 1506 the manor had been resumed into the barony, since Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey and later duke of Norfolk (d. 1524), was dealing with it then.⁶⁵ He granted or devised a life interest in it to his son William,⁶⁶ created Lord Howard of Effingham,⁶⁷ and in 1553 William received the reversion from the Crown.⁶⁸ William was still lord in 1566,⁶⁹ but by 1576 the manor had again been resumed into the barony,⁷⁰ with which it descended thereafter.⁷¹

The demesne lands of Bidlington manor were granted in 1553⁷² to Thomas Parson (d. 1565), who settled them shortly before his death on his two sons-in-law, Edward Michelborne and Richard Farnfold.⁷³ The two moieties thereafter descended separately; their contemporary nomenclature is confusing, both estates being loosely called manors, and they are best described as *BIDLINGTON FARM* and *HARROCKS* respectively. Edward Michelborne died in 1587, and his son Edward⁷⁴ sold Bidlington farm in 1598 to Thomas Bishop,⁷⁵ who conveyed it in 1602 to Nicholas Backshell.⁷⁶ Richard Backshell, perhaps succeeding another Richard who died c. 1641,⁷⁷ died seised of it in 1656 or 1657,⁷⁸ and in the following year his widow sold it to John Turner.⁷⁹ John's son Samuel⁸⁰ held it in 1684,⁸¹ but had died by 1693 when his brother Nathaniel (d. 1694) had it as executor.⁸² Nathaniel's son⁸³ Thomas conveyed it in 1697⁸⁴ to John

Mounsher (d. 1702),⁸⁵ whose daughter Elizabeth sold it in 1728 to Thomas Lidbetter.⁸⁶ Thomas (d. 1737) was succeeded by a son (d. 1765) and grandson (d. 1816) of the same forename.⁸⁷ Richard Lidbetter, nephew of the last-named, had the estate in 1830,⁸⁸ but had died by 1873;⁸⁹ the executors of his widow Sophia who died in the same year⁹⁰ sold the estate in 1874 to Henry Padwick.⁹¹ Another Henry Padwick held the lands in 1913,⁹² but by 1922 they had passed to L. C. Ing, and by 1938 to L. G. Russell.⁹³

Richard Farnfold died seised of lands in Bramber, presumably Harrocks, in 1609.⁹⁴ In 1617 the estate was settled on his daughter Jane and her husband Laurence Delachamber, who sold it in 1622 to Sir Thomas Farnfold.⁹⁵ After Sir Thomas's death in 1643⁹⁶ his son Henry sold it to Richard Marcall in 1645,⁹⁷ but in the following year the estate was ordered to be conveyed to Sir David Watkins in satisfaction of a debt.⁹⁸ In 1653 John Vaux sold Harrocks to John Turner, whose son Nathaniel held it from 1675 until his death in 1694. Nathaniel's son Thomas⁹⁹ (d. c. 1710)¹ was succeeded by a daughter Mary, who married first Henry Worsfold and then Samuel Wilson.² In 1735 Samuel and Mary Wilson sold the estate to Sir John Lade (d. 1740), who was succeeded by his great-nephew, also Sir John (d. 1759), whose son Sir John³ sold it to Thomas Lidbetter in 1782.⁴ Thereafter Harrocks descended with Bidlington farm. The quit-rents payable from both Bidlington farm and Harrocks to the duke of Norfolk as lord of Bidlington manor were redeemed in 1874.⁵

Bidlington Farmhouse or Upper Maudlin Farmhouse⁶ was rebuilt in the early 19th century as a two-storeyed stuccoed building, which survived in 1976 as Maudlin House.

The lands of Sele priory in Bramber parish⁷ passed to Magdalen College, Oxford, which had them in 1535.⁸ In 1729 they were estimated at 66½ a.⁹ and c. 1840, after some land had been exchanged,¹⁰ at 46 a.¹¹ During the 18th and 19th

⁵⁶ Ibid. xv, p. 368.

⁵⁷ e.g. C 140/77 no. 72.

⁵⁸ C 136/86 no. 7.

⁵⁹ *Feud. Aids*, vi, 524.

⁶⁰ C 138/35 no. 48.

⁶¹ C 139/122 no. 36; C 139/178 no. 49.

⁶² *Cal. Fine R.* 1452-61, 279.

⁶³ C 140/44 no. 32.

⁶⁴ C 140/77 no. 72.

⁶⁵ Madox, *Formulare Anglicanum* (1702), p. 214.

⁶⁶ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), p. 173; S.C. 2/205/68 m. 3.

⁶⁷ *Complete Peerage*, v, 9.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 195.

⁶⁹ C 3/85/6.

⁷⁰ Cf. E 310/25/144 f. 30.

⁷¹ e.g. Arundel Cast. MSS. M 549; A 1400; *Wiston Archives*, p. 234.

⁷² *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 110.

⁷³ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558-83 (S.R.S. iii), pp. 44-7; *Cal. Pat.* 1563-6, p. 300.

⁷⁴ C 142/212 no. 1.

⁷⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39384, f. 398; cf. *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 38.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 3097.

⁷⁷ Ibid. Ep. I/29 Bramber 8.

⁷⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39488, f. 259.

⁷⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 3102.

⁸⁰ Ibid. 1188, f. [2].

⁸¹ Ibid. 3110; cf. Arundel Cast. MS. M 549.

⁸² W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 1188, f. 3; 3116; 3119.

⁸³ Ibid. 3137.

⁸⁴ Ibid. 3123, 3125.

⁸⁵ Ibid. 3127.

⁸⁶ Ibid. 3133-4.

⁸⁷ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 1150.

⁸⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 208; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1149.

⁸⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 3176, 3178.

⁹⁰ Ibid. 3181.

⁹¹ Ibid. 3180, 3183; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

⁹² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882, 1913).

⁹³ Ibid. (1922, 1938).

⁹⁴ C 142/311 no. 115.

⁹⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 3137.

⁹⁶ C 142/710 no. 40.

⁹⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39488, f. 256.

⁹⁸ *Wiston Archives*, p. 170.

⁹⁹ Ibid. Add. MSS. 1188, f. 3; 3137; Arundel Cast. MS. M 549.

¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Bramber 34.

² Ibid. Add. MSS. 3131; 3136.

³ Ibid. 3149.

⁴ Ibid. 3151-2.

⁵ Ibid. 3180.

⁶ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LI (1879 edn.).

⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, ed. Salzman, *passim*.

⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 283.

⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 9474.

¹⁰ Ibid. 3162.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 20.

centuries they were let at 20-year leases, renewable every seven years.¹² They were sold by the college in 1883.¹³ The manor-house of the college estate called Maudlin Farmhouse is of the 17th century or earlier with later additions. The lands of the Braose foundation of Bidlington hospital,¹⁴ of which half a yardland and 3 roods were mentioned c. 1240¹⁵ and 7 a. in 1272,¹⁶ had apparently been resumed by 1553 into Bidlington manor.¹⁷ Their location is unknown, but the hospital apparently stood near Maudlin House, in the north-west angle of Bidlington cross-roads.¹⁸

ECONOMIC HISTORY. AGRICULTURE. In 1086 the land within what later became Bramber parish evidently formed part of the estate of William de Braose which was described as lying in Steyning.¹⁹ When that estate was divided into the manors of Bidlington and King's Barns, most of the land in the parish joined Bidlington, though some land around the castle formed part of the demesne lands of King's Barns.²⁰ Flax and hemp may have been grown in the parish in the late 11th century,²¹ and barley, vetch,²² apples, hemp, and honey were mentioned in the early 14th century. Arable farming still dominated at the latter date, the ninth of sheaves in 1341 yielding eleven times as much as that of fleeces and lambs.²³ The pattern of land-use in the parish at that time was probably the same as later, the arable land surrounding the hamlet of Bidlington, flanked to east and west respectively by brookland pasture and downland pasture, as the underlying geology indicated. Field names recorded in the Middle Ages are Westmostfurlong and Howclinch,²⁴ which cannot be certainly located, and the Hurst, including furlongs called Borfurlong and Wogefurlong, which lay south-east of Bidlington hamlet.²⁵ A meadow called the Vuur in the mid 13th century may have been common meadow.²⁶ Three common marshes, Northmarsh, Southmarsh, and Sudwisse, were mentioned c. 1260, when Sele priory and other tenants exchanged common rights in the last-named for rights in the other two.²⁷

There were perhaps 30 burgages in Bramber in the Middle Ages,²⁸ and in the 18th century about the same number.²⁹ One at least was not enfranchised until 1874.³⁰ Both free and copyhold tenants

of Bidlington manor are recorded in the 16th and 17th centuries, including some in West Grinstead and Cowfold. Both kinds of tenants paid heriots in the 16th century at least; in the late 17th century reliefs or entry fines were payable. The custom of widow's freebench obtained in 1547.³¹ Tenements were few in number and mostly small in area; by far the largest estates in the parish were the two moieties of the demesne lands, Bidlington farm and Harrocks,³² each estimated at 114 a. in 1729.³³ Wheat, barley, oats, peas, and tares were grown in the parish in the 17th and 18th centuries, when sheep-farming was also becoming important, flocks of up to 460 animals being mentioned.³⁴ The descendants of John Lidbetter, under-tenant of Bidlington farm in 1635,³⁵ gradually came during the next hundred years to be the chief occupiers of land in the parish. John Lidbetter (d. 1709)³⁶ bought small estates in the parish in the late 17th and early 18th centuries,³⁷ and had the lease of Harrocks in 1709.³⁸ His son Thomas³⁹ bought Bidlington farm in 1728,⁴⁰ and in the following year was owner or occupier of most of the parish, including Harrocks and the Magdalen College estate.⁴¹

At that date most of the arable land of the parish lay in two large open fields on either side of the road from Bidlington hamlet to Botolphs. The 21 furlongs of which they were composed included East, Middle, Street, Dyke, Magdalen, Red Beach and Winchester Dean furlongs,⁴² some of which had been mentioned in 1689.⁴³ Most of the arable land north-east and north-west of Bidlington had been inclosed, and only one open field furlong, called Hutticks, survived. Some inclosure had already taken place there by the mid 16th century, when closes were recorded with names like Maudlin field and West field, which might suggest former open fields.⁴⁴ Chapel furlong, recorded in 1689,⁴⁵ perhaps lay in that area too. In 1729 the two surviving open fields were divided between at least 9 separate estates, most strips being less than 1 a. in area.

Most of the brookland pasture of the parish was by that date in several ownership, only 10 a. of common brook surviving. A number of estates had had common rights in the marsh in the 17th century, for instance Bidlington farm four bullock leazes

¹² W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 1189-97, 3164-5, 3175; *Rep. Com. Univ. Income* [C. 856-I], p. 533, H.C. (1873), xxxvii (2).

¹³ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 3185-6.

¹⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 98-9.

¹⁵ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 90.

¹⁶ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 80.

¹⁷ *Wiston Archives*, p. 253. Cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 110; the chapel mentioned there was presumably that of the hosp. Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 49, erroneously surmise that the hosp. lands passed to Magdalen Coll., Oxford.

¹⁸ Cf. *S.A.C.* cii. 1-8.

¹⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

²⁰ Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/8.

²¹ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

²² Dugdale, *Mon.* iv. 670.

²³ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

²⁴ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Bidlington and Bramber 4 (TS. cat.).

²⁵ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 85; W.S.R.O., TD/W 20.

²⁶ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 61.

²⁷ Ibid. p. 86.
²⁸ A fragmentary borough rental apparently of the mid 15th cent. lists 8 burgages paying 5s. 4d.: S.C. 12/15/75;

since the total valuation of burgage-rents in the 14th and 15th cents. was c. 15s. or 17s. the number of burgages seems then to have been c. 25 or 30: E 152/145 no. 2; S.C. 6/1021/4; Arundel Cast. MSS. A 361; A 433, m. 3d.

²⁹ Arundel Cast. MSS. A 1400; MD 170.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 3180.

³¹ S.C. 2/205/68; Arundel Cast. MSS. M 549, 724.

³² Arundel Cast. MS. M 549.

³³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 9474.

³⁴ Ibid. Ep. I/29 Bramber 8, 10, 12, 20, 33.

³⁵ Ibid. Ep. I/25/3 (1635).

³⁶ Ibid. Wiston MS. 1150.

³⁷ Ibid. Add. MSS. 1187, 3112-13, 3119, 3128-9.

³⁸ Ibid. 3130.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 1150.

⁴⁰ Ibid. Add. MSS. 3133-4.

⁴¹ Ibid. 9474; cf. Arundel Cast. MS. A 1400.

⁴² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 9474, on which the following two paras. are based except where stated.

⁴³ Ibid. Add. MSS. 3112-13.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 110. Burletts, in the same area, was also once an open field: W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 3162.

⁴⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 3112-13.

The Ruins of Bramber Castle in Sussex.



The castle in the mid 17th century, with Beeding Hill and windmill in the background



The village street c. 1900, looking west, with the Castle Hotel on the left



COOMBES CHURCH: wall paintings over the chancel arch



BROADWATER: THE CHURCH in the early 19th century

and Harrocks six.⁴⁶ There had always been much several marshland in the parish, however, many parcels being former salterns.⁴⁷ There were 277 a. of common downland pasture in 1729, and 148 a. of several down belonging to Bidlington farm. Common rights on the downs had also been recorded in the 17th century; for instance, Bidlington farm had had 400 sheep leazes and Harrocks 500. Bidlington farm had also had several downland in 1602.⁴⁸

Between 1729 and 1874 successive members of the Lidbetter family gradually bought up most of the smaller estates in the parish,⁴⁹ while continuing to hold the lease of the Magdalen College estate.⁵⁰ By 1840 Richard Lidbetter occupied more than nine-tenths of the parish, most of the land being his own. By that date the former open fields had been rationalized as six large furlongs totalling c. 150 a., of which Lidbetter owned two-thirds and three others the rest. The land was still nominally divided into small strips, but since Lidbetter occupied it all the divisions were not kept. Magdalen College was by then the only commoner on both the common marsh and common downs, having six bullock leazes and 120 sheep leazes;⁵¹ the date of extinction of those rights is unknown.

At the beginning of the 19th century there had been over 1,000 sheep in the parish.⁵² In 1838 there was nearly twice as much meadow and pasture as arable,⁵³ but already by 1874 c. 160 a. of former downland had been converted to arable.⁵⁴ Crops mentioned in the 19th century but not before include rape, turnips, and beans.⁵⁵ After the mid 19th century the agriculture of the parish was greatly affected by the growth of the coastal towns. A market-gardener was recorded between 1855 and 1874, and a dairyman in 1895.⁵⁶ By the early 20th century the parish was largely divided between two farms, Lower Maudlin farm comprising the south-eastern part of the parish, and Upper Maudlin farm all the land west of the road from Steyning to Botolphs. In 1913, when the same farmer occupied both farms, they comprised 127 a. and 585 a. respectively, Lower Maudlin farm being described as especially suitable for dairying because of its rich brookland pasture and nearness to Brighton and Worthing.⁵⁷ An egg merchant was recorded in 1938,⁵⁸ and in 1944 Upper Maudlin farm combined cereal-growing, stock-raising, and dairying.⁵⁹ After the Second World War dairy farming greatly declined in favour of stock-raising, the riverside pasture being converted to arable. The area of the

ancient parish had been split up into smaller farms during the 1930s; in 1976 there were several farms there.⁶⁰

MILLS. The mill on the Braose estate described as lying in Steyning in 1086 may have been at Bidlington.⁶¹ A mill belonging to the castle was mentioned in 1326,⁶² and a mill of Bidlington manor in 1339.⁶³ In the 16th and 17th centuries there was a windmill on the river bank north-west of Beeding bridge, evidently on the close called Mill Green c. 1840.⁶⁴

PORT AND RIVER TRAFFIC. The construction of Bramber castle required a wharf for landing building materials. The likely site seems to be south-west of the point where the causeway crossed the western channel of the river, near the site later occupied by the house called St. Mary's.⁶⁵ With the foundation of the borough a small port grew up, apparently recorded in William I's reign.⁶⁶ By 1181⁶⁷ Bramber was serving as an entrepôt for Wealden timber. In the mid 13th century the port seems to have been busy, timber, oak-bark, and faggots being loaded there.⁶⁸ In 1322 it was among the Sussex ports ordered to supply the royal army in the north.⁶⁹ Bramber was still accessible to ships in the late 14th century,⁷⁰ but no later references to the port have been found, and it evidently shared the general decline of the town. The river, however, continued to provide employment. Two bargemen were recorded in the parish in 1672 and 1705.⁷¹ In the early 19th century three barges at least plied between Bramber and Shoreham,⁷² apparently from a wharf on the north side of Beeding bridge.⁷³ Its site may be the same as that occupied by the coal merchant and boat proprietor mentioned in 1895.⁷⁴ A barge builder was mentioned in the parish in 1845.⁷⁵

MARKET AND FAIRS. William de Braose set up a market at Bramber as part of his new borough. The first certain reference to it is before 1087,⁷⁶ but it already existed in 1073, if the tolls at Bramber granted to Bramber college in that year were, as they seem to have been, market tolls.⁷⁷ No more is heard of the market for two centuries; during that time it was presumably overshadowed by the markets at Steyning and New Shoreham. A fair existed in 1288.⁷⁸ In 1316 William de Braose was granted a Monday and a Thursday market at Bramber and two three-day fairs on the eve, feast-

⁴⁶ Ibid. 3097, 3112-13, 3137; Ep. I/25/3 (1635).

⁴⁷ E 152/145 no. 2; C 139/16 m. 10; *Cat. Anct. D.* v, A 11033; cf. e.g. C 142/388 no. 22; Arundel Cast. MS. M 301, f. [330].

⁴⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 3097, 3112-13, 3137.

⁴⁹ Ibid. 3146-7, 3151-2, 3155-6, 3159-60, 3163, 3166-7.

⁵⁰ Ibid. 1189-97, 3164-5, 3175, 3184.

⁵¹ Ibid. TD/W 20.

⁵² E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, f. [50v].

⁵³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 20.

⁵⁴ Ibid. Add. MS. 3183.

⁵⁵ I.R. 18/10261; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

⁵⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

⁵⁷ W.S.R.O., SP 272.

⁵⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

⁵⁹ W.S.R.O., SP 22.

⁶⁰ Ex inf. Mr. D. R. Vick, Annington Farm, Botolphs.

⁶¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

⁶² C 134/97 no. 6. ⁶³ *Cal. Close*, 1339-41, 219.

⁶⁴ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Beeding 16 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635); *ibid.* TD/W 20.

⁶⁵ *S.A.C.* cxiii. 107, 110; cf. lxxxvi. 112 and fig. 1.

⁶⁶ *Acta Sanctorum*, May, vi. 402. The port called 'Brembre' there may however be Shoreham or Steyning.

⁶⁷ *Pipe R.* 1181 (P.R.S. xxx), 142; 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61-2.

⁶⁸ J.I. 1/912A rot. 44.

⁶⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, 670.

⁷⁰ *Rot. Parl.* iii. 255.

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Bramber 19, 30.

⁷² E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, f. [51]; EW 2, f. [8].

⁷³ Cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 20.

⁷⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁷⁵ Ibid. (1845).

⁷⁶ *Chron. Mon. de Bello* (Anglia Christiana Soc., 1846), 36; cf. S.A.S., MS. G/1/3.

⁷⁷ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁷⁸ J.I. 1/924 rot. 64d.

day, and morrow of St. Denis (9 October) and of St. Augustine (presumably 26 May).⁷⁹ The grant was confirmed in 1324⁸⁰ and 1332,⁸¹ but in the first confirmation the feasts named were those of St. John before the Latin Gate (6 May) and St. Edward the Confessor (probably 13 October). In 1383 Thomas Mowbray, earl of Nottingham, was confirmed in the Thursday market only and in a three-day fair at the feast of the Assumption (15 August).⁸² Again, the market seems not to have thrived; many shops and stalls there were described as empty or ruined between the late 14th and late 15th centuries, and the three surviving borough account rolls for the same period record no income from tolls.⁸³ The market had lapsed by 1595.⁸⁴ Profits of the fair were, however, being received in the 15th century: 10*d.* in 1445 and 12*d.* in 1498.⁸⁵ A fair was also being held at Bidlington during the same period, on St. Mary Magdalen's day (22 July); the profits amounted to 3*s.* 4*d.* in 1399 and 2*s.* 4*d.* in 1498.⁸⁶ Bramber market-place seems to have lain just south-west of the castle, at the junction of the village street with the two old roads from Steyning. A 'great square' (*magna placea*) was described as forming part of the road between Bramber and Bidlington *c.* 1260;⁸⁷ an open space still existed at that point in 1729,⁸⁸ but was later obliterated by the construction of the railway.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY. Tradesmen who witnessed deeds concerning Bramber property in the mid 13th century probably resided in the borough; they included three tailors, a glover, a cooper, two masons and a smith.⁸⁹ Some of them, however, and some of the later tradesmen described as of Bramber, may have occupied the tenements of the borough which lay in Steyning. Surnames recorded in the early 14th century which might indicate trades or occupations were Baker, Roper, Chapman, and Viner.⁹⁰ A merchant dealing in unspecified commodities was recorded in the early 13th century,⁹¹ a cloth merchant, two wine merchants, and one who dealt in both cloth and wine in 1262–3,⁹² and there were still two wine merchants 25 years later.⁹³ By 1341, however, there were no tradesmen or merchants of any substance in the town.⁹⁴ Two retailers of ale were mentioned in 1538.⁹⁵ An important medieval industry in the parish was salt-making. The five salterns which belonged to

Washington manor in the late 11th century presumably lay in the detached part of the manor which included Bramber castle. The three salterns at the Braose estate described as lying in Steyning at the same period were possibly also within the future Bramber parish,⁹⁶ since members of the Braose family later granted salterns in Bramber to Durford abbey and to Lewes and Sele priories.⁹⁷ A 14th-century reference to the carriage of salt from Bramber to Leigh near Reigate (Surr.) shows that the produce went far afield.⁹⁸ The last reference found to the industry in the parish is of 1423.⁹⁹ A number of mounds comprising debris from the operation survived north of the village street in 1976, others south of the street having been destroyed in 1972.¹

The only trade regularly recorded in Bramber in the 17th and 18th centuries was that of wheelwright.² Other tradesmen mentioned at different times were a locksmith,³ a glover, a tailor, a ripier or fresh fish carrier,⁴ a carpenter, a barber,⁵ and a shoemaker.⁶ In 1811 one in six families in employment was supported by non-agricultural occupations, and in 1831 one in seven.⁷ Tradesmen recorded between the mid 19th and early 20th centuries included wheelwrights, bakers, a shoemaker, a builder, and a butcher. In 1851 most of the tradesmen belonged to the same family, the Woolgars. In the early 20th century there were a nursery business and a laundry.⁸ After the mid 19th century tourism became a chief source of employment,⁹ many visitors coming by direct trains from Brighton.¹⁰ In 1893 the village was said almost to exist by the provision of tea for visitors,¹¹ and a later writer called it the 'tea-party paradise of its district'.¹² Besides the castle grounds,¹³ there were always several tea rooms and tea gardens in the village at that period.¹⁴ Tourism was still important in 1976, when there were two museums, two caravan parks, a café, and two restaurants in the village. After the late 19th century Bramber also became a place for residence and retirement; by 1913 the number of inhabitants described as private residents in the parish had greatly increased from thirty years before.¹⁵ In 1976 much of the population worked outside Bramber, many of them in the coastal towns.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Bramber borough was

⁷⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300–26, 315.

⁸⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1323–7, 222.

⁸¹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1327–41, 269.

⁸² C 53/159 m. 1 no. 1.

⁸³ S.C. 6/1021/4; Arundel Cast. MSS. A 361; A 433, m. 3d.

⁸⁴ Norden, *Suss. Map* (1595).

⁸⁵ Arundel Cast. MSS. A 361; A 433, m. 3d.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* A 433, m. 5; S.C. 6/1021/3.

⁸⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 59.

⁸⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 9474.

⁸⁹ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 59, 76, 87–9.

⁹⁰ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), p. 153.

⁹¹ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Bidlington and Bramber 4 (TS. cat.).

⁹² J.I. 1/912A rot. 44.

⁹³ J.I. 1/924 rot. 61d.

⁹⁴ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

⁹⁵ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279.

⁹⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444–5.

⁹⁷ *Anct. Charters* (Pipe R. Soc. x), 12–13; *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 5, 17; B.L. Cott. MS. Vesp. E. xxiii, ff. 29–30.

⁹⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* viii, p. 428.

⁹⁹ *Cal. Anct. D.* iv, A 9865. The 3 salterns described as belonging to Magdalen Coll., Oxford, in 1526 were probably only former salterns: Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 114.

¹ S.N.Q. xv. 304; S.A.C. cxiii. 115.

² W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29 Bramber 3, 9, 35; C 91/14 no. 21; S.A.S., MS. ND 1 (TS. cat.).

³ *Wiston Archives*, p. 40.

⁴ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5989.

⁵ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/29 Bramber 32, 36.

⁶ *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 203.

⁷ *Census*, 1811, 1831.

⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.); W.S.R.O., MF 43, ff. 361–2.

⁹ e.g. Smail, *Coaching Times*, 91; S.N.Q. xvi. 325.

¹⁰ Cf. *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* (Apr. 1910), 193.

¹¹ Murray's *Suss.* (1893), 146.

¹² S.C.M. ii. 565.

¹³ See above, Castle.

¹⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.).

¹⁵ *Ibid.* (1882 and later edns.).

separately represented at the eyre in 1248¹⁶ and 1262–3, though on both occasions by four men not twelve. It was also sometimes joined with Steyning: a jury drawn from both boroughs gave evidence at the 1262–3 eyre,¹⁷ and the two places were represented as one borough at the eyre of 1288.¹⁸ In the 14th century, similarly, Bramber was sometimes taxed separately,¹⁹ and sometimes as one borough with Steyning.²⁰ Courts baron are recorded between 1497²¹ and 1687, and view of frankpledge (twice-yearly at first) between 1368²² and 1792.²³ There are court rolls for 1538, 1572, 1676, 1679, 1687 and 1724–86.²⁴ In the later period at least the courts were held at the White Lion.²⁵ Breaches of the assize of ale and the regulation of nuisances were still dealt with at the view in the 16th century,²⁶ but by 1679 at least half the tenants apparently no longer attended.²⁷ Apart from occasional other business, chiefly concerning roads, the annual views of the 18th century dealt only with the election of the borough officers.²⁸ There was a bailiff in the Middle Ages and later;²⁹ a constable was recorded in 1572 and 1650,³⁰ and a reeve in 1657.³¹ In the 18th century the constable, who was also the returning officer, was chosen by the steward from two candidates put forward by the borough jury and the outgoing constable. He then chose the head-borough, who in turn chose the ale-conner.³² All three offices survived in 1822.³³ Two small maces, presumably belonging to borough officials, formed part of Walter Potter's museum at Bramber, and in 1976 had been moved, with the rest of the museum, to Arundel. At the same date a large mace, also formerly in Potter's museum, was at the museum of smoking in Bramber.³⁴

There are court rolls for Bidlington manor for odd years between 1543 and 1572 and between 1675 and 1691.³⁵ Courts were not held at regular intervals in the 16th century.³⁶ At that time business included the regulation of occasional nuisances as well as of tenures.³⁷ By the late 17th century very few suitors attended.³⁸ There were still a head-borough and a constable of Bidlington tithing, presumably identical with the manor, in the late 18th century, but by then the offices were probably sinecures.³⁹

A court baron, sometimes called Bramber manor court, was held from c. 1540 to at least 1650 for the tenants in Bramber, Shoreham, Washington, and Findon of Alciston manor (in Pevensy rape), which had belonged to Battle abbey. There are court rolls for 1563 and for various years between 1615 and 1650.⁴⁰

There were two churchwardens on some occasions between the 16th and 18th centuries; on other occasions then, and usually afterwards, there was only one.⁴¹ Only one overseer was elected in 1728.⁴² Bramber was included in Steyning union in 1835,⁴³ and in Steyning West rural district in 1894.⁴⁴ In 1933 the modern parish (including Botolphs) was transferred to Chanctonbury rural district,⁴⁵ and in 1974 to Horsham district.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION. Between 1295 and 1399 the boroughs of Bramber and Steyning were represented at roughly two parliaments in three. Generally they sent two members jointly, but sometimes one or other borough sent both. From 1399 to 1453 they were not represented, but after 1453 each sent two members.⁴⁶ The choice of Bramber for representation at that time was evidently due to the prestige of its lord, the duke of Norfolk, and not to the importance of the borough, then already in decay. The franchise seems always to have accompanied burgage tenure; in 1704 voters were defined as those who inhabited 'ancient' houses or houses built on ancient foundations and who paid scot and lot.⁴⁷ In the 18th century they were said to be at most 36 in number.⁴⁸

In the 1460s the duke of Norfolk nominated both members, and Norfolk protégés often sat for the borough between then and 1640.⁴⁹ During the 17th century, however, Bramber was more often represented by local families, especially, at the end of the century, by the Gorings.⁵⁰ James Temple, the regicide, sat in 1645.⁵¹ In the 18th century the borough was split between rival interests, and elections were consequently bitterly contested, with bribery and corruption frequent. There had previously been accusations of harassment and bribery at the 1640 election,⁵² and in 1700 one

¹⁶ J.I. 1/909A rot. 24d.

¹⁷ J.I. 1/912A rot. 44.

¹⁸ J.I. 1/924 rot. 61.

¹⁹ e.g. *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 228.

²⁰ e.g. *ibid.* 152–3; E 179/189/42.

²¹ Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, m. 3d.

²² E 152/145 no. 2; cf. S.C. 6/1021/4; Arundel Cast. MS. A 361.

²³ Oldfield, *Hist. Boroughs of G.B.* (1792), iii. 62.

²⁴ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 91, 279, 301, 724. The 59 Bramber ct. rolls described as at Norfolk Ho., London in the 1920s or 1930s and untraceable in 1976 presumably included other borough ct. rolls: N.R.A. Man. Doc. Reg.

²⁵ H. Erredge, *Hist. Bramber Cast.* (Brighton, n.d.), 47.

²⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. M 279.

²⁷ *Ibid.* M 301, ff. [166–7].

²⁸ *Ibid.* M 91.

²⁹ S.C. 6/1021/4; Arundel Cast. MSS. A 433, m. 3d; M 724; *Cal. Pat.* 1555–7, 227. The bailiff mentioned in 1262 or 1263 may also have been a borough, rather than a rape, bailiff: J.I. 1/912A rot. 44.

³⁰ Arundel Cast. MS. M 724; *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 196.

³¹ Arundel Cast. MS. A 263.

³² *Ibid.* M 91, f. 1; B.L. Add. MS. 28252, f. 110.

³³ E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 2.

³⁴ Ex inf. Mr. J. Cartland, Museum of Curiosity,

Arundel; *Shoreham Herald*, 7 Aug. 1953; *W. Suss. County Times*, 24 Aug. 1976.

³⁵ S.C. 2/205/68; Arundel Cast. MSS. M 549, 724.

³⁶ Cf. S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/6235 mm. 5, 9d.

³⁷ S.C. 2/205/68.

³⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 549.

³⁹ Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii. 399, 402.

⁴⁰ S.A.S., MSS. G 45/14, f. 35; GA 892–4, 896, 920 f. 12; cf. *Suss. Fines, 1509–1833*, 1 (S.R.S. xix), 211.

⁴¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 13–18; W.S.R.O., Ep.I/22/1 (1584, 1636, 1640, 1664); Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); *ibid.* Par. 28/1/1/1, ff. 2–5, 8; Par. 28/1/1/2, ff. 19v., 22, 24.

⁴² W.S.R.O., Par. 28/1/1/2, f. 24.

⁴³ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 14.

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., OC/CC 6/1, ff. 87–9.

⁴⁵ *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii).

⁴⁶ S.A.C. xxx–xxxii.

⁴⁷ C.J. xiv. 287. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1170, f. 3; B.L. Add. MS. 28252, f. 110; Oldfield, *Hist. Boroughs of G.B.*, iii. 61.

⁴⁸ G. H. Ryan and L. J. Redstone, *Timperley of Hintlesham* (1931), 12–13; J. E. Neale, *Eliz. H.C.* (1949), 194–5; S.A.C. cxiv. 49–60; Hist. MSS. Com. 38, 14th Rep. ix, Onslow, p. 483.

⁴⁹ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii, App. p. 34; cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1685, p. 79. Among others were the Shelleys and the Eversfields.

⁵¹ D.N.B. ⁵² Hist. MSS. Com. 3, 4th Rep. H.L. p. 25.

member was convicted of malpractice and unseated.⁵³ Defoe in 1724 described elections at Bramber as scandalously mercenary,⁵⁴ and at the 1768 election one voter was said to have refused a bribe of £1,000 for his vote.⁵⁵

In the early part of the century Thomas Windsor, Lord Windsor (d. 1738)⁵⁶ claimed thirteen votes, and John Asgill apparently about the same number.⁵⁷ Lord Windsor, by being for a time steward of the borough, was able to control the appointment of the constable, who was also the returning officer,⁵⁸ and he and his nominees sat between 1705 and 1714.⁵⁹ Asgill's interest was bought in 1713 by Sir Richard Gough, who thus had 18 votes including those he had had previously; his son Sir Henry gained a majority of votes at some time after 1727 by buying two of the unattached burgages. Members of the Gough family or their nominees sat for the borough between 1714 and 1768,⁶⁰ except for a time when their interest was leased to Thomas Archer, Lord Archer.⁶¹ In 1760 neither the Gough nor the Windsor tenants paid rent, and the former also received money at elections to repair their houses.⁶² In 1767 John Manners, marquess of Granby, son of the duke of Rutland, bought the Windsor burgages and two others, and his two candidates won the 1768 election on petition through his influence.⁶³ Shortly afterwards the rival interests came to a compromise, and thereafter each returned one member until the disfranchisement of the borough under the 1832 Reform Act.⁶⁴ The borough's most illustrious member, William Wilberforce (M.P. 1812–25), was related by marriage to the Gough family,⁶⁵ created in 1796 Lords Calthorpe,⁶⁶ and sat in their interest.

CHURCH. About 1073 William de Braose built a collegiate church at Bramber and endowed it with among other revenues demesne tithes from a large area around.⁶⁷ His attempt to grant it parochial rights as well was resisted by Fécamp abbey, in whose parish of Steyning it lay, and in 1086 the dean of the college was ordered to pay to Fécamp the burial fees he had received, and to hand over the bodies of those buried at Bramber for reburial at Steyning.⁶⁸ Shortly before that the college had been made over to the abbey of St. Florent, Saumur (Maine-et-Loire).⁶⁹ At some time before 1096,⁷⁰

perhaps as a result of the decision in favour of Fécamp, the college was dissolved, and the endowment transferred to a new foundation, Sele priory, at Beeding. Another attempt, by the abbey of St. Florent, to gain parochial rights for Bramber church was foiled in the last decade of the 11th century, and shortly afterwards the abbey renounced any claim to parochial rights in Bramber and Bidlington in return for a grant from Fécamp of parochial rights in Beeding.⁷¹ In the 12th century Bramber church was described as a chapel,⁷² but by c. 1250 at least it had become a parish church with its own rector.⁷³ In 1526 the benefice was united with the vicarage of Botolphs on account of poverty,⁷⁴ in implementation of a proposal of forty years earlier.⁷⁵ Since 1897 the combined living has been held in plurality with that of Upper Beeding.⁷⁶

The advowson of Bramber church belonged to St. Florent, Saumur, and later to Sele priory, until the mid 15th century.⁷⁷ During the 14th century it was often in the hands of the Crown because of the war with France.⁷⁸ In 1475 the bishop of Chichester presented for a turn. The advowson of the rectory, and later of the united benefice of Bramber with Botolphs, was held by Magdalen College, Oxford, from 1484 until c. 1953, when it was resigned to the bishop of Chichester.⁷⁹

In 1291 the living of Bramber was valued at 10 marks, a large proportion of the tithes being enjoyed by Sele priory.⁸⁰ In 1341 the incumbent's share of both great and small tithes was worth £4 8s. 6d., and his offertories £1 6s. 8d.⁸¹ A century later the living was still said to be worth less than 12 marks.⁸² On at least two occasions in the 14th and 15th centuries the rector held a lease of tithes in the parish from Sele priory.⁸³ In 1498 he held a lease of a burgage tenement opposite the castle gate and also served as borough bailiff.⁸⁴

After the union of Bramber and Botolphs the two benefices were sometimes valued separately and sometimes together. In 1535 the net endowment of the united living in glebe, offerings, and tithes was £10 6s. 8d.⁸⁵ In the early 17th century the endowment of Bramber rectory included one-third of the tithes of Bidlington farm, the rest belonging to Magdalen College, 8s. a year mill tithes, fees, and Easter dues. Botolphs vicarage at the same date enjoyed all the great tithes of the parish except those of certain open fields, which belonged to

⁵³ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii, App. p. 33.

⁵⁴ Defoe, *Tour*, ed. Cole, i, 130–1.

⁵⁵ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii, App. p. 34.

⁵⁶ *Complete Peerage*, xii (2), 805.

⁵⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1170, ff. 1, 3–4; cf. *D.N.B.* s.v. Asgill.

⁵⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 28252, f. 110.

⁵⁹ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii, App. pp. 33–4.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1170, ff. 2–3, 6; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii, App. pp. 33–4.

⁶¹ *Hist. Parl.*, *Commons*, 1754–90, i, 390; *Complete Peerage*, i, 188.

⁶² *Antiq. Mag. and Bibliographer*, vii (1885), 179–80.

⁶³ *Hist. Parl.*, *Commons*, 1754–90, i, 390.

⁶⁴ Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii, App. p. 34.

⁶⁵ R. Coupland, *Wilberforce* (1923), 374.

⁶⁶ *Complete Peerage*, ii, 490.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* p. 37.

⁶⁹ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 1–2.

⁷⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 60.

⁷¹ *Reg. Regum Anglo-Norm.* i, pp. 104, 106; *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405. Cf. *Cartae Antiquae*, ii (Pipe

R. Soc. xxxiii), p. 150.

⁷² *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, pp. 402–4.

⁷³ *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlv), p. 58; *S.A.C.* xl, 184; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 61.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/4, f. 83v.

⁷⁵ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Bidlington and Bramber 7 (TS. cat.).

⁷⁶ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1898 and later edns.).

⁷⁷ e.g. *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, pp. 402–4; *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), p. 86; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 4; *Reg. Praty* (S.R.S. iv), 132–3.

⁷⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1358–61, 87; 1377–81, 454; 1391–6, 21, 368.

⁷⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39330, ff. 13–18; *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1952–3, 1953–4).

⁸⁰ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134, 141; cf. *Sele Chartulary*, p. 4.

⁸¹ *Ing. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

⁸² B.L. Add. MS. 39330, f. 11.

⁸³ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Bidlington and Bramber 6, 23 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, m. 3d.

⁸⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 320.

Magdalen College, and all the small tithes. Only c. 1 rood of glebe land was then attached to Bramber rectory, but Botolphs vicarage had 20 or 25 a. of meadow and arable. There was a glebe house at Bramber,⁸⁶ which survived in 1664⁸⁷ but had disappeared by 1724.⁸⁸ Botolphs vicarage was said in 1615 to have been recently built;⁸⁹ it survived in 1976 as a timber-framed building partly faced with brick and hung tiles, and with later additions.

In 1724 the rector held a lease of those great tithes of Botolphs which belonged to Magdalen College;⁹⁰ the real value of the united living at that period was given as £45.⁹¹ A sum devised to the college by the Revd. Phanuel Bacon, rector 1735–83, for the augmentation of the living was used, together with other money, to redeem the land tax of Bramber in 1808.⁹² By the mid 19th century the share of tithe in the whole of Bramber parish was described as one third.⁹³ At the same date the rector successfully claimed a large share of the great tithes of Botolphs by reference to early-17th-century glebe terriers, and also proved his rights to 25 a. of glebe as there described, which had later been reduced.⁹⁴ The glebe house at Botolphs was described in 1830 as large and ruinous,⁹⁵ and at that date the rector was living at Steyning.⁹⁶ It was replaced by a new rectory in Bramber acquired in 1838 by Magdalen College⁹⁷ and thereafter leased to the incumbent with other land in the parish.⁹⁸ During the 19th century the united living continued to be augmented by beneficial leases from Magdalen College of impropriate tithes, or later tithe-rent-charges, in Bramber, Botolphs, and elsewhere.⁹⁹ Its net value was given c. 1830 as £160,¹ and its net augmented value in 1873 as £620.²

From 1484 rectors of Bramber, and later of the united benefice of Bramber with Botolphs, were occasionally, and from 1582 to 1937 invariably, alumni of Magdalen College, Oxford, most being former fellows.³ John Slutter, rector 1542–82, a former religious, was deprived for a time under Queen Mary. He was resident in 1563⁴ and 1579,⁵ but not in 1573.⁶ Assistant curates are recorded in 1553⁷ and 1582.⁸ Two early-17th-century incumbents were Puritans; Thomas Phipps⁹ resigned in

1603, and Stephen Gough was one of the 10 'preaching ministers' in the diocese deprived in 1605. In 1636 the rector, Laurence Davenport, lived at Steyning, but apparently served both churches himself, holding one service at each on Sundays. The Easter communion was not held that year at Botolphs because of smallness of numbers.¹⁰ In 1645 Davenport was summoned to appear before the Committee of Plundered Ministers, but was prevented by death; the committee thereupon appointed a Puritan to the living.¹¹ The next incumbent was generally resident in the early 1660s, serving without a curate.¹² At least two 18th-century rectors were absentees: Vincent Cooper (1720–34), who was living at his other benefice of Newick in 1729,¹³ and died there,¹⁴ and Phanuel Bacon (1735–83), rector of Marsh Baldon (Oxon.).¹⁵ Assistant curates occurred throughout the century.¹⁶ In 1724 there was a Sunday service with sermon at each church, and communion four times a year.¹⁷

Both Thomas Green, rector 1783–1830, and Thomas Grantham, rector 1830–64, served Bramber church themselves.¹⁸ Botolphs, however, continued during the 19th century to be served by curates, who were sometimes incumbents of neighbouring parishes.¹⁹ The vicar of Lancing, for instance, received a stipend of £50 as curate in 1825.²⁰ In 1887 the curate lived at Steyning and in 1895 at Upper Beeding.²¹ In 1825 there were alternate prayers and a sermon on Sundays at the two churches;²² by 1850 there was a full Sunday service at each, alternately in morning and afternoon, besides an evening lecture at Bramber.²³ By 1865 communion was being celebrated monthly alternately, and by 1875 twice monthly.²⁴ In 1904 there was weekly communion at Bramber, but none at Botolphs, where only afternoon services were being held, as also seven years later.²⁵ In the early 20th century the rector of Bramber lived at his other cure of Upper Beeding,²⁶ and Bramber and Botolphs were both served by a curate,²⁷ who in 1905 lived at Steyning.²⁸

The chapel of St. Mary on Bramber bridge is treated above.

The church of *ST. NICHOLAS*, so called from the late 11th century,²⁹ is built of flint rubble and

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1615, 1635).

⁸⁷ Ibid. Ep. I/22/1 (1664).

⁸⁸ Ibid. Ep. I/26/3, f. 12.

⁸⁹ Ibid. Ep. I/25/3 (1615).

⁹⁰ Ibid. Ep. I/26/3, f. 13.

⁹¹ *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 569.

⁹² W.S.R.O., Par. 28/1/1/3, f. 1v; B.L. Add. MS. 39330, f. 17v.

⁹³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 20.

⁹⁴ I.R. 18/10255; W.S.R.O., TD/W 18.

⁹⁵ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 215.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1825, 1828).

⁹⁷ Ibid. Add. MS. 3162.

⁹⁸ Ibid. TD/W 20; Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); *Rep. Com. Univ. Income*, [C. 856–I], p. 541, H.C. (1873), xxxvii (2).

⁹⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 17, 214; I.R. 18/10255; *Rep. Com. Univ. Income*, p. 544; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1878).

¹ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, p. 269.

² *Rep. Com. Univ. Income*, p. 573.

³ Unless otherwise stated the following two paragraphs are based on B.L. Add. MS. 39330, ff. 13–18; Emden, *Biog. Reg. Univ. Oxfr.*; Foster, *Alum. Oxon.*; Crockford (1896 and later edns.).

⁴ *S.A.C.* lxi. 112.

⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 54.

⁶ Ibid. Ep. I/23/4, f. 7v.

⁷ *Suss. Wills*, i (S.R.S. xli), 198.

⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 13v.

⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/13, f. 115c.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1636); cf. *ibid.* (1640).

¹¹ *S.A.C.* xxxi. 171–2.

¹² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662, 1664).

¹³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1729).

¹⁴ Ibid. Par. 28/1/1/2, f. 23.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ e.g. W.S.R.O., Par. 26/1/1/2; Par. 28/1/1/2, ff. 2v., 7v.; Par. 28/1/1/4; *ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1729, 1733); Ep. I/26/3, f. 13.

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 13.

¹⁸ Ibid. Par. 28/1/1/4; Par. 28/1/3/1; Par. 28/1/3/2; *ibid.* Ep. I/22A/2 (1825).

¹⁹ Ibid. Par. 26/1/1/2; Par. 26/1/3/1; *ibid.* Ep. I/22A/2 (1868); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874, 1882).

²⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1825).

²¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887, 1895).

²² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1825).

²³ Ibid. (1850); cf. H.O. 129/86/1/14/25; H.O. 129/86, 2/1/1.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1865, 1875).

²⁵ Ibid. Ep. I/22/2 (1904, 1905, 1911).

²⁶ Ibid. Ep. I/22A/2 (1903); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1907).

²⁷ Ibid. Ep. I/22/2 (1904).

²⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905), s.v. Steyning.

²⁹ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405; cf. *Suss. Wills*, i (S.R.S. xli), 196.

freestone, and has an eastern tower above the chancel, nave, and west porch and vestry. The tower and nave, with some crudely carved capitals, survive from the building built by William de Braose for his college of canons c. 1073, and formed part of a small cruciform building which had only a semi-circular apse east of the tower. By the late 13th century there was a rectangular chancel, and in the 14th century a new window was put into the north wall of the nave. Two new windows were put into the south wall of the nave in the 16th century. The north and south transepts were apparently demolished in the 14th and 15th centuries respectively, reflecting the lack of prosperity of the borough and the non-residence of its lords.³⁰ The chancel and tower, the latter with a saddleback roof, both survived in the mid 17th century.³¹ In 1724 it was stated that part of the church, presumably the tower, and part of the chancel had fallen down many years before,³² but there is no evidence that that was as a result of military activity during the Civil War.³³ Parts of the walling of both tower and chancel survived in 1761.³⁴ About 1785 the chancel ruins were demolished and the tower rebuilt as a new chancel by the incoming rector, Dr. Green, its upper part being a mere shell. Building materials from the castle were used, and subscriptions were received from the duke of Rutland, the future Lord Calthorpe, and others.³⁵ The church was ceiled in 1818,³⁶ and the chancel repaired c. 1840.³⁷ In 1853 the building was still much overgrown externally.³⁸ In a major restoration of 1871 the walls were decorated inside with stencilled patterns, giving a quasi-Byzantine appearance, and the east window with heraldic stained glass put up c. 1785 was replaced by three pseudo-Norman windows.³⁹ At the same time the Norman west doorway, still visible externally in 1829,⁴⁰ was obscured.⁴¹ The west porch and vestry were built in 1931.⁴²

There is one bell, of the 14th century.⁴³ The font is apparently of the late 18th century or early 19th.⁴⁴ The registers begin in 1601.⁴⁵

NONCONFORMITY. None known.

EDUCATION. There was a schoolmaster in Bramber in 1592,⁴⁶ and the rector of Bramber was licensed to teach in 1667.⁴⁷ In 1818 there was a school for Bramber and Botolphs supported by the duke of Rutland and Lord Calthorpe, and attended by 7 children in summer and 14 in winter.⁴⁸ In 1833 there were 16 boys and 6 girls and the teacher's salary was £15.⁴⁹ The school still flourished c. 1840.⁵⁰ It was presumably the same as the infants' day school attended by 6 boys and 6 girls in 1846–7; at the same date there was an evening school attended by 17 boys and 5 girls, both schools being supported by payments and subscriptions, with help from Lord Calthorpe, Mrs. Lidbetter, and the rector.⁵¹ In 1850, however, there was said to be only a dame school, the older children of both parishes going to school in Steyning.⁵² Bramber and Botolphs C. of E. school was founded in 1858, occupying a new building south of the church leased from the rector at a peppercorn rent.⁵³ In 1871 it could take 43 pupils, but only 8 boys and 9 girls attended on the day of the return.⁵⁴ Average attendance was 39 in 1878, when the school was receiving an annual grant,⁵⁵ 40 in 1893,⁵⁶ and 53 in 1906, by which date the building had been enlarged to take 72 pupils.⁵⁷ It was closed in 1913,⁵⁸ the children of the two parishes then going to school in Upper Beeding.⁵⁹

CHARITY FOR THE POOR. Henry Hilton of Clapham by will proved 1641 left a rent-charge of £ 24 for 99 years out of his estates in co. Durham, to be distributed yearly among the twelve poorest inhabitants of the parish.⁶⁰ Not more than three years' income had been received in 1671, when the Commissioners for Charitable Uses ordered the rest to be paid.⁶¹ By 1724 the income had been reduced to £ 16 by a fall in rents.⁶²

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 28/4/1.

³¹ B.M. print rm., W. Hollar engraving of cast. and ch.

³² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 12.

³³ As stated by e.g. Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 118.

³⁴ F. Grose, *Antiq. of Eng. and Wales*, iii (1775); cf. B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 182.

³⁵ *Gent. Mag.* lxxiv (2), 806; lxxv (1), 318; W.S.R.O., Par. 28/4/1.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 28/1/1/3, f. 2.

³⁷ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/2 (1844).

³⁸ *Ibid.* PD 2012 (115).

³⁹ S.A.C. lxxiii. 189; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 1871; cf. *Gent. Mag.* lxxiv (2), 806.

⁴⁰ *Worthing Parade*, i. 172.

⁴¹ S.A.C. lxxiii. 189–90.

⁴² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

⁴³ S.A.C. xcv. 150; Elphick, *Bells*, 33, 35.

⁴⁴ S.A.C. lxxiii. 189; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 212.

⁴⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 28/1.

⁴⁶ *S.N.Q.* xiv. 271.

⁴⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39330, f. 16v.

⁴⁸ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 953; cf. *Poor Law Abstract*, 1818, 456–7.

⁴⁹ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 964.

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., TD/W 20.

⁵¹ *Church School Inquiry*, 1846–7, *Suss.* 2–3.

⁵² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1850).

⁵³ *Return of Non-Provided Schs.* H.C. 178, p. 43 (1906), lxxxviii; Ed. 7/124.

⁵⁴ *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 396–7 (1871), lv.

⁵⁵ Ed. 7/124.

⁵⁶ *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 594, H.C. (1894), lxxv.

⁵⁷ *Return of Non-Provided Schs.* H.C. 178, p. 43 (1906), lxxxviii.

⁵⁸ Ed. 7/123.

⁵⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1918).

⁶⁰ Prob. 11/185 (P.C.C. 36 Evelyn).

⁶¹ C 93/32 no. 25; cf. Clapham.

⁶² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 13.

COOMBES

THE SMALL parish of Coombes⁶³ lies in the middle of the South Downs, on the west bank of the river Adur, 2½ miles above Shoreham. It is roughly oval in shape, the long axis lying west-east, and comprises 1,280 a. (518 ha.).⁶⁴ The northern boundary was already apparently an estate boundary in 956.⁶⁵ The western boundary also seems to be old, since it follows a probably ancient downland track.⁶⁶ Part of the southern boundary is formed by the Ladywell stream. The bounds were still perambulated in 1885.⁶⁷ The soil of the parish lies mainly on chalk, overlaid in the east part by alluvial deposits,⁶⁸ and land use is divided between arable and pasture. In the west part the land climbs gradually to 350 ft., being broken by the dry valleys or coombes which gave the parish its name.⁶⁹ The strip of land along the river in the east part is reclaimed marshland. There is little woodland in the parish; it is likely that the same was true in the Middle Ages and that most of the 100 a. of woodland attached to the manor of Applesham in 1453 lay in West Grinstead in the Weald.⁷⁰

The parish contains two settlements, Coombes village and Applesham. They lie on the edge of the flood-plain of the river, one in the north and one in the south, and probably correspond to two Saxon estates aligned east-west like Annington (in Botolphs) and Bidlington (in Bramber). Coombes was the larger settlement in 1086,⁷¹ but it later declined. In 1677 it had 12 buildings, most of which belonged to the 4 surviving tenants of the manor, besides empty crofts where other houses had apparently stood. The village street was longer then than in 1976, continuing right up to the church; there were three side roads to the south, and one to the north.⁷² A century later, though there were about the same number of buildings, some had ceased to be dwellings and had become farm-buildings; all had apparently been engrossed by the lord of the manor, so that the village was virtually an appendage of the demesne farm at Applesham.⁷³ Only 5 houses were left in 1840, including the parsonage.⁷⁴ In 1976 there were 7, and a number of deserted house-sites could be seen.⁷⁵ The roads shown in 1677 survived as tracks in 1875,⁷⁶ but by 1976 all but one had disappeared, and the church

could be reached only by a footpath through a field. Coombes Farmhouse is a 17th-century timber-framed building with later additions; the other buildings of the village are later and are mostly cottages. Though Coombes was always the more important settlement, the land round the former Applesham hamlet is the best in the parish.⁷⁷ Applesham probably became a single farm at an early date, for it was never described as a vill in the Middle Ages. Since the 17th century⁷⁸ it has been the principal farm in the parish.

Thirty-four *villani*, 12 bordars, and 3 *servi* were recorded at Coombes and Applesham manors in 1086,⁷⁹ but some of them probably inhabited outlying parts of the manors in the Weald. Fourteen persons were assessed for subsidy in 1327 and 16 in 1332,⁸⁰ and in 1378 26 persons were listed, including 8 wives.⁸¹ Eleven inhabitants were assessed in 1524.⁸² In 1642 there were 15 adult males in the parish,⁸³ and in 1676 24 adult inhabitants.⁸⁴ By 1801 the population was 47. By 1841 it had risen to 80, remaining at about that figure until the early 20th century. In 1931 it reached a peak of 99, after which there was a steady fall to 50 in 1971.⁸⁵

Neither Coombes village nor Applesham seems ever to have lain on an important route. The modern motor road from Steyning to Lancing bypasses both on the east. A route leading along Coombes village street and south from the church over the downs never seems to have been more than a footpath. A number of downland roads formerly passed through the parish, from Steyning and Botolphs to Lancing, and from Botolphs and Applesham to Findon;⁸⁶ most had disappeared by 1875.⁸⁷ A 'race way' was recorded in 1677 along the Botolphs-Findon road in the north part of the parish.⁸⁸ It is not clear whether it was the same as the racecourse near Steyning where races were run in the early 18th century and later.⁸⁹

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATE. In 1066 there were two manors in the parish, *COOMBES*, held by Earl Gurth, and *APPLESHAM*, which Lewin had held of Earl Godwin (d. 1053).⁹⁰ The former at least belonged to William de Braose by

⁶³ This article was written in 1977.

⁶⁴ *Census*, 1951, 1971.

⁶⁵ *S.A.C.* lxxxviii. 80.

⁶⁶ O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 10 (1958 edn.).

⁶⁷ W.S.R.O., PHA 808.

⁶⁸ Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

⁶⁹ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 224.

⁷⁰ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 265; cf. below, *Econ. Hist.*

⁷¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

⁷² Map of par., 1677, *penes* Mr. D. W. Passmore, Church Fm., Coombes.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., PHA 3206.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* TD/W 38.

⁷⁵ Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 129.

⁷⁶ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁷⁷ Ex inf. Mr. Passmore.

⁷⁸ Map of par., 1677. The caption to *Deserted Med. Villages*, ed. Beresford & Hurst, pl. 3, wrongly implies that Applesham was then still a hamlet.

⁷⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

⁸⁰ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 156-7, 270.

⁸¹ E 179/189/42.

⁸² *Suss. Lay Subsidy*, 1524-5 (S.R.S. lvi), 63.

⁸³ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 66.

⁸⁴ *S.A.C.* xlv. 146.

⁸⁵ *Census*, 1801-1971.

⁸⁶ Map of par., 1677; Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁸⁷ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁸⁸ Map of par., 1677.

⁸⁹ *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 477; Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1840). ⁹⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

1073,⁹¹ and both were held of him by William son of Norman in 1086.⁹² Thereafter they apparently always descended together, being held of Bramber rape⁹³ under the various names of Applesham,⁹⁴ Coombes,⁹⁵ or the manor⁹⁶ or manors⁹⁷ of Applesham and Coombes.

Hugh of Coombes, perhaps William's son, occurs locally between c. 1096 and 1153,⁹⁸ and John of Coombes held land in Coombes c. 1180 and in 1206.⁹⁹ Another Hugh, presumably John's son, succeeded to his father's lands c. 1209¹ and in 1242 held 4 knights' fees apparently in Applesham and Hawksbourne, in Horsham.² Michael of Coombes, recorded locally c. 1250,³ had died seised of what was presumably the manor by 1261. His son John⁴ held the manor in 1280, and was succeeded c. 1286 by his brother Hugh, who had it in 1301.⁵ Niel of Coombes, Hugh's younger brother,⁶ who had it in 1316,⁷ was succeeded c. 1335 under a settlement of 1316 by his nephew Richard,⁸ who in turn was succeeded in 1349 by his daughter Joan.⁹ Joan's first husband Robert Halsham¹⁰ held the manor between 1361 and 1372,¹¹ and her second husband Robert Tregoze,¹² assessed for 20s. in the parish in the 1378 poll-tax,¹³ apparently still held the manor in 1389, when he exercised the advowson which descended with it.¹⁴ John Halsham, son of Robert,¹⁵ had it in 1395,¹⁶ and died seised of it in 1415.¹⁷ It was settled on another John Halsham in 1440 and 1453,¹⁸ and later passed under the second settlement to Joan Lewknor, who had it between 1485 and 1490.¹⁹ Sir Henry Roos, a cousin of the same John Halsham, had succeeded to it under the same settlement by 1502.²⁰

By 1515²¹ the manor was in the hands of John Shelley (d. 1527), thereafter descending with Michelgrove, in Clapham, until in 1786 the executors of Sir John Shelley (d. 1783) sold it to George Wyndham, earl of Egremont.²² By that date the estate comprised practically the entire parish.²³ The manor afterwards descended in the Wyndham family²⁴ until in 1920²⁵ Charles Wyndham, Lord Leconfield, sold it to the occupier, W. J. Passmore, whose descendants still owned the lands in 1976.

Applesham farm-house, the former manor-house,

is faced with flint rubble and brick dressings and is of various dates.

The 1½ hide held of Applesham manor by two knights in 1086²⁶ may be the same as the lands which later belonged to Merton priory (Surr.), since no other large estate is known in the parish. The priory had the lands by 1206.²⁷ In the 1530s they apparently amounted to over 100 a.²⁸ In 1552 they were granted to John Bowyer, a former bailiff of the priory.²⁹ Later they came into the hands of the Leeds family of Wappingthorn in Steyning,³⁰ descending with that manor until at least 1677, when they comprised 65 a.³¹ By c. 1775 they had been bought by the Shelleys.³² Members of the Merrow family, perhaps originating from Merrow near Guildford, who were recorded in the parish between the 13th and 15th centuries, were apparently successive farmers of the priory lands. Thomas of Merrow occurs locally c. 1275,³³ and was the priory farmer in 1288.³⁴ William of Merrow was highly assessed for tax in the parish in 1296.³⁵ The same or another William was said to hold ¼ fee in Coombes in 1346,³⁶ and Walter Merrow was recorded in the parish between 1378 and 1416.³⁷

ECONOMIC HISTORY. Twenty-seven *villani* and 4 bordars held of Coombes manor in 1086, and 7 *villani* and 7 bordars of Applesham manor; there were also 2 *servi* at Coombes and 1 at Applesham. One bordar held of the sub-manor of Applesham.³⁸ In 1335 free and servile tenants of the combined manor paid 60s. 3d. in rent; 17 customary tenants owed harvest works worth 51s., and services during the rest of the year were valued at 18d.³⁹ The arable land of the parish in the Middle Ages, as in Botolphs and Bramber, lay in its central part, around and between the settlements of Coombes and Applesham. Coombes manor had 8 ploughlands in 1086, worked by 12 teams, and Applesham 5 ploughlands worked by 5 teams.⁴⁰ Possibly each settlement originally had its own open fields, but if so the fact was not discernible in the layout of the fields as they existed later. There was presumably then as later common pasture both on the downs

⁹¹ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁹² *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

⁹³ e.g. *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689; *Cal. Fine R.* 1413-22, 109.

⁹⁴ e.g. *Cal. Fine R.* 1413-22, 109; *Depos. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), 26.

⁹⁵ e.g. *Cal. S. P. Dom.* 1637, 522; *Suss. Fines, 1509-1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 109.

⁹⁶ E 310/25/145, f. 25.

⁹⁷ e.g. *Suss. Fines, 1509-1833*, ii (S.R.S. xx), 302.

⁹⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 3, 4, 8, 83.

⁹⁹ *Boxgrove Chartulary* (S.R.S. lix), pp. 73-4; *Cur. Reg. R.* iv. 118; cf. *Pipe R.* 1193 (P.R.S. N.S. iii), 152.

¹ *Pipe R.* 1209 (P.R.S. N.S. xxiv), 5.

² *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689.

³ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 6, 9, 69.

⁴ *Close R.* 1261-4, 94, 128-9.

⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, p. 37.

⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, 278-9. ⁷ *Feud. Aids*, v. 134.

⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, p. 463; *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 28.

⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, p. 370.

¹⁰ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 109.

¹¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 144; xiii, p. 151.

¹² B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 12.

¹³ E 179/189/42. ¹⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39332, f. 143. The name is given as John Tregors.

¹⁵ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 109. The later part of the Halsham pedigree given there does not seem trustworthy.

¹⁶ C 136/86 no. 7; C 136/89 no. 49.

¹⁷ C 138/244 no. 38.

¹⁸ *Cal. Close, 1435-41*, 363; *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 265.

¹⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39332, f. 143v.; C.P. 40/913 m. 355.

²⁰ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), pp. 298-9.

²¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39332, f. 144.

²² S.A.S., MS. AB 1060 (TS. cat.).

²³ W.S.R.O., PHA 3206.

²⁴ Burke, *Peerage* (1935), 1449-50.

²⁵ W.S.R.O., PHA/MG 16/95, 97; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1918).

²⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

²⁷ *Cur. Reg. R.* iv. 118.

²⁸ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3463 m. 27.

²⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1550-3, 403; S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3463 m. 27.

³⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1569-72, p. 362; C 142/291 no. 123; *Clough and Butler Archives*, ed. Booker, p. 24.

³¹ Map of par. *penes* Mr. Passmore, Church Fm., Coombes.

³² W.S.R.O., PHA 3206.

³³ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Annington 7 (TS. cat.).

³⁴ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 111.

³⁵ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 55.

³⁶ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 95; cf. *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388.

³⁷ E 179/189/42; *Cal. Fine R.* 1413-22, 150.

³⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

³⁹ C 135/43 no. 9.

⁴⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

and in the marsh. Other marshland which was held severally in the Middle Ages had presumably been inned by individuals, or comprised the sites of former salterns;⁴¹ one parcel of 20 a. belonging to Applesham manor was lowly valued in 1335 because liable to flooding.⁴² Evidently there had also been pasture land attached to Coombes and Applesham manors in the north of the county, where Chesworth and Sedgewick manors in Horsham and Nuthurst and land at West Grinstead and at Hawksbourne and Nutham in Horsham later belonged to or were held of the combined manor.⁴³ Crops grown in the parish in the 14th century included apples, hemp, and cabbages or cauliflowers (*cholectum*).⁴⁴

At the end of the 16th century there was at least one copyhold tenement held for lives by yearly rent and heriot,⁴⁵ and copyhold tenants were also recorded in 1615⁴⁶ and 1670.⁴⁷ In 1677⁴⁸ there were 5 smaller estates in the parish of between 16 a. and 65 a., including the glebe land. The rest of the parish belonged to the Shelley family, being occupied as a single farm, Applesham farm. At that date there were c. 235 a. of arable land in the parish, most of it lying in 19 common-field furlongs, whose names included North Hanger, Hame furlong, Black Burrow furlong, Horselands furlong, Brade Green, and Stony Bottom.⁴⁹ Most strips were of 1 a. or less; the largest furlong comprised 33 a., but most were of less than 15 a. Two other furlongs had been inclosed, one belonging to Applesham farm, the other being glebe land, and a pasture close called Farney field was perhaps another former furlong. There were 249 a. of common sheep down in the parish, but nothing is known about common rights there.

There were also c. 180 a. of brookland pasture in Coombes in 1677, which lay in three strips, each inclosed at a different period. First, going from west to east, there were c. 115 a., all apparently severally owned, small amounts by three small landowners, and the rest by the Shelleys. Though no common rights are recorded then, however, some of the Shelley closes seem from their names (Ox Brook, Copyhold Brook, North and South Cow Brooks, and Coombes Mow Brook) to have been originally commonable. Next there were 3 demesne closes called the New Brook, inclosed by a dam or river wall, and comprising 30 a. They probably included the 20 a. belonging to the manor in 1595, called Coombes marsh, which may very likely be the same as the parcel of demesne marsh mentioned in 1335. In 1596 what may have been the same land

was said to be liable to flooding at every high tide, the retaining wall being very expensive to maintain.⁵⁰ Another 20 a. of demesne marshland lying in a bend of the river was said in 1634 to have been inned within the last 20 years, and to be also subject to regular flooding.⁵¹ The most easterly land of the parish, lying outside the river-wall in 1677, was salt marsh also belonging to the Shelleys and comprising 33 a.

Wheat, barley, oats, peas and tares were grown in the parish in the 17th and 18th centuries, and more than 1,000 sheep were recorded in the parish on three occasions.⁵² Further inning of marshland was apparently in progress in 1732.⁵³ In 1708 the demesne land comprised two farms, Applesham and Coombes;⁵⁴ but in 1733,⁵⁵ and apparently always after that date until the early 20th century, it was a single farm, with the farm-house at Applesham.⁵⁶ In the mid 18th century Applesham farm was held on a 21-year lease, like other farms on the Shelley estates.⁵⁷ By c. 1775 the entire parish except for the glebe land belonged to the Shelleys. As a result all the arable land had been consolidated into 16 closes, of up to 59 a. in area, and many of the old field-names had been replaced by new ones. The glebe land still lay in strips, but they had been occupied with the rest of the arable land for so long that their size and whereabouts had been forgotten. All rights of common on the downs had been extinguished.⁵⁸

Since the late 18th century, the parish has been almost continuously occupied by three families, the Gells (c. 1786–1836),⁵⁹ the Hamptons (1837–c. 1886)⁶⁰ and the Passmores (since 1901).⁶¹ Under Francis Gell, the very enterprising farmer of the late 18th and early 19th centuries,⁶² arable land in the parish was greatly extended at the expense of pasture. A new river wall was constructed c. 1792 outside the saltmarsh in the east part of the parish, which was thereby made cultivable.⁶³ On the downs c. 180 a. of pasture was broken up for leys in 6 large closes,⁶⁴ the fertility of the land being increased by the extensive application of raw chalk to counteract the acidity of the clay-with-flints soil.⁶⁵ Two hill barns had been built by 1840,⁶⁶ and three others were built during the next 35 years.⁶⁷ The former saltmarsh was still being cropped in 1840,⁶⁸ but later reverted to pasture.⁶⁹ To the crops previously grown in the parish Gell added potatoes, clover, turnips, and sainfoin.⁷⁰ More than 1,000 sheep were recorded in the parish at the beginning of the 19th century.⁷¹

At some time during the early or mid 19th

⁴¹ *Close R.* 1261–4, 94; *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 28; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, p. 211.

⁴² C 135/43 no. 9. ⁴³ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 265; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xiii, p. 151; *Feud. Aids*, v, 160; C 138/35 no. 48.

⁴⁴ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388; B.L. Harl. Roll S. 27.

⁴⁵ E 310/25/145 f. 25.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1615).

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* Par. 57/1/1/1, f. 54v.

⁴⁸ Except where stated, the rest of this para. and the following one are based on the map of the par. *penes* Mr. Passmore.

⁴⁹ Black Burrow furlong was called Buckbarrow furlong in 1615: W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1615).

⁵⁰ E 310/25/144 ff. 40, 42.

⁵¹ E 178/6013; cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1637, 522.

⁵² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Coombes 3, 9–11, 13.

⁵³ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 556.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* Ep. I/29 Coombes 10–11.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1733).

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* PHA 3206; TD/W 38; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

⁵⁷ *S.A.C.* lxxi, 13; cf. above, Clapham and Patching.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., PHA 3206.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 3088, f. [14]; 3089, f. 51.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., PHA 3089, f. 51; *ibid.* Add. MS. 14347, ff.

26–63; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

⁶¹ Ex inf. Mr. Passmore.

⁶² Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 81.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., PHA 3088, f. [14]; cf. *ibid.* TD/W 38.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* TD/W 38.

⁶⁵ Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 192; Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 199–200.

⁶⁶ W.S.R.O., TD/W 38; cf. *ibid.* PHA 3089, f. 51.

⁶⁷ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁶⁸ W.S.R.O., TD/W 38.

⁶⁹ Ex inf. Mr. Passmore.

⁷⁰ Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 117, 200, 219; cf. I.R. 18/10297.

⁷¹ E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, f. [50v.].

century the Applesham farm buildings were rebuilt as a model farm, parts of which, including the wheel-house, survived in 1977. In 1851 the farm comprised 1,260 a. and employed 52 men.⁷² Between c. 1886 and c. 1892 it was in hand,⁷³ evidently because of difficulty in finding a tenant; in 1890 between 25 and 35 workmen were employed.⁷⁴ Since 1921 there have once again been two farms, Applesham farm, comprising c. 600 a. in 1960 and 800 a. in 1976, and Church farm comprising c. 1,000 a. in 1976.⁷⁵ In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the chief crops were said to be wheat, barley, oats, and turnips.⁷⁶ Dairying was carried on until c. 1950, to supply the London and Brighton markets.⁷⁷ Sheep-rearing was also important in the 1920s and 1930s.⁷⁸ In 1960 there were both sheep and beef cattle at Applesham farm. Exceptionally heavy yields of wheat, oats, and barley were taken there, partly as a result of Gell's work 170 years before, and rape, clover, and lucerne were also grown.⁷⁹ In the 1960s, as in Botolphs and Bramber, the alluvial brookland in the east part of the parish was again turned over to arable as a result of improved drainage. In 1976 the downland was farmed in 30–50 a. closes on a 3-year grass, 3-year corn rotation, and about 180 beef cattle and 800 breeding ewes were kept at the two farms.⁸⁰

A mill at Applesham was mentioned in 1086⁸¹ and 1490.⁸² The only industry ever recorded in the parish was salt-making. In 1086 two salterns at Applesham yielded 5s., and an unstated number at Coombes 50s. 5d.⁸³ There were still at least three a century later.⁸⁴ Some mounds representing the debris from the operation survived in 1962.⁸⁵ In the early 19th century all those in employment were supported by agriculture,⁸⁶ but a wheelwright and a blacksmith were recorded in 1851,⁸⁷ and a beer retailer in 1882.⁸⁸

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. A court of Applesham manor is said to have been still held in 1701, but there are no details of it.⁸⁹ There were two churchwardens in 1507.⁹⁰ Between 1560 and 1625 there were occasionally two, but more often only one, and after 1625 there was apparently always only one.⁹¹ Between 1627 and 1686 at least the office went by rotation among householders, but could be

filled by proxy.⁹² During the 18th and 19th centuries there were many long periods of office, since in the 19th century at least there was often only one parishioner suitable to serve.⁹³ In 1815 the sole occupier, Mr. Gell, paid all the expenses of maintaining the poor without a rate.⁹⁴ The parish joined Steyning union in 1835,⁹⁵ and Steyning West rural district in 1894.⁹⁶ After 1933 it formed part of Worthing rural district,⁹⁷ and in 1974 it was placed in Adur district.

CHURCH. A church was recorded at Coombes in 1086.⁹⁸ A priest was mentioned c. 1180,⁹⁹ but the first reference to a rector is of about fifty years later.¹ Since 1910 the rectory has been held in plurality with Lancing vicarage.² The advowson of the church was apparently held with the manor in 1261,³ and was so thereafter until the 20th century.⁴ During the forfeiture of the Shelley estates after 1587 presentations were made by Elizabeth Holland in 1590, by the Crown in 1593, and by William Wady under a grant from Jane Shelley in 1602. Richard Caryll presented for a turn in 1677.⁵ After 1910 representatives of the Wyndham family presented alternately with the bishop of London, patron of Lancing, until c. 1973 when their right of presentation was resigned to the bishop.⁶ The living was valued at £8 in 1291.⁷ Though some demesne tithes had been granted to Bramber college in 1073,⁸ the rector apparently owned all the tithes by 1341. At the same date he had 12s. from offerings and mortuaries and 19 a. of glebe.⁹ The living was valued at £10 in 1535.¹⁰ There was a glebe house in 1635,¹¹ evidently the timber-framed building called the Old Rectory in 1977, which is of medieval plan but of the 16th century and later in date. It was still in use in 1724¹² but was described as unfit for residence c. 1830.¹³ By the early 20th century it had become three cottages.¹⁴ From at least the 18th century the glebe land, which comprised 17 a. c. 1840, was occupied with the rest of the parish.¹⁵ The average income of the living was £201 c. 1830, and £212 in 1851.¹⁶ There may have been a chapel of ease at Applesham in 1261.¹⁷

The rector of Coombes was resident in 1428.¹⁸ Two mid-16th-century rectors presented by the recusant Shelley family were crypto-Papists: George

⁷² W.S.R.O., MF 43, f. 352v.

⁷³ Ibid. Ep. I/22A/1 (1893).

⁷⁴ Ibid. PHA 2434.

⁷⁵ Ex inf. Mr. Passmore; Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.* 127.

⁷⁶ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1874, 1938).

⁷⁷ Ex inf. Mr. Passmore.

⁷⁸ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1927, 1938).

⁷⁹ Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.* 127–9; Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 192–4.

⁸⁰ Ex. inf. Mr. Passmore.

⁸¹ V.C.H. *Suss.* i. 446.

⁸² C.P. 40/913 m. 355.

⁸³ V.C.H. *Suss.* i. 446.

⁸⁴ Boxgrove *Chartulary* (S.R.S. lix), pp. 73–4.

⁸⁵ S.N.Q. xv. 304.

⁸⁶ *Census*, 1811, 1831.

⁸⁷ W.S.R.O., MF 43, ff. 353–4.

⁸⁸ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1882).

⁸⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 13.

⁹⁰ *Suss. Wills*, ii (S.R.S. xlii), 41.

⁹¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 42–7.

⁹² W.S.R.O., Par. 57/1/1/1, ff. 53–4.

⁹³ Ibid. Ep. I/22/2 (1838, 1917).

⁹⁴ *Poor Law Abstract*, 1818, 456–7.

⁹⁵ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 14.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., OC/CC 6/1, ff. 87–9.

⁹⁷ *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii).

⁹⁸ V.C.H. *Suss.* i. 446.

⁹⁹ Boxgrove *Chartulary* (S.R.S. lix), p. 74.

¹ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Binelands and Grinstead 4 (TS. cat.).

² *Chich. Dioc. Kal. and Dir.* (1911 and later edns.).

³ *Close R.* 1261–4, 94.

⁴ e.g. *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 28; *Cal. Close*, 1500–9, pp. 101–2; *Suss. Fines*, 1509–1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 109–10.

⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39332, ff. 145, 147–8.

⁶ *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1972–3, 1974–5).

⁷ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁸ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388.

¹⁰ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 320.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635).

¹² Ibid. Ep. I/26/3, f. 12.

¹³ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 270–1.

¹⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 57/4.

¹⁵ Ibid. PHA 3206; TD/W 38.

¹⁶ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 270–1; H.O. 129/86/1/13.

¹⁷ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 23.

¹⁸ *Feud. Aids*, v. 164.

Shelley (1526–57) and John Wall (1557–8).¹⁹ Shelley, who was also incumbent of Parham and Wiston,²⁰ apparently served through a curate.²¹ John Arnold, rector 1558–90, was also rector of Wiston, but was resident in 1563 and 1579.²² After 1590 most rectors were graduates.²³ Because of the poverty of the living and the smallness of the population, many held other livings too, for instance one mid-17th-century incumbent was vicar of Goring, and another was rector of Welby (Lincs.).²⁴ Isaac Wilmer, rector 1658–60, was a member of a locally important nonconformist family.²⁵ A later 17th-century rector was deprived as a nonjuror in 1689 and apparently became a Roman Catholic.²⁶ He and his two successors all held Sompting too; William Brownsword (1707–40)²⁷ resided there, but supplied Coombes himself with a service and sermon each Sunday.²⁸ Thomas Collins, rector 1753–1804, resided at his other cure of Graffham, serving through curates.²⁹ At the beginning of the 19th century Lord Egremont paid the curate's stipend out of the rent of Applesham farm.³⁰ Two early-19th-century rectors were also non-resident, one being incumbent of Wisborough Green.³¹ Coombes continued to be served by curates, some of whom were incumbents of neighbouring parishes.³² The vicar of Lancing, for instance, served in 1825, and the chaplain of St. Paul's, Worthing, in 1828.³³ In 1865 there was a service every Sunday, in the morning in winter, and alternately in morning and afternoon in the summer; communion was held four times a year.³⁴ After 1874 the rector resided at Lancing,³⁵ but almost invariably served Coombes church himself.³⁶ Communion was celebrated 6 times a year c. 1884.³⁷ The Hamptons, who held Applesham farm from 1837 to c. 1886, were strong supporters of the church; after their departure church life in the parish declined, especially since the Passmores, farmers from 1901, were Wesleyans.³⁸

Coombes church, of unknown dedication,³⁹ is built of flint rubble with ashlar dressings, and has a chancel and a nave with south porch. The small nave is probably of the late 11th century and retains its original south doorway and chancel arch. The former west tower may have been of the same

date. The chancel was rebuilt in the 13th or early 14th century, when new windows were also put into the nave. In the 15th and 16th centuries more new windows were put into the south side of both nave and chancel and into the east wall. The south porch was added in the 16th century. The west tower still stood in 1677,⁴⁰ but in 1724 it and part of the church were said to have lately fallen down and the parishioners were allowed to rebuild the nave on a smaller scale.⁴¹ The chancel was repaired shortly before 1762.⁴²

The church is remarkable for the large amount of surviving wall painting. Much of it is of the 12th century, but there is also work of later periods down to the 18th century. The 12th-century work, discovered in 1949, includes New Testament scenes in the nave and decorative patterns in the chancel, and has stylistic similarities with work at Hardham and Clayton churches.⁴³ There is one bell, possibly of the 12th century.⁴⁴ The remains of a medieval crucifix found in the churchyard in 1877 hang near the pulpit.⁴⁵ The font consists of a circular bowl on a brick plinth and is apparently 19th-century.⁴⁶ There are mural monuments and floor slabs to members of the Wyatt and Gell families among others. There are a silver cup and paten cover of 1568.⁴⁷ The registers begin in 1538.⁴⁸

NONCONFORMITY. None known.

EDUCATION. A dame school was attended by 10 or 12 children in 1818, and another by 10 children in 1846, when it was supported by subscriptions.⁴⁹ In 1833, however, the children of the parish had been sent to school in Lancing at the expense of Mr. Gell of Applesham farm,⁵⁰ and five years later there was said to be no school in the parish.⁵¹ Since the late 19th century the children have attended schools at Bramber, Lancing, Shoreham, or Steyning.⁵²

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. None known.

¹⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39332, ff. 144–5; ex. inf. Mr. T. J. McCann, of W.S.R.O.

²⁰ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 319–20.

²¹ *Suss. Wills*, ii (S.R.S. xlii), 42; *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 142.

²² B.L. Add. MS. 39332, f. 145v.; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 46; S.A.C. lxi. 112.

²³ B.L. Add. MS. 39332, ff. 145–51.

²⁴ *Ibid.* ff. 147–8; Foster, *Alum. Oxon.*, s.v. Laur. Jones.

²⁵ *Calamy Revised*, ed. Matthews.

²⁶ S.A.C. lxxiv. 128; *Eng. Cath. Nonjurors of 1715*, ed. Estcourt and Payne, 266–7.

²⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39332, f. 148–9.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 13; Ep. I/22/1 (1733).

²⁹ *Lavington Est. Archives*, ed. Steer, pp. 10–12; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1762); B.L. Add. MSS. 39332, f. 149; 39362, f. 45.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., PHA 3089, f. 51.

³¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39332, ff. 149, 151; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1828, 1865).

³² B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 46.

³³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/68/2/2; Ep. I/22A/2 (1828).

³⁴ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/2 (1865).

³⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.); W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

³⁶ *Ibid.* Par. 57/1/3/2.

³⁷ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

³⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1893); Ep. I/22A/2 (1903); *ibid.* Par. 118/7/3, f. 6; ex. inf. Mr. Passmore.

³⁹ The light to St. John Baptist in the chancel mentioned in 1477 may indicate the original dedic.: *Suss. Wills*, ii (S.R.S. xlii), 40.

⁴⁰ Map of par., 1677, *penes* Mr. Passmore (ex. inf. Mr. D. Park).

⁴¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 12.

⁴² *Ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1762).

⁴³ S.A.C. cviii. 75 n., 78, 80; S.N.Q. xii. 121–3; S.C.M. xxv. 525–6; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 194–5; see above, pl. facing p. 209.

⁴⁴ Elphick, *Bells*, 25, 287.

⁴⁵ S.A.C. xxxvii. 188–9; F. W. Steer, *Coombes Ch. Guide*, 3.

⁴⁶ Flints. R.O., Glynne ch. notes.

⁴⁷ S.A.C. liv. 220–1.

⁴⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 57/1.

⁴⁹ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 955; *Church School Inquiry*, 1846–7, 4–5.

⁵⁰ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 967.

⁵¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/2 (1838).

⁵² *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 396–7 (1871), lv; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.).

STEYNING

THE PARISH of Steyning⁵³ lies mostly north of the South Downs, in low, rolling country just west of the river Adur. Steyning town was once one of the most important places in the county, and has grown rapidly again during the 20th century. The ancient parish comprised 3,414 a., including a detached part of 3½ a. lying north-east of Bramber castle.⁵⁴ In 1933 that part was transferred to Upper Beeding parish, and a detached part of Ashurst parish (83 a.) was added to Steyning.⁵⁵ In 1971 the area of the parish was 3,494 a. (1,414 ha.).⁵⁶

The landscape of the parish, like the underlying geology, is very varied. The south part stretches up to the crest of the downs over 600 ft. high, and there are deep coombes in the scarp slope. The site of Steyning town is also on the chalk, which is followed successively northwards by alternate outcrops of sandstone and clay, an outcrop of sandstone forming a marked ridge between the former settlements of Wappingthorn and Wyckham. Much of the land in the east part of the parish comprises alluvial deposits.⁵⁷ The level of the river Adur was much higher in early times than in 1976, forming a wide tidal estuary; salt was extracted near Bramber castle in the Middle Ages, and large deposits of shingle were said to have been visible at one time as far north as King's Barn in Beeding. There was a port at Steyning in the 11th century, sited apparently on an inlet which then stretched up to the church.⁵⁸ Later, as a result of the silting and reclamation of the estuary, the inlet disappeared. The Adur valley, however, remained liable to flood in later centuries,⁵⁹ despite the embankment of the river after 1807;⁶⁰ on one occasion in 1924 or 1925 a wide creek was formed north of the station at the presumed site of the medieval port.⁶¹ The river was still tidal throughout the parish in 1970.⁶²

Part of the north-east boundary of the parish follows either the river Adur or what was presumably its former course,⁶³ but further south the land lying west of the river is in Upper Beeding, being the former demesne lands of King's Barns manor in that parish.⁶⁴ Parts of the north, west, and south

boundaries of the parish follow tracks which are presumably ancient.⁶⁵

In 1976 land use was divided roughly equally between arable and pasture, and the small amount of woodland was chiefly confined to the clay outcrops and the scarp slope of the downs, as it had been in 1875.⁶⁶

The original settlement at Steyning, presumably a village, seems from the second element of the place-name to belong to fairly early Saxon times. It already existed when, according to the legend, St. Cuthman founded a church there, perhaps in the late 8th or early 9th century.⁶⁷ Steyning's position on the boundary between downland and Weald, and its nearness to navigable water, made it a centre of trade; moreover St. Cuthman's remains, buried in the church, are said to have attracted pilgrims.⁶⁸ The place seems to have acquired some importance by the mid 9th century, when King Ethelwulf was interred there,⁶⁹ but there is no definite indication of an urban character before the early 11th century. A mint was recorded at Steyning at the end of Cnut's reign, perhaps the successor to the mints of Burpham and Cissbury;⁷⁰ it continued in use until the time of William II.⁷¹ Had the town existed a century before, it would presumably have been incorporated in the defence-system of Edward the Elder recorded in the 'Burghal Hidage';⁷² in fact that system included no fortified position at the vulnerable estuary of the river Adur. In 1066 there were 118 burgages in the town,⁷³ and during Edward the Confessor's reign four moneyers are known at the mint,⁷⁴ Steyning at that time being evidently the centre of the thickly populated surrounding area. In 1086 there were 123 burgages.⁷⁵ During the succeeding centuries Steyning was eclipsed as the chief town of the region by the new town of New Shoreham,⁷⁶ but it was considered important enough to send representatives to Parliament from 1295.

Surviving buildings indicate prosperity in the late Middle Ages, though some burgages were tenantless or paid reduced rents in 1445.⁷⁷ In 1595

⁵³ This article was written in 1976. Much information, for which individual refs. have not always been given, was derived from a series of articles written by the Revd. E. W. Cox for the Steyning par. mag. between the 1920s and 1940s: W.S.R.O., MP 150.

⁵⁴ *Census*, 1901.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 1931 (pt. ii).

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 1971.

⁵⁷ O.S. Map 1", sheet 182 (1970 edn.); Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

⁵⁸ *S.A.C.* ii. 75; *S.C.M.* xxi. 127-8; W.S.R.O., MP 150, f. 10v.; cf. Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

⁵⁹ e.g. E 134/11 & 12 Wm. III Hil./2; E.S.R.O., Glynde MS. 2767; Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 152; N. Blaker, *Suss. in Bygone Days* (1919), 106; W.S.R.O., PD 1887.

⁶⁰ River Adur Navigation Act, 47 Geo. III, Sess. 2, c. 117 (Local and Personal).

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., MP 150, f. 10v.

⁶² O.S. Map 1", sheet 182 (1970 edn.).

⁶³ *Ibid.*

⁶⁴ Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/8.

⁶⁵ O.S. Map 1", sheet 182 (1970 edn.); *S.N.Q.* i. 5.

⁶⁶ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LI (1879 edn.).

⁶⁷ Lower, *Worthies of Suss.* 24.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 26; Camden, *Brit.* (1610), 313.

⁶⁹ Asser, *Life of King Alfred*, ed. W. H. Stevenson, newly ed. Dorothy Whitelock, 132.

⁷⁰ *A.-S. Coins*, ed. R.H.M. Dolley (1961), 146.

⁷¹ J. J. North, *Eng. Hammered Coinage*, i (1963), 127, 135, 144.

⁷² *A.-S. Charters*, ed. A. J. Robertson, 246-9, 494-6.

⁷³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 392.

⁷⁴ North, *Eng. Hammered Coinage*, 135.

⁷⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 392.

⁷⁶ e.g. *S.A.C.* lxxviii. 212 n.

⁷⁷ *S.C.* 6/1034/1 m. 3.

the town was described, possibly with exaggeration, as 'much decayed'.⁷⁸ Between the 16th and 18th centuries Steyning was one of the lesser towns of the county. In the 1520s it appears to have been largely populated by labourers,⁷⁹ and in 1705 only thirty parishioners had the county franchise whereas in Petworth 64 and in Horsham over 90 had it.⁸⁰ As New Shoreham declined, however, Steyning regained its place as the chief town of the area, and during the same period it acquired a modest importance in county affairs. In 1555 it was the scene of a Marian martyrdom,⁸¹ and in 1569 of a meeting of all the Sussex justices to subscribe the order for uniformity of public worship.⁸² In 1586⁸³ and 1626⁸⁴ it was made a store for military supplies, on the second occasion as one of only four towns in the county. Quarter sessions were held at Steyning 22 times between 1667 and 1743, most frequently between 1696 and 1721, and adjourned sessions were held 10 times between 1774 and 1860.⁸⁵ In 1792 it was stated that most of the new houses in the borough had been built within the last ten years.⁸⁶ Early-19th-century writers however continued to remark on the mean appearance of the town.⁸⁷ In the early 19th century Steyning again served as a military centre; a large infantry barracks was built c. 1804,⁸⁸ but had been demolished by 1819.⁸⁹

The town of Steyning lies on a low spur between two streams which provided water and power. The origin of the place-name is obscure. A suggested explanation is 'dwellers by a prominent stone', but no such stone has been found.⁹⁰ Alternatively the name might mean 'dwellers in a stony place', referring either to an outcrop of the underlying sandstone,⁹¹ or perhaps to the existence of sea shingle nearby.

The original focus of the town was apparently near the church, Gatewick House and mill, and the presumed site of the port. There may have been early medieval settlement within the churchyard, to the north and west of the church.⁹² Remains of streets and buildings, some datable between the 10th and 12th centuries, have been found over a wide area south and west of the church.⁹³ On both sides of Church Street the lines of streets and property boundaries suggest a rectangular grid which might represent a planned town with Church

Street as its central thoroughfare,⁹⁴ in much the same relative position to the church as is the case at other planned Saxon towns.⁹⁵ With the decline of the port and the construction of Bramber bridge the focus of the town shifted south to the road which later became High Street. The town as it afterwards existed until the early 19th century clustered around the cross-roads formed by High Street (called the high, chief, or market street in 1622),⁹⁶ and Church Street (so called by 1344)⁹⁷ and its south-westerly continuation, White Horse Lane (formerly Sheep Pen Street),⁹⁸ extending along High Street as far as the two streams to north-west and south-east. As the focus of the town shifted the area round the church ceased to be occupied, so that in 1791 the church, the vicarage, and Gatewick House were separate from the rest of the town;⁹⁹ the separation was still perceptible in 1976. Except for Chantry Green (recorded in 1478)¹ and Mouse Lane leading to Wiston (noted in 1581),² most of the other street-names of Steyning are relatively modern. The part of High Street south-east of the cross-roads was called Singwell Street until at least 1791.³ Tanyard Lane was called Castle Street in 1791, probably mistakenly,⁴ but its original name is unknown. Elm Grove Lane, north of High Street, was the Back Lane in 1791⁵ and Newman's Lane in 1911,⁶ and Bank Passage was Brewers Lane in 1791.⁷ Castle Lane, the old road to Bramber, was for a time called Barrack Lane from the adjacent barracks.⁸ Among unidentified medieval street-names are Sopers Lane (1445),⁹ Little Lane (1462), Cob or Coppe Street (1468-79), Bromeholmes Lane (1468),¹⁰ and Lordford Street (1541).¹¹

There are many late-medieval timber-framed domestic buildings in the town, mostly in High and Church streets.¹² Many have been cased, in various materials including brick, flint, weatherboarding, and hung tiles, and the antiquity of some is completely disguised externally. Roofing materials include tiles, slates, thatch, and Horsham stone slabs; the use of the latter is apparently recorded in 1344.¹³ A building at the corner of Church Street and High Street is of 'Wealden' type, as is The Old Workhouse in Mouse Lane. The latter, which is probably 15th-century, was formerly less regular in appearance than in 1978;¹⁴ its name derives from

⁷⁸ Northants. R.O., Finch-Hatton MS. 113, Suss. f. [33].

⁷⁹ *Ec. H. R.* 2nd. ser. xv. 57, 64.

⁸⁰ *Misc. Rec.* (S.R.S. iv), 31-2, 36, 40-1; cf. *S.A.C.* lxxxiii. 108.

⁸¹ *Acts of P.C.* 1554-56, 147; M. A. Lower, *Suss. Martyrs* (1851), 1.

⁸² *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1547-80, 352.

⁸³ *Hist. MSS. Com.* 41, 15th Rep. V, *Foljambe*, p. 17.

⁸⁴ *Acts of P.C.* 1626, 76.

⁸⁵ W.S.R.O., TS. list of Q.S. rolls.

⁸⁶ Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii. 266; cf. *Univ. Brit. Div.* iv (1798), 448.

⁸⁷ *Beauties of Eng. and Wales*, Suss. 101; *Worthing Parade*, i. 165; but cf. Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 227.

⁸⁸ *Gent. Mag.* lxxiv (2), 806; cf. W.S.R.O., MP 150, f. 127.

⁸⁹ *2nd Rep. Com. Char.* 314.

⁹⁰ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 235; *S.N.Q.* viii. 169-70; but cf. *ibid.* iv. 207.

⁹¹ *P.N. Suss.* i. 235-6; White, *Geol. of Brighton and Worthing*, 29-30; *S.N.Q.* vi. 61, 126.

⁹² W.S.R.O., MP 150, ff. 52v., 54v.

⁹³ *Medieval Arch.* viii. 289; xii. 162; xiii. 267; *S.A.S. newsletter*, xxii. 119.

⁹⁴ O.S. Map 6", TQ 11 SE (1961 edn.); ex. inf. Mr. K. J. Barton.

⁹⁵ M. Beresford, *New Towns of Middle Ages* (1967), 326-7.

⁹⁶ *S.A.C.* lix. 102.

⁹⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/24/1; alternatively it seems to have been known as Middle Lane: S.C. 2/206/43 m. 4v.

⁹⁸ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 236; White Horse Lane was so called in 1835: Arundel Cast. MS. PM 153.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1985.

¹ S.C. 2/206/43 m. 17.

² K.A.O., U 269/M 114, m. 3.

³ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5653.

⁴ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 1985.

⁵ *Ibid.* Wiston MS. 5653.

⁶ O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. LI. 12 (1911 edn.).

⁷ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5653.

⁸ e.g. *ibid.* TD/W 118.

⁹ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 4198.

¹⁰ S.C. 2/206/43 mm. 2, 7, 8, 18. 'Cokstrete' and 'Coprestrete', mentioned by *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 236, seem to be misreadings of Cob St.

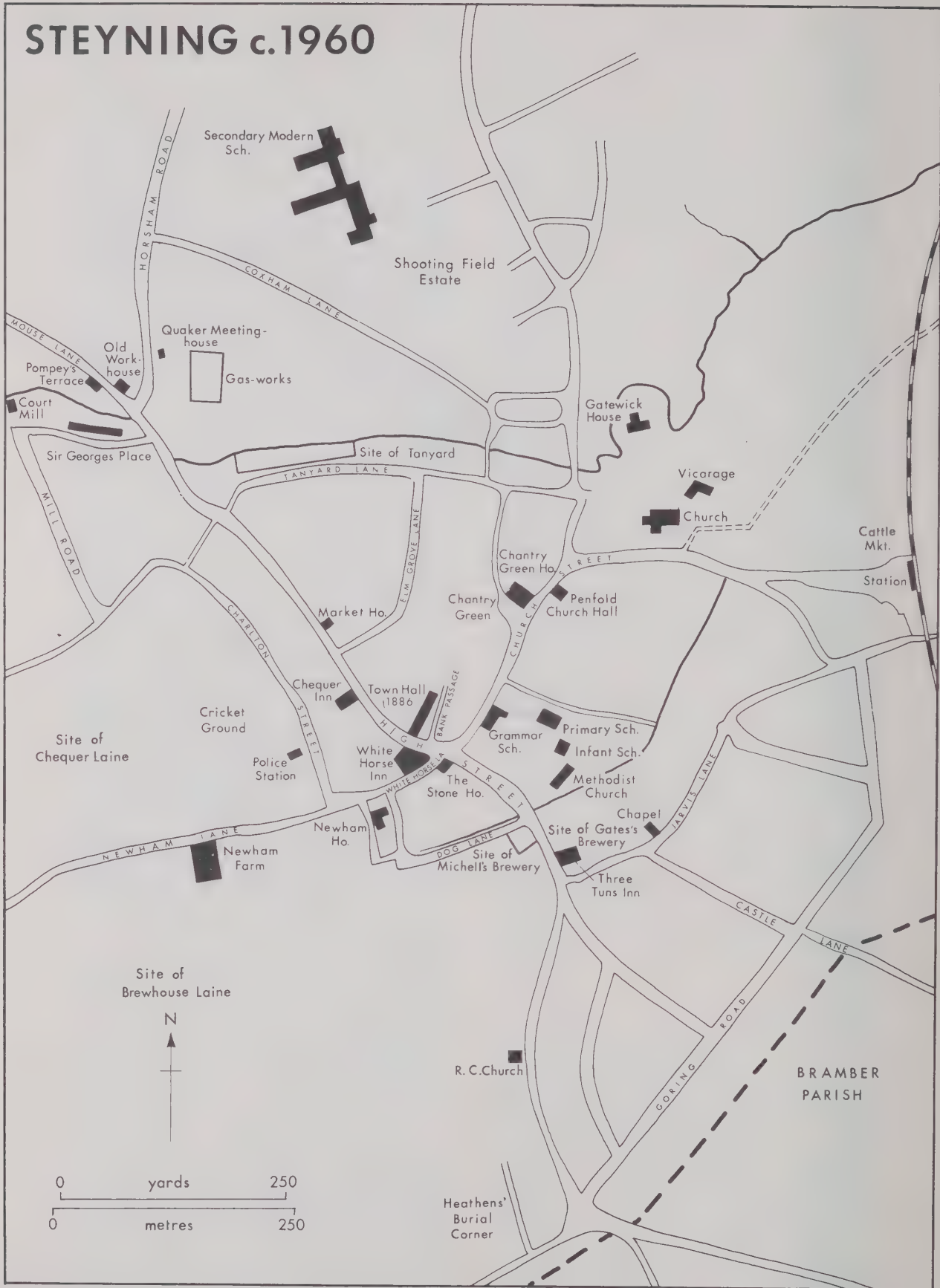
¹¹ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3481 m. 22v.

¹² The following acct. is based on H. M. & U. E. Lacey, *Timber-framed Bldgs. of Steyning* (1974), except where stated.

¹³ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/24/1.

¹⁴ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 340; W.S.R.O., PD 1134.

STEYNING c.1960



the fact that it was used as the parish workhouse from the early 18th century until c. 1836.¹⁵ Nine further open-hall houses have been identified, including two more 'Wealdens'. There are also several houses with continuous jetties, including Holland Cottage in Church Street and nos. 61-3 High Street.¹⁶

Gatewick House and The Old Priory are described elsewhere.¹⁷ Three other medieval houses deserve special mention. The Stone House, on the corner of High Street and White Horse Lane, consists of a timber-framed main range parallel to High Street with an 18th-century brick front, and a west cross-wing. The latter is of flint rubble with sandstone dressings and was presumably built as the solar block in the 15th century. It has a large western chimney-stack and a possible garderobe on the south, and a timber-framed and gabled upper storey overhangs on the north side. The thickness of the walls has led to the belief that the building was the prison of the abbess of Syon, but the 'Prison House' mentioned in 1476 cannot be The Stone House.¹⁸ In view of the building's position, however, and since it was apparently the only medieval building in the town apart from the church to be built of stone, it was evidently of importance, and was perhaps the residence of the borough bailiff. The oldest part of Newham House, Newham Lane, is probably the range parallel to the street, which is timber-framed. The building was altered in the 18th century and again in the 20th. Chantry Green House, perhaps the residence of the chantry priest, comprises a 16th-century timber-framed east range with an extra bay added on the west in the 18th century when the brick south façade was built.

Many other buildings in the town were refronted in brick in the 18th century, including the east range of The Stone House and the Chequer inn.¹⁹ At Newham House additions apparently of 1705²⁰ included a panelled room on the east side. There are many other 18th-century houses in the town, mostly of brick, and including both cottages, for instance in High and Church streets and in White Horse Lane, and also larger houses. Of the latter two fine examples are Charlton House in High Street and Chantry House at Chantry Green, both of five bays and dating respectively from the early 18th century and from c. 1740.

The 19th-century residential growth of the town was chiefly towards the north-west and south-east, since the open fields which came right up to the town on the south-west side remained partly uninclosed until the late 19th century, while the Gatewick estate to the north did not come on the market until the 20th century. A row of cottages

(New Row, later Norfolk Cottages) was built, presumably by the duke of Norfolk, at the south-east end of the town before 1792,²¹ and part of Jarvis Lane was built up between 1791 and 1817.²² Part of the north-west end of the town was called Mount Pleasant in 1790,²³ and a terrace of cottages, called New Row in 1976, had been built in Tanyard Lane by c. 1841.²⁴ Two other terraces near by, Sir George's Place of 1852 and Pompey's Terrace in Mouse Lane of 1845,²⁵ were apparently built by G. T. Breach for the employees in his tanyard.²⁶ Charlton Street, which had previously divided the backs of the houses on the south-west side of High Street from the open fields,²⁷ was built up with terraces of small cottages on its south-western side c. 1850; and other terraces were built about the same time in Elm Grove Lane.

The building of the railway in 1861 accelerated the residential development of the east end of the town. Some houses were built by the railway contractor west of the station,²⁸ and the development of that area and of Jarvis Lane was continued during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.²⁹ The land east of Jarvis Lane, part of which belonged to the school trustees until c. 1883,³⁰ was developed from the late 19th century onwards. In 1909 the former school lands were half built over and the area to the north had been laid out for building. The whole area was nearly filled, with wide avenues and large villas, by 1932. Meanwhile in the town centre some houses were built or altered in a revived vernacular style, and at the west end Mill Road was laid out by 1909 and was almost completely built up by 1932.³¹ In the 1920s and 1930s the northern and southern outskirts of the town began to be colonized,³² and much land was offered for sale as building plots.³³ The greatest expansion happened after 1945, as the supply of building land along the coast declined. A large estate of council houses north of the town was mostly completed by 1957. On the south side private estates were developed between the 1950s and 1970s, entirely covering the former open field called Brewhouse Lane, though perpetuating the outline of its furlongs. There was also some infilling of the previously built-up area.³⁴ In 1975 it was stated that 150 or 200 houses had been built in the last eight years.³⁵

The low-lying areas along the streams to the north and south-east of the town seem to have had a partly industrial character from early times. The town's two water-mills were in the former area; they were joined in the 19th century by Breach's tannery and the gas-works. In 1976 none of those activities survived, but the area remained industrial, with a large garage business and two timber firms.

¹⁵ Cf. below, Local Govt.

¹⁶ Cf. also below, Education.

¹⁷ See under Manors and Church.

¹⁸ A rd. is said to lead from the prison ho. to the Portway, represented by the modern Newham Lane and Church St.: S.C. 2/206/43 m. 14v.; cf. below. For later refs. to the Prison Ho. see W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5213, ff. 21, 30; B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 92v.; S.A.C. lix. 97, 105.

¹⁹ See also Lacey & Lacey, *Timber-framed Bldgs.* pp. 91, 104, 122.

²⁰ Date on bldg. ²¹ Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii, facing p. 251; cf. W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5654.

²² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1985; *ibid.* PM 146.

²³ Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 73.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., TD/W 118.

²⁵ Dates on bldgs.

²⁶ Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 74; cf. C. A. Grigg, *Memories of Steyning* (1967), 5-6.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5619.

²⁸ Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 28.

²⁹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 and later edns.).

³⁰ Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 21.

³¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1896 and later edns.).

³² *Ibid.* LI. SE. (1932 edn.).

³³ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/7/5 (sale cats., 1920-38).

³⁴ O.S. Maps 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1958 edn.); 1/2,500, TQ 1610-1710, TQ 1611-1711 (1971 edn.).

³⁵ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 1975.

In the south-east part of the town there were a tannery, a brewery, and a fellmonger's premises in 1791.³⁶ In the 19th century there were two breweries there; a garage occupied part of the site of one, in Jarvis Lane, in 1976, but the surroundings of the other, on the south-west side of High Street, had become residential. The workshops built by the railway contractor near the railway station were later used as industrial premises until their demolition after 1953.³⁷

In the centre of the town the pattern of back lanes and yards survived in 1976, though many formerly residential buildings in High Street had become shops or offices. Much of the area in the eastern angle of High Street and Church Street had come to belong to the grammar school by the same date, some former dwellings being converted for school use.

Three subsidiary settlements in Steyning parish were represented in 1976 by single farms or groups of two or three scattered houses. Charlton, called a vill in 1316,³⁸ was perhaps a subsidiary settlement of free peasants or 'ceorls', like other settlements of the same name;³⁹ it was closely related to Steyning, Charlton manor and Steyning borough being originally one manor, and tenements of the former existing within the town in later times.⁴⁰ A few houses remained in 1639.⁴¹ Disturbances in the ground, perhaps representing house sites, were visible in 1976 north and east of Charlton Court. Wyckham, in the north-east part of the parish, perhaps originally a Roman settlement,⁴² was taxed as a vill in 1296⁴³ and remained a separate tithing in 1651.⁴⁴ The numerous footpaths⁴⁵ and the disturbances in the ground in the surrounding area seem to indicate a settlement of some size, which may in the late 14th century have extended as far as Huddlestons Farm.⁴⁶ Buildings surviving in 1976 included the two manor-houses of Wyckham manor,⁴⁷ and Shelleys, a 19th-century farmhouse. A pair of brick and timber-framed houses recorded in 1800⁴⁸ had however disappeared. Wappingthorn, long part of Wyckham tithing,⁴⁹ may still have been more than a single farm in the mid 16th century.⁵⁰ The place called Southbrook, mentioned between 1316 and 1651,⁵¹ apparently lay in the south-east part of the parish, for a tenement at the south-east end of the town was described as in Southbrook tithing in the 16th century.⁵² There are also several isolated farmhouses in the centre and north of the parish which date from the 17th century or earlier.

The medieval population of Steyning is difficult

to estimate, because the figures refer to different areas of uncertain boundaries. In 1086 Steyning town had 123 burgages, an increase of five since 1066. Two hundred and fifty tenants and *servi* were also recorded on the abbot of Fécamp's estate in Steyning, but it is likely that that also included Ashurst and Warminghurst at least.⁵³ In addition 22 tenants were recorded at Wappingthorn. The estate of William de Braose described as being in Steyning seems to comprise King's Barns (in Beeding) and Bidlington (in Bramber), but some tenants of that estate presumably lived within the area of the modern Steyning parish in 1086,⁵⁴ as tenants of its successor manors did later.⁵⁵ In 1327 41 taxpayers were recorded in Steyning borough, and 44 others in the tithings of Charlton, Southbrook, and Wyckham which apparently comprised the rest of the parish.⁵⁶ In addition, some of those listed under Bramber presumably lived in Steyning, both at that period and later.⁵⁷ Seventy-two taxpayers were recorded in 1378 in the boroughs of Bramber and Steyning assessed together, and 40 and 12 respectively in Charlton and Southbrook.⁵⁸ In 1524 63 persons were assessed to the subsidy in Steyning town, and in 1525 67; at Charlton and Southbrook the corresponding totals were c. 25 and c. 32. At Wyckham 17 persons were assessed in 1524.⁵⁹ Both in the late 14th century and in the early 16th many of the tenements of Charlton and Southbrook probably lay within the urban area, as they did later. In 1539 43 men were mustered from the borough, and 25 from the rest of the parish.⁶⁰ In 1642 199 adult male inhabitants of the parish were enumerated;⁶¹ the number would have been higher if Steyning had not recently suffered four years' plague.⁶² Three hundred adults were recorded in 1676,⁶³ fewer than in many rural villages, and c. 140 families in 1724.⁶⁴ By 1801 the population of the parish had reached 1,174, and thereafter it rose steadily during the 19th century, though Steyning remained one of the smaller towns of western Sussex. After 1931 the population increased more rapidly; from 1,885 in that year it had reached 2,500 by 1951 and 3,284 by 1971.⁶⁵ In addition the very large 20th-century residential development in Upper Beeding parish east of the old railway belonged physically to Steyning town.

The town lies at an important junction between north-south and east-west routes. The principal north-south route in former times followed the line of Newham Lane and Church Street, leading past Gatewick House to Wyckham and Upper Northover farms, and thence to Henfield.⁶⁶ It was

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5653.

³⁷ Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 28 9, 68-9.

³⁸ *Feud. Aids*, v, 134.

³⁹ *Eng. P.N. Elements* (E.P.N.S.), i, 89.

⁴⁰ e.g. Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii, 269, 274-5, 409.

⁴¹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5591.

⁴² Cf. *S.N.Q.* ii, 168.

⁴³ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 65.

⁴⁴ *S.A.C.* xxiii, 239.

⁴⁵ O.S. Map 1", sheet 182 (1970 edn.).

⁴⁶ *Customs of Bp. of Chich.* (S.R.S. xxxi), 123.

⁴⁷ See below, Manors.

⁴⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 9484.

⁴⁹ e.g. *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 65; *S.A.C.* lix, 100, in which the lord of Wappingthorn is taxed there.

⁵⁰ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 167; *Reg. Parker* (Cant. and York Soc.), ii, 502.

⁵¹ *Feud. Aids*, v, 134; *S.A.C.* xxiii, 237.

⁵² *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558 83 (S.R.S. iii), p. 46.

⁵³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 392.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 445.

⁵⁵ E 310/25/144 f. 30; *Suss. Fines, 1509-1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 38-9; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 380, ff. 4, 43, 147; 381, f. 21; 6341; Arundel Cast. MS. M 301, *passim*; E.S.R.O., Glynde MSS. 2391, 2395, 2498; Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii, 309, 413.

⁵⁶ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 152-3, 155-6, 159.

⁵⁷ See Bramber, Introduction.

⁵⁸ E 179/189/42.

⁵⁹ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 63, 82-3.

⁶⁰ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), p. 297.

⁶¹ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 164-5.

⁶² W.S.R.O., MP 150, f. 62v.

⁶³ *S.A.C.* xlv, 147.

⁶⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, f. 17.

⁶⁵ *Census, 1801-1971*.

⁶⁶ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LI (1879 edn.); *ibid.* 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1958 edn.).



The cattle market in Church Street in the later 19th century, with the grammar school behind



High Street c. 1900, looking north-west, with nos. 61-3 on the left



CLAPHAM: MICHELGROVE FROM THE SOUTH IN 1827



WISTON: WISTON HOUSE FROM THE SOUTH-WEST
showing the alterations of c. 1840 and the church



WISTON: WISTON HOUSE FROM THE NORTH c. 1640

clearly important from an early date, for the terrace-way by which it originally climbed the downland scarp is Roman.⁶⁷ In the late 15th century the part of the road south of the town was apparently called the Portway,⁶⁸ indicating its destination as a market town; an adjacent division of the open fields was called Portway furlong between the 15th century and the 17th. The section of the road between Steyning and Wyckham was still called Portway Lane c. 1841.⁶⁹ Other roads descended the downs by way of the north-western end of the town and Charlton hamlet, and another north-south road led from King's Barn in Upper Beeding to Greenfields and Nash Farm.⁷⁰ A road from Steyning to Horsham was mentioned in 1463.⁷¹ The medieval route seems to have differed from the modern one, and two alternatives can be traced: one via Huddleston Farm, and another via Staplefields and Calcot Farm,⁷² the name of which probably indicates a roadside site.⁷³ By 1724 the road had assumed its present course.⁷⁴ It was turnpiked in 1764,⁷⁵ together with its south-eastern continuation towards Bramber and a branch leading up Round Hill from the boundary between the two parishes, which superseded the other ascents of the downs. Both roads were disturnpiked in 1885.⁷⁶ The original east-west road through the town seems to have followed the line of Tanyard Lane, continuing past the church to King's Barn and Beeding church, and to have been replaced by High Street as a result of the construction of Bramber bridge. An even earlier east-west route was the Roman road which followed the sandstone ridge by Wappingthorn and Wyckham,⁷⁷ and over which a right of way was still claimed in the late 14th century.⁷⁸ The Steyning-Pulborough road was a turnpike from 1810⁷⁹ to 1877.⁸⁰

Steyning remained a centre of communications until c. 1800. Traffic along the great downland route from east Sussex to Arundel and Chichester passed through the town,⁸¹ and because of the lack of a reliable river crossing below Bramber bridge most traffic between Brighton or Shoreham and Midhurst or Petworth did the same.⁸² In the late 18th century the Horsham-Steyning road formed an alternative route from London to Brighton,⁸³ and it was the main road from London and Horsham

to Worthing until the direct Worthing road was made in 1804.⁸⁴ Wagons plied between Steyning and Horsham in the early 18th century,⁸⁵ a carrier being recorded in the parish in 1726,⁸⁶ and between Steyning and London in 1827.⁸⁷ A coach service to Horsham was in operation in 1776,⁸⁸ and one to London in 1780.⁸⁹ The Brighton-Winchester coach passed through Steyning in 1845. In 1855 there were carriers to London (once a week) and to Brighton and Shoreham (three times a week), the London service being withdrawn after the railway was opened, but the other surviving into the 20th century. A horse bus plied daily between Steyning and Shoreham in 1855;⁹⁰ in 1915 a motor bus service was introduced.⁹¹ In 1976 there was an hourly service to Shoreham and a less frequent one to Horsham.

Following unsuccessful projects of 1846⁹² and 1856⁹³ for a branch railway from Shoreham to Steyning, the Shoreham-Horsham railway line, with a station in Steyning, was opened in 1861.⁹⁴ The line closed in 1966,⁹⁵ and the station was later demolished. The former railway warehouse was used in 1976 as a sale-room.

The playing of tennis is recorded in the town in 1481.⁹⁶ In the 17th and 18th centuries Steyning town was too small to support any active social life or cultural institutions. In 1862 there was a subscription library and reading room.⁹⁷ Other 19th-century cultural institutions were of an improving kind: a provident and reformation society for young men, which flourished in 1852,⁹⁸ and a temperance coffee-house and reading room founded c. 1880,⁹⁹ a mechanics' institute recorded in 1855, and a working mens' institute mentioned in 1899.¹ A friendly society which had existed in 1794 had 143 members in 1815.² The town hall built by a private company in 1886 to hold petty sessions also accommodated meetings and other public functions and could seat 400 people.³ Part of the building was used by a succession of clubs.⁴ About 1958 it was bought by the county council as a permanent court-house.⁵ St. Andrew's hall in Jarvis Lane, formerly part of Gates's brewery, was used for meetings and public functions from 1928. It was improved c. 1958 to take the place of the town hall⁶ and c. 1964 was bought by the parish

⁶⁷ I. Margary, *Rom. Ways in Weald* (1965), 180.

⁶⁸ S.C. 2/206/43 m. 14v.

⁶⁹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 118.

⁷⁰ e.g. Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); *S.N.Q.* ii. 155; cf. *Customals of Bp. of Chich.* (S.R.S. xxxi), 119.

⁷¹ *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, B. 4040.

⁷² O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LI (1879 edn.).

⁷³ Cf. *Eng. P.N. Elements* (E.P.N.S.), i. 109.

⁷⁴ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁷⁵ Horsham and Steyning Rd. Act, 4 Geo. III, c. 44 (Priv. Act).

⁷⁶ Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1882, 45 & 46 Vic. c. 52.

⁷⁷ *S.A.C.* lxxvi. 7-34.

⁷⁸ *Customals of Bp. of Chich.* (S.R.S. xxxi), 122-3.

⁷⁹ Stopham Bridge and Steyning Rd. Act, 50 Geo. III, c. 55 (Local and Personal).

⁸⁰ Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1876, 39 & 40 Vic. c. 39.

⁸¹ *S.A.C.* cix. 21.

⁸² Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 138; *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 477.

⁸³ Smail, *Coaching Times*, 38; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 449.

⁸⁴ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 32.

⁸⁵ Smail, *Worthing Rd.* 54.

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/33, f. 71.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* Par. 183/37/4, f. 322.

⁸⁸ *S.A.C.* lii. 79.

⁸⁹ W. C. A. Blew, *Brighton and its Coaches* (1894), 37.

⁹⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., MP 172, ff. 6-7.

⁹² London and Brighton (Steyning Branch) Rly. Act (1846), 9 Vic. c. 69 (Local and Personal); W.S.R.O., QDP/W 92, 106.

⁹³ W.S.R.O., QDP/W 112.

⁹⁴ *Southern Region Rec.* comp. R. H. Clark (1964), 52, 87.

⁹⁵ Local inf.

⁹⁶ S.C. 2/206/43 m. 19v.

⁹⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862).

⁹⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 7302.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/1 (1881).

¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855, 1899).

² E.S.R.O., QDS/3/EW 3; *Poor Law Abstract*, 1818, 456-7.

³ W.S.R.O., MP 172, ff. 4-5; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 94.

⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887 and later edns.).

⁵ W.S.R.O., MP 172, f. 5.

⁶ *Ibid.*

council.⁷ The Penfold Institute, or Penfold Church Hall, founded in 1916 in the old National school in Church Street, accommodated public meetings as well as church meetings;⁸ it was extended in the 1960s.⁹

Several clubs and societies existed in the town during the early 20th century, including a music society which gave concerts in the town hall, an operatic society, and a horticultural society.¹⁰ A brass band formed c. 1874 still flourished in 1944.¹¹ The Steyning Preservation Society, founded in 1933, was very effective in its early years in protecting the aesthetic qualities of the town.¹² The cricket ground south-west of the town had been laid out by 1896,¹³ its management being taken over by the parish council in 1950. In 1958 the parish council also managed the football ground on the north side of the town.¹⁴ Annual Easter Monday walking races, succeeding less regular events of the same kind, were begun in 1912, and an athletic club was formed to promote them in 1951.¹⁵ Clubs and societies proliferated as the town grew after the Second World War, and in 1976 there was a community association and a well-attended evening institute. For many sports and for other entertainment, however, it was necessary to go to Brighton or Worthing. A weekly newspaper, the *Steyning Observer*, flourished for a short time in the early 20th century.¹⁶ A lending library at the Penfold Institute was run by volunteers until taken over by the county council in 1948; in 1958 it was open three days a week.¹⁷ A new library was built in 1968.¹⁸

From the late 19th century Steyning became a favoured place of residence for painters.¹⁹ W. B. Yeats often stayed at Chantry House,²⁰ and John Ireland the composer for a time lived at a house in High Street.²¹ A hand-printing press, the Vine Press, in Church Street published poetry in the 1920s.²² In 1938 there were an arts and crafts shop and a handloom weaver in the town.²³

Three innkeepers were recorded in Steyning in the 1470s²⁴ and another in 1579.²⁵ In the early 17th century four inns were recorded: the White Horse and the Chequer, both of which survived in 1976, the Rose and Crown,²⁶ and the Swan, afterwards

the George, which had ceased to be an inn by 1726.²⁷ An alehouse was also recorded.²⁸ Four other inns were mentioned in the late 17th century: the King's Arms, formerly the Spread Eagle,²⁹ the Half Moon,³⁰ the Crown,³¹ and the Golden Lion.³² During the 18th and 19th centuries there seem usually to have been four or five at any one time.³³ At the end of the 19th century there were at least seven, including the Railway Hotel near the station.³⁴ By 1976 the number had been reduced to five. The principal inn of the town, the White Horse, already existed by 1614.³⁵ Its name alludes to the arms of the dukes of Norfolk, and it served intermittently many of the functions of a town hall, being used for borough courts,³⁶ quarter sessions,³⁷ and public meetings of all kinds.³⁸ It was greatly improved shortly before 1790, a room with a music gallery being added which could hold 75 people.³⁹ In 1855 the inn was a posting house and an excise and inland revenue office; later it was an agency for the London and Brighton railway, and in the early 20th century motor cars were kept there for hire.⁴⁰ The part of the building facing the street, with a façade of six bays and three storeys refaced in the 19th century, was destroyed by fire in 1949.⁴¹ The Chequer inn, mentioned in 1622,⁴² accommodated public meetings and functions of all kinds, including the hundred court and the ale-tasters' trials,⁴³ but the inn was always less important than the White Horse. It is a timber-framed building refaced in the 18th century, with a florid projecting sign holder. Three other inns that existed for long periods were the George, mentioned in 1791,⁴⁴ which ceased to be an inn in 1958,⁴⁵ the Star, recorded in 1716,⁴⁶ and the Three Tuns, recorded in 1803;⁴⁷ the last two survived in 1976.

Eight inhabitants of Steyning took part in Cade's rebellion in 1450.⁴⁸ In 1891 C. S. Parnell married Mrs. O'Shea in the registry office there.⁴⁹

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. The manor of STEYNING presumably belonged to the kings of Wessex by the mid 9th century, for Ethelwulf (d. 858) is reliably said to have been buried there.⁵⁰ His son Alfred (d. 899) devised it to his nephew

⁷ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 1974.

⁸ Char. Com. files; W.S.R.O., MP 172, f. 5.

⁹ Local inf.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., MP 172, ff. 12-13.

¹¹ *S.C.M.* xviii. 320.

¹² *Ibid.* viii. 264-6; min. bk. *penes* Steyning Gram. Sch.

¹³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI. SE. (1899 edn.).

¹⁴ W.S.R.O., MP 172, f. 16.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* f. 10.

¹⁶ Grigg, *Memories of Steyning*, 11; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., MP 172, f. 10.

¹⁸ Local inf.

¹⁹ Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 9; J. G. Garratt, *Bramber and Steyning* (1973), 83; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887 and later edns.).

²⁰ *The Times*, 10 Nov. 1976; plaque on bldg.

²¹ *Suss. Life*, Sept. 1974, 29.

²² *S.C.M.* ii. 470-1.

²³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

²⁴ S.C. 2/206/43 mm. 11-13, 18.

²⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/5, f. 48.

²⁶ *Ibid.* Wiston MS. 5591.

²⁷ *S.A.C.* lix. 97; Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 93-4.

²⁸ *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 94.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/11/3, f. 3; cf. *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5202.

³⁰ *S.A.C.* xc. 147.

³¹ *Wiston Archives*, p. 422.

³² W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5213, f. 21.

³³ e.g. *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5653; *ibid.* TD/W 118.

³⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887) lists six, excluding the Chequer.

³⁵ *S.A.C.* xliii. 69.

³⁶ *C. J.* xvii. 215.

³⁷ Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 61.

³⁸ e.g. River Adur Navigation Act, 47 Geo. III, Sess. 2, c. 117 (Local and Personal); Horsham and Steyning Rd. Act, 9 Geo. IV, c. 70 (Local and Personal); W.S.R.O., Par. 183/37/1, f. 36; Par. 183/37/6, f. 5.

³⁹ *Topographer*, iv (1791), 145; W.S.R.O., E 183/19/1, f. 17.

⁴⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855, 1905, 1922).

⁴¹ W.S.R.O., E 183/19/1, f. 14; Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 61.

⁴² W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5201.

⁴³ Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 66; Worthing Rd. Act, 42 Geo. III, c. 62 (Local and Personal); Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii. 269, 337.

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5653.

⁴⁵ *Shoreham Herald*, 7 Mar. 1958.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5213, f. 67.

⁴⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. PM 19.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1446-52, 344, 472.

⁴⁹ *D.N.B.*

⁵⁰ Asser, *Life of King Alfred*, ed. W. H. Stevenson, newly ed. Dorothy Whitelock (1959), 132.

Ethelwold,⁵¹ on whose rebellion it presumably reverted to the Crown.⁵² Edward the Confessor granted the reversion after the death of Bishop Aelfwine to Fécamp abbey (Seine-Maritime).⁵³ It is not certain whether the abbey received the land, which in 1066 was in the hands of King Harold,⁵⁴ but duke William's promise to uphold the abbey's claim if his invasion should be successful supports the contention that Harold had prevented it from taking possession.⁵⁵ In 1085 William confirmed the manor to Fécamp abbey 'whether they had held it before 1066 or not'.⁵⁶ The abbey continued to hold the manor during the next two centuries. It had free warren in its demesne lands there by 1103.⁵⁷ In 1275 the manor was said to be held of the king in free alms.⁵⁸ In 1246 Steyning was ordered to be tallaged as ancient demesne,⁵⁹ but in 1279-80 it was proved by reference to Domesday Book not to be true ancient demesne.⁶⁰

For various periods from the 13th century on, and continuously from 1369, Steyning manor was in the hands of the Crown because of war with France,⁶¹ usually being farmed to the abbey's bailiff or proctor.⁶² In 1403 it was leased for life to Sir John Cornwall and his wife Elizabeth, Henry IV's sister.⁶³ Under a reversionary grant of 1414,⁶⁴ it passed on Cornwall's death in 1443 to Syon abbey (Mdx.),⁶⁵ to which it was confirmed in 1461.⁶⁶ By then it had lost its former unity, being divided between the borough (later often called borough and manor), and the manor of Charlton; in the late 15th century courts were held for each unit and not as in the previous century for the manor of Steyning.⁶⁷ The abbey still owned the manor and borough in 1535.⁶⁸ At the Dissolution it passed to the Crown, and became part of the honor of Petworth. In 1562 the manor and borough was granted⁶⁹ to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk (d. 1572); thereafter it descended with Bramber rape until 1869, when it was sold by the duke of Norfolk to the Revd. John Goring,⁷⁰ afterwards descending with Wiston.

The manor of *CHARLTON*, sometimes called *CHARLTON-ASHURST*, representing the non-urban part of the original manor of Steyning together with land in Ashurst, had acquired a separate identity by 1440, when Sir John Cornwall

held it.⁷¹ Whether it was separate much earlier is uncertain; the manor of Steyning was still so called in 1405.⁷² Charlton followed the descent of Steyning manor and borough until the Dissolution,⁷³ when it came to the Crown, being attached like Steyning to the honor of Petworth.⁷⁴ William Pellatt, to whose grandfather⁷⁵ and namesake Syon abbey leased Charlton manor in 1484⁷⁶ and who himself held a lease first from the abbey⁷⁷ and later from the Crown, was granted the manor in fee in 1557.⁷⁸ He was succeeded c. 1558⁷⁹ by his son Richard (d. 1587), whose son Benjamin⁸⁰ sold the manor to Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston in 1593.⁸¹ The descent then followed that of Wiston until 1649, when the manor was retained by John Tufton, earl of Thanet, who sold it in 1653 to John Eversfield.⁸² Eversfield died in 1678,⁸³ and was succeeded in turn by his son Nicholas (d. by 1684), Nicholas's son Charles (d. 1749), and Charles's son Sir Charles (d. c. 1784). On the death of the last without issue the manor passed jointly to his sister Olive and his nephew William Markwick.⁸⁴ The manor-house was occupied by a tenant in 1777.⁸⁵ On Olive's death in 1803 Markwick inherited her share and took the name Eversfield. At his death in 1812 he was succeeded by his son Charles, who sold the manor in 1818 to Charles Goring.⁸⁶ Since then it has once again descended with Wiston.

A manor-house at Charlton was mentioned in 1464, when there was a gatehouse there.⁸⁷ The present house probably comprises a single range of the 17th century with 18th- and 19th-century additions. There are traces of a formal garden layout of the early 18th century. South of the house is a large late medieval aisled barn of seven bays.

Several other manors or reputed manors originally formed part of Steyning manor, some later being held of Charlton manor. The reputed manor of *GATEWICK* was one. The personal name de Gatewick was often recorded in Steyning in the Middle Ages.⁸⁸ Richard Farnfold (d. 1569)⁸⁹ was described as of Gatewick in 1541, when he held many tenements of Charlton manor.⁹⁰ Earlier members of the family had held one of them, the mill next to Gatewick House, from the mid 15th century.⁹¹ Richard's son Richard⁹² died seised of Gatewick House and extensive lands in Steyning

⁵¹ S.A.C. lxxxvii. 135.

⁵² Asser, *Life of Alfred*, 213.

⁵³ *Cod. Dipl.* ed. Kemble, iv, p. 229; the authenticity of the charter is doubted by F. E. Harmer, *A.-S. Writs*, 16 n. 1.

⁵⁴ V.C.H. *Suss.* i. 392.

⁵⁵ *Reg. Regum Anglo-Norm.* i, p. 1.

⁵⁶ *L'abbaye bénédictine de Fécamp, 658-1958* (1959), i. 103.

⁵⁷ *Cartae Antiquae*, ii (Pipe R. Soc. xxxiii), p. 150; cf. *Cal. Chart R.* 1226-57, 391.

⁵⁸ S.A.C. lxxxii. 28.

⁵⁹ *Close R.* 1242-7, 484; cf. *ibid.* 1251-3, 171.

⁶⁰ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 198, 273.

⁶¹ *L'abbaye bénédictine de Fécamp*, i. 377 n. 52.

⁶² V.C.H. *Suss.* ii. 124; *Cal. Fine R.* 1369-77, 37-8; *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, 56.

⁶³ V.C.H. *Suss.* ix. 169; *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, 205, 240.

⁶⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi (1), 540-4; D. Matthew, *Norm. Mons. and their Eng. Possessions* (1962), 127.

⁶⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1441-6, 221, 254; *Complete Peerage*, v. 253-4.

⁶⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, 144.

⁶⁷ See below, Local Govt.

⁶⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 424-5.

⁶⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1560-3, 282-3; Fraser, *Controverted Elec.*

Procs. ii. 439-41.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 2820.

⁷¹ C 139/102 no. 6.

⁷² *Cal. Pat.* 1405-8, 103.

⁷³ e.g. *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), pp. 257-8; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 424-5.

⁷⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, 285.

⁷⁵ S.A.C. xxxviii. 103, 107-10.

⁷⁶ *Cal. Anct. D.* iii, D. 1102.

⁷⁷ *Lane Mun.* (S.R.S. xxix), p. 163.

⁷⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, 285.

⁷⁹ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558-83 (S.R.S. iii), pp. 1-2.

⁸⁰ C 142/214 no. 222; S.A.C. xxxviii, facing p. 112.

⁸¹ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 54.

⁸² *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), 95.

⁸³ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/1/1/2, f. 3v.

⁸⁴ Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 154-5; *Deps. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), 14, 28, 33.

⁸⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 54.

⁸⁶ Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, annot. Comber, 155; W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 2467-8.

⁸⁷ S.C. 6/1035/5 m. 2.

⁸⁸ S.A.C. xciii. 41; *Sele Chartulary*, *passim*.

⁸⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/1/1/1, f. 2.

⁹⁰ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3481 m. 23.

⁹¹ S.C. 6/1035/5 m. 2; S.A.C. lix. 87.

⁹² The rest of this para. is based unless otherwise stated on S.A.C. lix. 89-107.

in 1609 and was succeeded by his sons Walter (d. 1611)⁹³ and Sir Thomas (d. 1643) in turn. The lands were described as a manor in 1620. Sir Thomas's son Henry was described as of Gatewick in 1649,⁹⁴ but by 1675 the lands belonged to Robert Mawer, apparently a relative, who sold them in that year to Thomas and Richard Barnard.⁹⁵ In 1799 the estate was in the hands of Richard Comber of Lewes;⁹⁶ by 1817 it had passed to his son Richard Barnard Comber (d. 1819),⁹⁷ under whose will it was sold in 1855 to the Revd. John Goring.⁹⁸ Part was sold by the Goring family in the 1920s,⁹⁹ and the rest in 1932.¹

Gatewick House,² of 5 bays and 2 storeys, occupies an island formed by the mill race of the former Gatewick mill and the overflow channel from the now filled-in mill pond. The house is basically of the late 16th or early 17th century, and originally had tall end chimneys. It was given a red brick façade and internally refitted in the mid 18th century, when additions were also made at the back. At the same time an archway was erected in front using 17th-century materials, possibly from another building. The battlemented tower of ashlar and flint rubble at the west end is probably of the same period. In the early 19th century the house had the appearance of a *cottage ornée*.³ Two gables with ornate barge-boards were added to the main façade c. 1870,⁴ and later the brickwork was painted to represent timber-framing. Since 1953 the house has been restored in 18th-century style, fittings from other houses being incorporated inside,⁵ and the grounds being landscaped.

The reputed manor of *NASH*, which was also held of Steyning manor, may be identical with the 140 a. in Steyning which Niel de la Falaise granted to Richard at Nash in 1310.⁶ The same or another Richard at Nash paid tax in Steyning in 1296 and 1327.⁷ John de Herlaston granted 220 a. in Steyning in 1376 to William Atwater and his wife Gillian,⁸ and in 1390 they granted the reversion to Hugh Quecche.⁹ Hugh died in 1402 seised of what were evidently the same lands, then called Nash.¹⁰ From the late 15th century the lands were held of Charlton manor.¹¹ In 1541 Henry Roberts conveyed them to his son John¹² (d. 1556), who was succeeded by his son, another Henry.¹³ Richard Farnfold of

Wyckham died seised of Nash in 1600,¹⁴ and his son William sold the property with Wyckham manor in 1610 to Sir Edward Bellingham,¹⁵ who by 1622 had conveyed it to Sir John Leeds of Wappingthorn.¹⁶ As Nash manor it descended with Wappingthorn¹⁷ until 1664, when Englebert Leeds sold it to Henry (later Sir Henry) Goring of Highden in Washington.¹⁸ In 1681 it was settled on Sir Henry's daughter Elizabeth and her husband Timothy Burrell,¹⁹ who was still said to hold it in 1707.²⁰ It later passed to Burrell's daughter Elizabeth who married Thomas Trevor, Lord Trevor (d. 1753), and then to the Revd. Timothy Burrell, a cousin, who held it in 1765.²¹ In the early 19th century it belonged to John Bannister,²² and c. 1841 to the Misses Bannister.²³ At Elizabeth Bannister's death (after 1860) it passed first to her brother Thomas and then to Thomas's widow Lucy, under whose will it was sold to Thomas Brown, miller, in 1882.²⁴

Nash Farmhouse, the former manor-house, comprises a late-16th- or 17th-century north wing with 19th-century additions.

The manor of *EWELME*, of unknown location, was held of Charlton manor in the 15th century and later,²⁵ but apparently had at least one tenant of its own. It belonged in 1387 to John Banfield,²⁶ and was conveyed by him or a namesake in 1434–5 to Richard Jay.²⁷ By 1475 it had passed to William Penbridge and William Fagger, to whom Margery Austin, a relative of John Banfield, quitclaimed her rights in it in that year.²⁸ William Fagger is said to have become sole possessor, and to have left the manor to his son Thomas.²⁹ Between at least 1554 and 1667³⁰ it descended with Annington in Botolphs. No later record has been found, unless Newham farm lying south of the town was its successor.³¹

The reputed manor of *TESTERS*, of which the manor-house lay within the town,³² was held of Steyning borough in 1542,³³ and may originate in a tenement of the Testard family, which was prominent in Steyning in the Middle Ages.³⁴ Richard Farnfold held it in 1542,³⁵ and William Farnfold in 1548 and c. 1568.³⁶ In 1611 William Farnfold of Nash conveyed it to Sir Edward Bellingham and his son Thomas; they sold it in 1614 to William Holland,³⁷ who died seised of it in

⁹³ C 142/325 no. 196.

⁹⁴ *Cal. Cttee. for Money*, ii. 1144.

⁹⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39387, f. 308.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 2604.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 2606–9.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* 2612, 2614, 2617.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/7/5 (sale cats., 1920, 1930).

¹ *Ibid.* MP 150, f. 193a.

² This para. is based except where stated on *Connoisseur*, clxx. 2–8.

³ *S.A.C.* lix, facing p. 96.

⁴ *Ibid.* 110.

⁵ *Ex inf.* Mr. D. Yorke, Gatewick Ho.

⁶ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 8.

⁷ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), pp. 65, 159.

⁸ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 181.

⁹ *Ibid.* p. 197.

¹⁰ C 137/35 no. 25.

¹¹ S.C. 11/650; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5204.

¹² *Wiston Archives*, p. 168.

¹³ C 142/110 no. 145.

¹⁴ *Suss. Inq. in Bodd.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 60.

¹⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39385, f. 140.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5201.

¹⁷ *Suss. Fines*, 1509–1833, ii (S.R.S. xx), 464.

¹⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39387, f. 228v.

¹⁹ *Wiston Archives*, pp. 382–3.

²⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13389.

²¹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 295–6;

W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5202; *Complete Peerage*, xii (2), 32.

²² W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5204.

²³ *Ibid.* TD/W 118.

²⁴ *Wiston Archives*, p. 189.

²⁵ S.C. 2/206/43 m. 9; C 142/211 no. 192.

²⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xiv, p. 196; xvi, pp. 146–7.

²⁷ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 247.

²⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1468–76, p. 416.

²⁹ *Req.* 2/21/86.

³⁰ *Suss. Fines*, 1509–1833, ii (S.R.S. xx), 510.

³¹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 2404–37, 2760, 5202. John Parson of Newham (d. 1641) may have been the lessee of Ewelme man. in 1624: *S.A.C.* xliii. 80; *Glynde Archives*, ed. Dell, p. 185.

³² Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 55.

³³ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3481 m. 24.

³⁴ Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 56.

³⁵ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3481 m. 24.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., PHA 935, f. 37v.; *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558–83 (S.R.S. iii), p. 46.

³⁷ *S.A.C.* xliii. 72–3.

the same year,³⁸ after he had granted the demesnes as part of the original endowment of Steyning school.³⁹

The manor of *WAPPINGTHORN* was held of Edward the Confessor in 1066 by one Carle. In 1086 it was held by William son of Manna of the honor of Bramber,⁴⁰ and it remained part of that honor thereafter.⁴¹ Later it was held by the Bonet family, perhaps descendants of the Hubert Bonet who occurs locally c. 1080.⁴² Robert Bonet occurs c. 1190,⁴³ and he or another Robert was admitted to lands in Sussex in 1209.⁴⁴ The name Robert Bonet is often recorded in the 13th century,⁴⁵ one of its bearers holding 1½ fee in Wappingthorn in 1242.⁴⁶ Hamon Bonet held 1½ fee in Wappingthorn and Wowood (in Beeding) in 1267⁴⁷ and presumably continued to do so in 1296.⁴⁸ William Bonet was taxed in Steyning in 1332,⁴⁹ and what was presumably Wappingthorn manor, comprising a house and 2 plough-lands, was settled on him in 1341.⁵⁰ He had died by 1349; his son Niel and Niel's wife Margaret both died shortly afterwards, presumably of plague. Niel's brother and heir William⁵¹ held 1½ fee in Wappingthorn, Wowood, and Tottington (in Beeding) in 1361.⁵²

Nicholas de Wilcombe, apparently the husband of William's sister Alice,⁵³ perhaps held the manor in 1367⁵⁴ and certainly held it in 1374.⁵⁵ He was still lord in 1390,⁵⁶ and at his death it descended not to his eldest son Nicholas, who had renounced his right in it,⁵⁷ but to another son, Peter,⁵⁸ who held land at Wappingthorn in 1412⁵⁹ and was still alive in 1417.⁶⁰ In 1399, however, the manor was in the hands of Ralph and Laurence Codington,⁶¹ who had apparently acquired it by force. John Leeds, who had married Peter Wilcombe's daughter Alice by 1427,⁶² was named as lord in 1433,⁶³ but by 1443⁶⁴ he had been succeeded by his son John (d. c. 1457). John's son John owned it in 1470-1. The next recorded owner, William Leeds, had died by 1525,⁶⁵ and his son John died c. 1558.⁶⁶ John's son John, a recusant, forfeited his estates in 1572 on leaving England,⁶⁷ but they were later restored, and he died seised of Wappingthorn in 1606.⁶⁸ His son Thomas, who at first conformed, was knighted

in 1603 and became Lord Lieutenant of Sussex. By 1610, however, he had embraced Roman Catholicism and had gone to live abroad; his estates passed to his son John (knighted 1611), M.P. for Shoreham, during whose time others occasionally lived at Wappingthorn.⁶⁹ At Sir John's death in 1656, the manor passed jointly to his cousins Robert and Englebert Leeds of Beverley (Yorks. E.R.). In 1671 Englebert Leeds sold it to Henry Goring the younger⁷⁰ (d. 1687);⁷¹ after that it passed with Highden in Washington until 1914, when the executors of Genl. R. T. Godman apparently sold it to C. F. W. Russell.⁷² By 1930 it had been bought by the Hon. Arthur (later Sir Arthur) Howard.⁷³

Wappingthorn House⁷⁴ was built in 1609,⁷⁵ of red brick with stone dressings, the north range including a two-storeyed hall with bay window and a projecting two-storeyed porch. By 1798 the house had become a farm-house,⁷⁶ as it remained until the 20th century,⁷⁷ the east part of the building being demolished before 1911.⁷⁸ In 1928 the house was entirely rebuilt, in the same style and materials and on a much larger scale, to the designs of Maxwell Ayrton, little more than part of the north wall being left from the original house. At the same date Ayrton also built a range of service buildings and a water tower north of the house on the site of the old farm buildings and new concrete farm buildings of unusual appearance, including a model dairy, further east.⁷⁹

In 1073 William de Braose had a grange at Wyckham,⁸⁰ which was presumably identical with the future manor of *WYCKHAM*. It was probably included in Domesday Book as part of his estate in Steyning,⁸¹ for it is not mentioned separately. In 1225 Adam Talcourt held it of William de Braose, and claimed that his ancestors had long owned it.⁸² It continued to be held of Bramber honor thereafter.⁸³ Philip Talcourt had lands at Wyckham, presumably Wyckham manor, c. 1255.⁸⁴ Afterwards the manor was divided. In 1297 a life-interest in two-thirds of it was settled on David Cubbel, chaplain,⁸⁵ who afterwards sold it to Hugh le Despenser the younger.⁸⁶ Despenser was confirmed

³⁸ Ibid. 61.

³⁹ Ibid. 73-4.

⁴⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

⁴¹ e.g. C 142/291 no. 123.

⁴² *Sele Chartulary*, p. 2.

⁴³ Ibid. p. 89.

⁴⁴ *Pipe R.* 1209 (P.R.S. N.S. xxiv), 4.

⁴⁵ *Godstow Reg.* ii (E.E.T.S.), p. 590; *Sele Chartulary*, *passim*.

⁴⁶ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 690.

⁴⁷ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 60.

⁴⁸ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), pp. 59, 65; cf. Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii, App. 27.

⁴⁹ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), p. 274.

⁵⁰ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 102.

⁵¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, pp. 211, 403.

⁵² Ibid. xi, p. 143.

⁵³ Except where stated this para. is based on *S.A.C.* liv. 40-54.

⁵⁴ C.P. 40/519 Carte rot. 2; the date given in the doc. is 1367 or 1377.

⁵⁵ *Customs of Bp. of Chich.* (S.R.S. xxxi), 123.

⁵⁶ C.P. 40/519 rot. 521.

⁵⁷ C.P. 40/519 Carte rot. 2 (2 deeds).

⁵⁸ C.P. 40/730 rot. 325d.

⁵⁹ *Feud. Aids*, vi. 525.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/24/2.

⁶¹ C 137/17.

⁶² C.P. 40/730 rot. 325d.; *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 240.

⁶³ C 139/60.

⁶⁴ C.P. 40/730 rot. 325d.

⁶⁵ *Suss. Wills*, iii (S.R.S. xliii), 77.

⁶⁶ Ibid. iv (S.R.S. xlv), 161.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1569-72, p. 362.

⁶⁸ C 142/291 no. 123.

⁶⁹ Cf. *S.A.C.* lix. 101; B.L. Add. Ch. 18929.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 2395-6.

⁷¹ G.E.C. *Baronetage*, iv. 101.

⁷² E.S.R.O., Add. MS. 4425.

⁷³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930); *S.N.Q.* xvi. 65-6.

⁷⁴ Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, facing p. 104.

⁷⁵ *S.A.C.* liv, facing p. 48.

⁷⁶ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 451.

⁷⁷ e.g. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 162.

⁷⁸ *S.A.C.* liv. 37.

⁷⁹ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 41, 341; *Country Life*, 25 Aug. 1977, p. 490.

⁸⁰ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁸¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

⁸² *Bracton's Note Bk.* ed. Maitland, ii, p. 545. Wm. Tarcotais occurs locally c. 1150: *Sele Chartulary*, p. 82.

⁸³ e.g. *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 60.

⁸⁴ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 16.

⁸⁵ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 169.

⁸⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, 459.

in it in 1326,⁸⁷ but forfeited it soon afterwards. Sir John Ifield then received the estate,⁸⁸ under a reversionary grant of 1312,⁸⁹ and in 1331 John of Aythorpe Roding (Essex) quitclaimed to him his right in the remaining third of the manor, which had come to his mother Maud from her grandfather Philip Talcurtis.⁹⁰ In 1361 Sir Andrew Peverel the younger and John at Hyde held $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Erringham (in Old Shoreham) and Wyckham⁹¹ under a settlement of 1333.⁹² Reynold Cobham had a moiety of Wyckham in 1384.⁹³ The same moiety was settled in 1406 on John Norton,⁹⁴ from whom Reynold's widow Sarah claimed dower in 1423.⁹⁵ One or other moiety was settled in 1446 on Richard Jay,⁹⁶ who by 1467 possessed the whole manor.⁹⁷

Richard Farnfold held Wyckham c. 1538;⁹⁸ at his death c. 1546⁹⁹ it presumably passed to William Farnfold who was said to hold it in 1566.¹ From him it passed in turn to Richard Farnfold (d. 1600) and to Richard's son William,² who sold it in 1610 to Sir Edward Bellingham,³ who apparently still held it in 1638.⁴ His son Thomas⁵ was dealing with the manor in 1641,⁶ but thereafter no more is heard of it.

The demesnes of the manor, which in the early 17th century comprised 260 a.,⁷ were later known as Upper Wyckham farm. The farm belonged to the earls of Thanet from the late 17th century until 1737, when Sackville Tufton, earl of Thanet, sold it to Sir Robert Fagg (d. 1740), whose heirs or executors sold it in 1750 to John Wenham.⁸ Another estate, perhaps the same as the later Lower Wyckham farm, was conveyed by Thomas Bishop to Richard Farnfold of Gatewick in 1602.⁹ Sir Thomas Farnfold died seized of it in 1643, when it comprised 120 a.¹⁰ By 1650 it had passed to Robert Mawer, who sold it in that year to George Raynsford. He sold it to Richard Hayler in 1695, when it comprised 85 a. In 1749 it passed from members of the Hayler family to John Bridger, who sold it in 1751 to John Wenham. In 1762 John Wenham sold the two estates to Richard Trevor, bishop of Durham¹¹ (d. 1771), who was succeeded by his brother Robert, Lord Trevor,¹² (cr. Viscount Hampden in 1776; d. 1783), who was succeeded by his son, Thomas, Viscount Hampden (d. 1824). Thomas's brother and heir John, Viscount Hampden (d. 1824)¹³ devised his estates to a distant cousin H. O. Brand (d. 1853), who took the name Trevor.

The Wyckham estate passed in 1851 to his younger son H. B. W. Brand (cr. Viscount Hampden, 1884; d. 1892), and in 1890 to the latter's youngest son Thomas (d. 1916), whose son H. R. Brand¹⁴ sold it in 1924.¹⁵

John Culpeper died seized of a third of the manor of *LITTLE WYCKHAM* in Steyning in 1565, when it was held of Bramber honor as $\frac{1}{3}$ fee. By 1571 his son Thomas had disposed of it in return for an annuity of £4.¹⁶ The history of the estate is otherwise obscure, but it was presumably identical with Little Wyckham farm recorded in 1875.¹⁷

Upper Wyckham Cottage, formerly Upper Wyckham Farmhouse, is a small late medieval house which still has some exposed timber-framing, a smoke-blackened crown-post roof, and the evidence for opposed doorways at one end of the two-bay hall. The east range of Wyckham, formerly Lower Wyckham, Farmhouse incorporates a small late medieval house lengthened probably in the 17th century and extended westwards in two stages c. 1800.

The interests of the Braose family and their successors in Steyning borough, and the detached burgages of Bramber borough which lay in Steyning, are discussed under Bramber.

Steyning *RECTORY*, comprising most of the great tithes of the parish¹⁸ together with portions of tithes at Wappingthorn and Wyckham and in Portslade and Beeding parishes,¹⁹ followed the descent of Steyning manor from the appropriation of the church in the mid 13th century until the mid 16th century and was then retained by the Crown until the early 17th.²⁰ During the next 50 years its history is confused.²¹ In 1649 Anthony Stapley and Isaac Jones leased it to William Devereux and Anne James, the second of whom as survivor had assigned the lease by 1657 to Henry Peck the elder and his son Henry.²² In 1661 John St. Amand, an associate of Devereux,²³ petitioned the Crown for a grant of the estate.²⁴ John's son James (d. 1728)²⁵ was described as the impropiator in 1724,²⁶ and was succeeded by his grandson Robert Hesketh.²⁷ In 1774 Robert and Roger Hesketh sold the rectory to Sir John Honeywood²⁸ (d. 1781), whose grandson and heir, another Sir John,²⁹ sold it in 1796 to Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk.³⁰ Bernard Edward Howard, duke of Norfolk, sold it to Charles

⁸⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1323-7, 487.

⁸⁸ *Cal. Mem. R.* 1326-7, p. 27; *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, 502.

⁸⁹ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 15.

⁹⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39504, f. 216.

⁹¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143.

⁹² *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 84.

⁹³ C 131/45 no. 5.

⁹⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 148v.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 39504, f. 215.

⁹⁶ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 260.

⁹⁷ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 165.

⁹⁸ *S.A.C.* lix. 94.

⁹⁹ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 161.

¹ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558-83 (S.R.S. iii), p. 39.

² *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 60.

³ B.L. Add. MS. 39385, f. 140.

⁴ C 54/3133 no. 11.

⁵ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, ii (S.R.S. xx), 319.

⁶ *Ibid.* 319-20, 490.

⁷ B.L. Add. Ch. 56309.

⁸ E.S.R.O., Glynde MSS. 2460-8, 2471-2, 2477-8; *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Thanet.

⁹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 2480.

¹⁰ *S.A.C.* lix. 106.

¹¹ E.S.R.O., Glynde MSS. 2435, 2437, 2453-6, 2486,

2489.

¹² *Glynde Archives*, ed. Dell, p. xxvii.

¹³ *Complete Peerage*, vi. 286-7; xii (2), 32.

¹⁴ *Glynde Archives*, pp. xxvii-xxviii.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/3, f. 43.

¹⁶ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558-83 (S.R.S. iii), pp. 25-7, 73, 75.

¹⁷ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LI (1879 edn.).

¹⁸ Sele priory and its successor Magdalen Coll., Oxford, possessed both great and small tithes in the par. chiefly from lands formerly of the Braose fam.: *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405; *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 15-17, 53-4; *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 386; *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, ii. 282; W.S.R.O., TD/W 118.

¹⁹ e.g. *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 109-10.

²⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39347, f. 106.

²¹ *Ibid.* ff. 106, 114.

²² *Ibid.* ff. 101, 117, 124.

²³ Cf. *ibid.* f. 124.

²⁴ *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1660-7, 153.

²⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39347, f. 119.

²⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 16.

²⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39347, f. 119.

²⁸ *Ibid.* f. 106.

²⁹ *Ibid.* f. 120.

³⁰ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 166.

Marshall in 1839, having previously sold the great tithes arising from roughly half the parish to the owners of the lands concerned.³¹ From Charles Marshall the commuted tithe-rent-charge of Steyning passed to C. M. Griffith (d. 1894), whose executors sold it in 1896 to Charles Goring.³²

ECONOMIC HISTORY. AGRICULTURE. In 1086 Steyning manor included a large demesne farm with 7 plough-teams and 9 *servi*. The tenants of the manor, in other places presumably besides Steyning, comprised 178 *villani* and 63 bordars. Wappingthorn manor had 7 *villani* and 15 bordars, and a demesne farm with 1 plough-team.³³ In the early 14th century Steyning manor was held in demesne;³⁴ in the mid 15th century and the mid 16th, however, its successor Charlton manor was farmed.³⁵ In 1338 13 full customary tenants owed 5 works a fortnight, 4 half-customers (*semi-pleni*) 5 works every four weeks, 6 cottagers 2 works weekly, and another cottager 1 work weekly; tenants of the manor in Charlton had commuted their service of carrying wood, and tenants at Shortsfeld (in Horsham) had also commuted some or all of their services.³⁶ Wappingthorn manor in 1350 comprised a demesne farm with 150 a. of arable, 50 a. of heathland pasture, and 10 a. of meadow; there were 5 free tenants paying rents of 12s. 6½d. and a bondman. Other tenants who had brought the rent up to 60s. had died, presumably of plague, and their holdings lay empty.³⁷ By 1399 Wappingthorn was at farm.³⁸

In the late 15th century burgage-tenants held at money rents, and also paid a relief on death or alienation, together with 12d. 'danger' or 'danger silver'.³⁹ One customary tenant who held of the borough by rent and services and at the will of the lady⁴⁰ may be a relic of a time before borough tenants were distinguished from the other tenants of Steyning manor. In 1542 there were c. 80 burgages.⁴¹ The number remained about the same in the 18th century,⁴² but by 1806, presumably through subdivision, there were at least 111.⁴³ Some tenants continued to pay quit-rents until 1936.⁴⁴

Both free and copyhold tenants held land of Charlton manor between the 15th⁴⁵ and 19th centuries, though their tenements did not all lie in Steyning parish. In 1541 there were 32 freehold

tenants with 94 tenements, and 18 copyhold tenants with 29 tenements.⁴⁶ In 1622 there were 29 freeholders with 60 tenements, but only 7 copyholders, some former copyholds having become leasehold.⁴⁷ By 1834 no copyholders remained, but 22 freehold tenants held 50 tenements, of which 12 were outside the parish.⁴⁸ Both kinds of tenant paid money rents together with a heriot, usually in kind, on death.⁴⁹ Copyholders paid entry fines,⁵⁰ and freeholders paid a relief, equivalent to a year's quit-rent, on death or alienation.⁵¹ Copyholds were sometimes held for lives, and could be leased for short periods of years.⁵² Already by 1639 many tenements had been engrossed by successive lords of the manor, so that most of the land round Charlton hamlet belonged to the demesne.⁵³ There seem to have been no tenants of Wappingthorn manor after the mid 14th century,⁵⁴ but tenants of Wyckham manor were mentioned between 1549 and 1629.⁵⁵ In the east and north parts of the parish much land was held of King's Barns manor in Beeding, including Wyckham Dale and apparently Northover farm.⁵⁶

Between the 16th century and the 19th much of the land in the parish came to be divided between farms of c. 100 or 200 a. leased for terms usually of up to 21 years.⁵⁷ Wyckham farm, i.e. the demesne farm, was recorded c. 1537,⁵⁸ Huddleston farm, formerly part of Charlton manor demesne, in 1614,⁵⁹ Ham farm in 1639,⁶⁰ Calcot farm in 1677,⁶¹ and Staplefields farm in 1717.⁶² From architectural evidence, however, the farm-houses at Calcot and Staplefields farms existed before the dates mentioned, Calcot Farmhouse being a late medieval building with later additions. In 1639 Charlton Court farm with 572 a.⁶³ was already the largest in the parish, as it continued to be later. In 1749 there were between 15 and 20 farms in the parish, though some farmers held more than one.⁶⁴ A number of smaller farmsteads lay within the urban area until at least the early 19th century, when two of them, Newham farm and Faggs Barn, shared the bulk of the land that remained in open fields.⁶⁵ About 1841 there were three large farms, Charlton Court (672 a.), Wyckham (317 a.), and Wappingthorn (307 a.), and 14 or 15 smaller ones of between 24 a. and 166 a. Other lands held with Charlton brought its total acreage up to 877 a., while the combined acreage of Wyckham, Ham, and Gatewick farms, all held by a single farmer, was 510 a.⁶⁶ Thirteen

³¹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 2628.

³² Ibid. 2644.

³³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 392, 445.

³⁴ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4012.

³⁵ S.C. 6/1034/6 m. 4; S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3481 m. 23v.

³⁶ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4012.

³⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, p. 403.

³⁸ S.C. 6/1031/4.

³⁹ S.C. 2/206/43, 45.

⁴⁰ S.C. 2/206/43 m. 10.

⁴¹ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3481 m. 24.

⁴² W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 4458.

⁴³ Ibid. 4459.

⁴⁴ *S.C.M.* xxvii. 242.

⁴⁵ S.C. 11/650.

⁴⁶ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3481 mm. 22v.-23.

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5201.

⁴⁸ Ibid. 5204; cf. *ibid.* 5200.

⁴⁹ e.g. S.C. 2/206/45; W.S.R.O., PHA 933, ff. 63-5; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5398.

⁵⁰ S.C. 2/206/45; K.A.O., U 269/M 115, f. 3.

⁵¹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5204.

⁵² e.g. S.C. 2/206/45; W.S.R.O., PHA 935, f. 40.

⁵³ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5591.

⁵⁴ Two refs. to tenants in the 16th and 17th cents. seem untrustworthy: *Reg. Parker* (Cant. & York Soc.), ii. 502; W.S.R.O., Par. 183/9/1, f. 24v.

⁵⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 149; *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558-83 (S.R.S. iii), p. 39; *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), p. 60; C 142/582 no. 161.

⁵⁶ Warws. R.O., CR 895, bdle. 43; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 380-82.

⁵⁷ B.L. Add. Ch. 57322; C 2 Eliz. I/M 12/66; W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 2606-8, 2612, 2876-7, 5201; *ibid.* Add. MS. 8735; *ibid.* SP 172; E.S.R.O., Glynde MSS. 2432-4, 2490-95, 2497.

⁵⁸ C 2/Eliz. I/M 12/66.

⁵⁹ E.S.R.O., Glynde MS. 2429.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5591.

⁶¹ *Wiston Archives*, p. 157.

⁶² B.L. Add. MS. 39504, f. 101.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5591.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* Par. 183/8/1.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* Wiston MSS. 5619, 5653; *ibid.* TD/W 118.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* TD/W 118.

farms were listed in 1930, though only Charlton Court and Huddleston farms were more than 150 a. in area.⁶⁷ In 1975 there were 16 holdings of which 14 were under 75 a.⁶⁸ Much of the parish, including Huddleston and Wyckham farms, then belonged to the Wappingthorn estate, which also rented farms from the Wiston estate.⁶⁹

It seems clear that the parish was intensively cultivated from an early date, though the large total of 41 plough-lands recorded under Steyning manor in 1086 presumably included land in Ashurst and Warminghurst at least. Fifty-five plough-teams were recorded at the manor in that year, including 7 on the demesne; the burgesses of the town had 1½ plough-team. At Wappingthorn there were 6 plough-lands with 5 teams, including 1 on the demesne.⁷⁰ The open fields of the parish as they existed in later times⁷¹ lay in an arc round the west side of the town. Three lay towards the downs, of which the northernmost was known as the Hyde or the Westfield. It was described as being in Charlton tithing in 1496, and much of the land in it was held of Charlton manor.⁷² The other two were originally known by the names of their furlongs, of which Rublee, Sheeplands, Perrotts, Portway, and Dunstalls are recorded between the 15th and 17th centuries.⁷³ They may have been the open fields belonging to the borough mentioned in 1495.⁷⁴ In later times the more northerly was called Chequer Laine, perhaps after the Chequer inn nearby, and the other Brewhouse Laine, presumably after the brewery in Singwell Street.⁷⁵ Four others lay around the hamlet of Charlton, the Great Laine to the south-west, the Bayard to the east, and Street furlong and the Medlands to the west and north. Most of the land in them was held of Charlton manor.⁷⁶ Two smaller open fields, the Faircroft⁷⁷ and the Howe, alias the Shooting field,⁷⁸ lay to the north of the town, and another, Jarvis field,⁷⁹ to the east.

Already in the late 15th century there were consolidated holdings of between 5 a. and 7 a. in the Bayard and the Hyde besides smaller ones of 1 a. or 2 a.⁸⁰ Tenants of Charlton manor were presented in 1550 for inclosing land in those two fields.⁸¹ By 1639 most of the four open fields around Charlton had been inclosed.⁸² The Great Laine, which perhaps comprised the open fields 'Aplake', 'Gravel Lane',⁸³ and 'Holy Land'⁸⁴ mentioned in the 15th and 16th centuries, were entirely so, and had be-

come part of Charlton Court farm. Street furlong and the Medlands both contained holdings of 1-2 a. Both had been inclosed by c. 1835.⁸⁵ In the Bayard there had been at least five holdings of 3-5 a. in 1622.⁸⁶ By c. 1835 the whole field had become consolidated holdings of c. 5 a.⁸⁷ The three fields nearer the town included holdings of 6 a., 8 a., and 11 a. in the 17th century.⁸⁸ Much of the land in them, however, remained divided into holdings of 1-2 a. until the 19th century.⁸⁹ As late as the 1880s there were still parcels of uninclosed arable land in the Brewhouse and Chequer laines of 1 a. or less.⁹⁰

Wyckham hamlet had its own open fields, holdings in the south furlong of Wyckham being mentioned in the 16th and 17th centuries.⁹¹

The central and northern parts of the parish, occupying the two clay outcrops, were probably brought under cultivation later than the parts already mentioned, and land there was perhaps never open-field arable. The three farmsteads lying on the gault clay, Nash, Staplefields, and Greenfields, all have names which suggest assarting. In the south-west part of the parish cultivation seems to have been extended piecemeal into downland pasture. The shape of the fields of Pepperscombe farm c. 1841 may indicate assarting,⁹² as may a field-name 'Coldwaltham' near by.⁹³ The conversion of downland to arable has been resumed in more recent times.⁹⁴

A reference to common pasture belonging to Steyning at Nuthurst near Horsham in 1228 presumably indicates that transhumance was then still practised.⁹⁵ In the parish itself pasture-rights at a place called the Coombe were mentioned in 1248.⁹⁶ The Hurstbrook in the west part of the parish belonging to Charlton manor⁹⁷ was recorded in 1374,⁹⁸ and pasture-rights there were mentioned between 1568 and 1609.⁹⁹ A close in the northern tip of the parish called 'the common mead' c. 1841¹ presumably once formed part of the adjacent Horsebridge Common in Ashurst, which may once have been intercommonable between the two parishes. The downland in the south-west part of the parish provided common sheep-pasture, rights of common there being frequently mentioned in the 16th and 17th centuries.² Those which belonged to Magdalen College, Oxford, in respect of its Findon rectory estate in Steyning, were extinguished by a law-suit of c. 1800;³ others survived in the 1820s,⁴ but all had apparently been extin-

⁶⁷ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1930).

⁶⁸ M.A.F.F., *agric. statistics*, 1975.

⁶⁹ Ex inf. Mr. J. Goring, and Wappingthorn estate office.

⁷⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 392, 445.

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 118.

⁷² S.C. 11/650; S.C. 2/206/45 m. 2; *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, 281; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5202.

⁷³ S.C. 11/650; *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, 281; *S.A.C.* lix. 88, 107; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 2427.

⁷⁴ S.C. 2/206/45 m. 1.

⁷⁵ The names are first found in 1692: W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 2417.

⁷⁶ S.C. 11/650; S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3481 mm. 22v.-23.

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 4198; Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii, facing p. 251.

⁷⁸ C 93/32 no. 25.

⁷⁹ e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, 281; *S.A.S.*, MS. BA 292 (TS. cat.).

⁸⁰ S.C. 11/650.

⁸¹ W.S.R.O., PHA 933, f. 65.

⁸² Ibid. Wiston MS. 5591.

⁸³ S.C. 11/650; S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3481 m. 23.

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 4210; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5201.

⁸⁵ Ibid. Wiston MS. 5622.

⁸⁶ Ibid. 5201.

⁸⁷ Ibid. 5622.

⁸⁸ Ibid. 2429, 2480, 2487.

⁸⁹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 2577, 5619; *ibid.* TD/W 118.

⁹⁰ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 2847-8, 2897.

⁹¹ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* (S.R.S. iii), p. 45; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 380, f. 2.

⁹² W.S.R.O., TD/W 118.

⁹³ Ibid.; cf. *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 77, 126.

⁹⁴ Cf. e.g. O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LI. SE.* (1899 and 1914 edns.).

⁹⁵ *Pat. R.* 1225-32, 219.

⁹⁶ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 131.

⁹⁷ S.C. 11/650.

⁹⁸ *Customs of Bp. of Chich.* (S.R.S. xxxi), 123.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 4204, 4209; *S.A.C.* xxxix. 85.

¹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 118.

² e.g. K.A.O., U 269/M 112, m. 3; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 173; *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, 281; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5591; *Glynde Archives*, ed. Dell, p. 185.

³ W.S.R.O., Par. 84/1/15, f. 157.

⁴ Ibid. Wiston MSS. 2892-3.

guished by c. 1841.⁵ Charlton Court farm, however, retained some pasture-rights over the surviving open fields in 1884.⁶ Meanwhile the Charlton manor demesne farm, which had already had 250 a. of several sheep down in 1639,⁷ acquired more by 1675.⁸ By c. 1835 all the downland in the parish (475 a.) belonged to that estate.⁹ Wyckham manor had its own common meadow, mentioned in 1565¹⁰ and perhaps identical with the 'Wychamingbrok' mentioned in 1374.¹¹ Parcels of meadow of 1-5 a. were recorded there in the 17th century.¹² In 1800, when the meadow comprised 10½ a., part was still being mowed alternately each year by the two surviving landholders.¹³ Much of the low-lying pasture land in the north-east of the parish seems to have been reclaimed piecemeal from former marsh, and was probably always severally owned.

Medieval crops in Steyning included wheat, barley, peas, beans, vetches, apples, hemp, and flax.¹⁴ Arable farming seems to have dominated; in 1337-8 the sale of corn from the demesne farm of Steyning manor brought in nearly £60.¹⁵ At the same date the demesne farm had at least 75 cattle and 160 sheep,¹⁶ and two sheepfolds belonging to the manor were mentioned in 1405.¹⁷ Crops mentioned in the 17th and 18th centuries but not before were rye, oats, tares, turnips, clover,¹⁸ hops,¹⁹ and saffron.²⁰ The country surrounding the town was said in 1730 to be worth more than 20s. an acre, and to be capable of producing 30 or 40 bu. of wheat and 50 of barley per acre,²¹ but the arable land to the north was described a century later as mostly cold and poor.²² The downland sheep pasture was highly regarded,²³ and large flocks of sheep seem usually to have been kept at Charlton Court farm: c. 350 in 1531, and twice that number in 1820.²⁴ In 1801 3,000 sheep were recorded in the parish.²⁵ The meadow land in the east part also had a high reputation.²⁶ In 1840 there were 1,640 a. of arable in the parish, c. 370 a. of meadow, c. 750 a. of lowland pasture, and 475 a. of down.²⁷ Wheat and oats were said to be the chief crops in 1899.²⁸ In 1976 some maize was grown.²⁹ Since the late 19th century the type of farming has been influenced by

the needs of the coastal towns, especially Brighton and Worthing. The bond between 'consuming Brighton and producing Steyning' had already been referred to in 1861.³⁰ A dairy farm was mentioned in 1886,³¹ being succeeded by others in the 20th century;³² in 1976 dairying was the predominant type of agriculture in the parish.³³ Market-gardening was recorded in the parish from the 1860s,³⁴ fruit-growing from the 1920s,³⁵ and poultry farming from c. 1930.³⁶

MILLS. Four mills belonged to Fécamp abbey's Steyning estate in 1086,³⁷ but it is likely that not all of them were in Steyning itself. In the 15th century there were two water-mills belonging to Charlton manor on the stream that bounded the town on the north, Charlton and Gatewick mills, then called West mill and East mill.³⁸ The second had been mentioned c. 1200, when it was leased with the proviso that the wheat of the abbey's bailiff should be ground there toll-free.³⁹ The 'pond of middle mill' mentioned in the late 15th century⁴⁰ presumably lay between the two mills, and may have been the site of a third. Gatewick mill later belonged to Gatewick manor, and was demolished in 1878.⁴¹ A steam-engine was added at Charlton mill apparently in 1852 to supplement the stream,⁴² and the mill was still working in 1927, though only to grind animal feed.⁴³ The mill was later converted into a house, and survived in 1976.

A miller recorded in Wyckham tithing in 1332⁴⁴ may have worked a windmill at Wappingthorn, where Mill or Windmill field was mentioned between 1649 and 1886.⁴⁵ Two other windmills were mentioned in the 17th century, one belonging to Jarvis farm in 1609⁴⁶ and another, recently erected on a parcel of land in the open fields, in 1668.⁴⁷ There was a horse-mill in the parish in 1569.⁴⁸ A windmill was built by a member of the Lashmar family on the east side of the Bramber road shortly before 1789,⁴⁹ but had been removed by 1817.⁵⁰ About 1800 another Lashmar built a windmill on the downs south of the town,⁵¹ which was demolished in 1895.⁵² Members of the family

⁵ Ibid. TD/W 118.

⁶ Ibid. Wiston MS. 2897.

⁷ Ibid. 5591.

⁸ Ibid. 2441.

⁹ Ibid. 5622.

¹⁰ *Suss. Inq. p.m. 1558-83* (S.R.S. iii), p. 45.

¹¹ *Customals of Bp. of Chich.* (S.R.S. xxxi), 123.

¹² *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), pp. 60-1; *S.A.C. lix*, 109; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 380, f. 81; *Wiston Archives*, p. 169.

¹³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 9484.

¹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1405-8, 103; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 386.

¹⁵ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4012; cf. *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.) 386.

¹⁶ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4012.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1405-8, 103.

¹⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Steyning 13, 24, 183, 214.

¹⁹ Ibid. Wiston MS. 5213, f. 98.

²⁰ *S.A.C. lix*, 97.

²¹ *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 477.

²² *I.R.* 18/10477.

²³ *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 477; *I.R.* 18/10477.

²⁴ *S.A.C. xxxviii*, 107-8; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5526 (10).

²⁵ E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, f. [50].

²⁶ *I.R.* 18/10477; cf. W.S.R.O., SP 22.

²⁷ *I.R.* 18/10477.

²⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1899).

²⁹ Ex inf. Wappingthorn estate office.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., E 183/19/1, f. [17].

³¹ Ibid. SP 172.

³² e.g. ibid. SP 22; ibid. Par. 183/7/5 (sale cat., 1920); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930); *Worthing Herald*, 25 Oct. 1974.

³³ Ex inf. Wappingthorn estate office.

³⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.).

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/7/5 (sale cat., 1920); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930).

³⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930, 1938); O.S. Map, 1/2,500, TQ 1612-1712 (1972 edn.); M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

³⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 392.

³⁸ S.C. 6/1035/5 m. 2; S.C. 11/650.

³⁹ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, pp. 52-3.

⁴⁰ S.C. 11/650.

⁴¹ *S.A.C. lix*, facing p. 87.

⁴² W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 2849-50.

⁴³ *S.C.M.* i, 36-7; R. Thurston Hopkins, *Old Eng. Mills and Inns* (1927), 128-9.

⁴⁴ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 274.

⁴⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39387, f. 1v; W.S.R.O., TD/W 118; ibid. SP 172.

⁴⁶ *S.A.C. lix*, 97.

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 380, f. 25.

⁴⁸ C.P. 25 (2)/229/11 Eliz. I East. no. 6.

⁴⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 1985, 5973-4.

⁵⁰ Ibid. PM 146.

⁵¹ Ibid. Add. MSS. 5975-6.

⁵² Ibid. MP 172, f. 3.

also held the lease of the two water-mills in the parish in the 19th century.⁵³ A miller (steam and wind) was recorded in the town in 1887.⁵⁴

PORT AND RIVER TRAFFIC. The port of Steyning, lying well back from the open sea like those of its rivals Lewes and Arundel, was clearly a chief cause of the town's pre-Conquest importance, though it was not mentioned in Domesday Book. For a time after its acquisition by Fécamp abbey it seemed likely to become an important link with Normandy, but soon afterwards it began to decline, through the cumulative effect of interference to its traffic from the de Braose family at Bramber, the founding of New Shoreham, also by the de Braoses, and the silting up of the arm of the river on which it stood. From the late 11th century Steyning was forsaken by Fécamp abbey in favour of their other Sussex ports, Rye and Winchelsea, the former of which may have been founded purposely to replace it.⁵⁵ When Rye and Winchelsea were resumed by the Crown in 1247 because of the threat they posed to national defence,⁵⁶ the abbey was allowed to retain Steyning, a fact that seems symptomatic of the port's decline. It had perhaps ceased to exist by the early 14th century, when meat and cider were transported from Steyning to Shoreham by road, not by river.⁵⁷

Nevertheless, traffic continued to use the river Adur in later times. In the late 17th century there was a malt-house and brick-works in the north-east part of the parish with a wharf from which timber, some of it for the navy, was despatched down river by barge.⁵⁸ The malt-house still existed two centuries later,⁵⁹ and the wharf survived until c. 1900.⁶⁰ In the 1720s much timber was being brought downstream to Shoreham from Steyning and its surroundings.⁶¹ A proposal made in 1803, apparently on behalf of the duke of Norfolk, to revive the town's river trade by means of a short stretch of canal came to nothing.⁶² The Adur was improved after 1807,⁶³ however, and remained navigable for barges until at least 1938.⁶⁴ Coal was still brought to Steyning by river in the early 19th century.⁶⁵ Two bargemen were living in the town in 1790,⁶⁶ and a barge-owner was recorded in the parish in 1882.⁶⁷

MARKETS AND FAIRS. The existence of a borough and a mint at Steyning before the Norman Conquest implies that there was also then a market.

William de Braose seems to have assumed the profits of the market by 1073, when he gave the 'tithe of the toll at Steyning' to his college at Bramber.⁶⁸ In 1086 the tolls were restored to Fécamp abbey with the exception apparently of half the toll of the Saturday market.⁶⁹ The sums of 75s. 8d. and 40s. which the Crown received at Steyning in 1210 during forfeiture of the Braose lands⁷⁰ seem to include market tolls. In 1279 the abbot of Fécamp was confirmed in a market in the town on Wednesday and Saturday, and in two fairs at the Nativity of the Virgin (8 Sept.) and Michaelmas; but William de Braose claimed to share the same with him, dividing the tolls equally.⁷¹ In 1368 William's descendant John de Mowbray apparently still kept a share of the tolls.⁷² Later lords of Bramber continued to claim half the tolls in the 15th century, though they apparently received nothing at that time.⁷³ The Saturday market at least survived in 1441–2, when the lord of the borough, Sir John Cornwall, complained that its prosperity was being threatened by a new market at Broadwater held on the same day.⁷⁴ Whether for that reason or another, Steyning's market seems thereafter to have declined. In 1444–5 the abbess of Syon received 4s. 6d. from the tolls of fairs and markets in the town,⁷⁵ but three years later the tolls were farmed to the bailiff and burgesses for 3s. 4d.,⁷⁶ and by 1466–7 the farm had declined to 13½d.⁷⁷ In 1586, however, the market was apparently held twice a week, and was said to be very busy.⁷⁸

In the early 18th century Steyning was once again a market centre of regional importance. In 1730 there was a market every Friday and on the second Wednesday of each month. Besides the two old fairs there was another held on 29 May. The Michaelmas fair was the largest, being reckoned one of the chief fairs of the county, where two or three thousand Welsh cattle were sold in a day.⁷⁹ At the end of the 18th century and during the 19th the market was held fortnightly,⁸⁰ the tolls being usually farmed by the duke of Norfolk.⁸¹ The three fairs survived in the early 19th century, their dates modified by the change in the calendar,⁸² but only the Michaelmas fair was still held in 1855.⁸³ The importance of Steyning as a market town in the 19th century was shown by its being made an alternative meeting-place, with Horsham, in 1820 for shows of the Bramber Agricultural Society,⁸⁴ and the meeting-place for regular prize shows of fat stock in 1840 and c. 1890.⁸⁵ By the end of the century

⁵³ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 2606–8; *ibid.* TD/W 118.

⁵⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887).

⁵⁵ M. Beresford, *New Towns of Middle Ages* (1967), 495–6.

⁵⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226–57, 321; *V.C.H. Suss.* ix. 40.

⁵⁷ *S.A.C.* lxxii. 172 3.

⁵⁸ E 134/11 & 12 Wm. III Hil./2; B.L. Add. MS. 22183, f. 71.

⁵⁹ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVII (1878 edn.).

⁶⁰ H. de Candole, *Story of Henfield* (1947), 35.

⁶¹ Defoe, *Tour Thro' G.B.* ed. Cole, i. 130; *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 506.

⁶² Arundel Cast. MS. PM 19.

⁶³ River Adur Navigation Act, 47 Geo. III, Sess. 2, c. 117 (Local and Personal).

⁶⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

⁶⁵ *S.A.C.* cxiv. 112. ⁶⁶ W.R.L., MS. poll-book bound with copy of Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii.

⁶⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882).

⁶⁸ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁶⁹ *Reg. Regum Anglo-Norm.* i, p. 127.

⁷⁰ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61.

⁷¹ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 758, 760.

⁷² E 152/145 no. 2.

⁷³ Arundel Cast. MSS. A 361; A 433, m. 3v.

⁷⁴ C.P. 40/725 rot. 444d.

⁷⁵ S.C. 6/1034/1 m. 3.

⁷⁶ S.C. 6/1034/7 m. 2.

⁷⁷ K.A.O., U 269/M 125; cf. S.C. 6/Hen. VII/841 m. 4v.

⁷⁸ Camden, *Brit.* (1586), 158.

⁷⁹ *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 476.

⁸⁰ *Topographer*, iv (1791), 143; *Gent. Mag.* lxxiv (2), 806; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 227; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845, 1895); N. Blaker, *Suss. in Bygone Days* (1919), 111.

⁸¹ e.g. W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 4461, 5405.

⁸² Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 428–9.

⁸³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855).

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., Cowdray MS. 984.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* PHA 693; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5929A (18); C. A. Grigg, *Memories of Steyning* (1967), 12.

both market and fair were being run by auctioneers;⁸⁶ the firm of H. J. Burt (later Churchman, Burt & Son) took over in 1905⁸⁷ and continued to manage both thereafter. In the 1920s the market was held every Wednesday, chiefly for livestock, of which c. 27,000 head passed through in a year, making the market one of the largest in the county.⁸⁸ The market declined after the closure of the railway in 1966,⁸⁹ and closed in 1974,⁹⁰ the fair, which was still 'considerable' in 1938,⁹¹ having ceased some years earlier.

The site of the market-place mentioned in 1288, when four shops which had been illegally erected in the middle of it were ordered to be demolished,⁹² is not certain. In later times the market was held in the four main streets of the town, as the original name of one of them, Sheep Pen Street, indicated.⁹³ About 1890 it was moved to a site by the station.⁹⁴ The open field called Faircroft lying north of the town across the stream⁹⁵ may have been the original site of the fair. In 1792, however, two other sites were mentioned, the Chequer Laine, where traders paid 'shewpence' to Charlton manor, and High Street, where the toll was paid to the steward of the borough.⁹⁶ In the late 19th century the fair was held all over the town. Cattle were sold at the west end, the Welsh beasts having arrived in adjacent fields the day before, and sheep, horses, and ponies south of the town, while the accompanying pleasure fair occupied a field alongside Newham Lane and extended into High Street, where a hiring fair was also held.⁹⁷

An annual horse sale began to be held c. 1890; during the early 20th century it was said to be the largest of its kind south of London, over 100 horses changing hands.⁹⁸ In 1976 horse sales were held about once a month.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY. Steyning's position by the river Adur and on the border between the contrasting agricultural areas of down and Weald made it a natural entrepôt.⁹⁹ Two wine merchants were recorded in 1200,¹ and two cloth merchants and

two who dealt in both cloth and wine in 1248.² Wool merchants were mentioned in 1272³ and 1323.⁴ In 1341 five inhabitants of the town were said to live from the profits of their merchandise.⁵ The cloth trade may have been carried on at a bur-gage called Clothhalls in 1477.⁶ Glovers, weavers, tanners, tailors, and drapers were recorded in the 14th and 15th centuries,⁷ and shoemakers, leather-dressers, and whittawers in the late 15th century;⁸ the guild of shoemakers and tanners, recorded at the same period,⁹ is the only trade guild known to have existed in the town. Butchers, bakers, brewers, and fishmongers were also recorded in the late 15th century.¹⁰ At least two men with the surname Chapman occur in the early 14th century,¹¹ and there was a chapman or mercer in Steyning in 1482.¹²

The detached part of the parish called Spratt's Marsh (3½ a.), lying near Bramber castle,¹³ had a 'saltcote' in 1477,¹⁴ that presumably being the reason for its inclusion in the parish. Later field-names Salt mead and Salt hook¹⁵ possibly indicate other sites of salt extraction. Income from salt-making was also mentioned at Wappingthorn manor in 1086.¹⁶ The surname Roper recorded in the early 14th century may indicate that rope-making was carried on in the parish then.¹⁷ Cloth may have been fulled at a place called Fullersbrook in 1477, which lay between the town's two water-mills.¹⁸

The brewery on the south side of Singwell Street presumably existed by 1692, when Brew-house Laine was so called.¹⁹ The leather trades continued to be prominent between the 16th and 18th centuries,²⁰ curriers and fellmongers for instance being recorded.²¹ Representatives of other agricultural industries included hempdressers²² and tallow-chandlers.²³ Numerous representatives of the clothing trades and industries were recorded, including a shearman,²⁴ a feltmaker,²⁵ flaxdressers,²⁶ drapers,²⁷ a hatter,²⁸ and a 'capper'.²⁹ In the early 16th century Steyning was a minor centre of the cloth industry.³⁰ The building trades and related

⁸⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

⁸⁷ Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.* 76.

⁸⁸ *Mkts. and Fairs in Eng. and Wales*, iv (Min. of Agric. and Fisheries, econ. ser. 23), 199, 211.

⁸⁹ Local inf.

⁹⁰ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 23 Jan. 1975.

⁹¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

⁹² J.I. 1/924 rot. 61.

⁹³ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 236; cf. J. S. Gray, *Victorian and Edwardian Suss.* (1973), pl. 130; Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 40-1 and facing p. 20; see above, pl. facing p. 224.

⁹⁴ Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 18.

⁹⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 4198; Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii, facing p. 251.

⁹⁶ Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii. 414; cf. W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 5405, 5526 (37).

⁹⁷ Blaker, *Suss. in Bygone Days*, 108-9; Grigg, *Memories of Steyning*, 26; W.S.R.O., E 183/19/1, f. [25]; cf. *ibid.* Par. 183/24/6.

⁹⁸ W.S.R.O., SP 223; Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.* 134.

⁹⁹ e.g. *S.A.C.* lxxii. 168, 172-4.

¹ *Pipe R.* 1200 (P.R.S. N.S. xii), 247.

² J.I. 1/909A rot. 24.

³ *Cal. Pat.* 1266-72, 691.

⁴ *S.A.C.* lxx. 100-1.

⁵ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 386.

⁶ *S.C.* 6/1100/17 m. 5v.

⁷ e.g. *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 152-3, 155, 228, 270; W.S.R.O., Par. 183/24/1-2.

⁸ *S.C.* 2/206/43, *passim*.

⁹ *S.C.* 6/1100/17 m. 5v.; *S.C.* 6/Hen. VII/3657 m. 5v.

¹⁰ *S.C.* 2/206/43, *passim*.

¹¹ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 152-3, 228; *S.A.C.* lxxviii. 222.

¹² *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, 310.

¹³ W.S.R.O., TD/W 118; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LI (1879 edn.).

¹⁴ *S.C.* 6/1100/17 m. 5.

¹⁵ *S.A.C.* lix. 94; W.S.R.O., TD/W 118.

¹⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

¹⁷ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 152.

¹⁸ *S.C.* 2/206/43 m. 16; cf. W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5988.

¹⁹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 2417; numerous Steyning tradesmen of the 16th, 17th, and 18th cents. not noted below are recorded in probate inventories and in the indentures of pauper apprentices: *ibid.* Ep. 1/29 Steyning; *ibid.* Par. 183/33.

²⁰ e.g. *ibid.* PHA 933, f. 59; *S.A.C.* lix. 97; *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1702 (1), 168; *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), pp. 32, 79.

²¹ e.g. *Wiston Archives*, pp. 217, 221.

²² W.S.R.O., Par. 183/7/7, f. 2.

²³ e.g. J. Lowe-Warren, *Suss. Tokens* (1888), 21; *Wiston Archives*, p. 174.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 4207.

²⁵ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/29 Steyning 80.

²⁶ *Ibid.* Par. 183/34/1, f. 5; *Wiston Archives*, p. 20.

²⁷ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 160, 162; *S.A.C.* xliii, facing p. 60.

²⁸ *S.A.C.* xxxvi. 139.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/1, f. 19.

³⁰ *S.A.C.* cxiv. 18.

trades were well represented in the 18th century, a glazier and plumber,³¹ a turner, and a joiner³² being recorded among others. Several lime-pits were in use in 1568,³³ and two brick-works were recorded in the 17th century.³⁴ More unusual trades included that of brazier mentioned in 1696.³⁵ Specialized retailers in the 18th century included a clockmaker, a watchmaker, a wig-maker, and a wine merchant.³⁶ Two attorneys were recorded in the town in the early 17th century, and others occur regularly thereafter.³⁷ A physician,³⁸ a doctor,³⁹ and a barber-surgeon⁴⁰ were mentioned in the 17th century, and a surgeon in 1738.⁴¹ There was an apothecary in the town in 1669,⁴² and apparently usually afterwards.⁴³ A bank was in existence in 1798.⁴⁴

A list of inhabitants of Steyning town in 1790, not necessarily exhaustive, includes 4 brewers and 2 coopers, 3 bakers, 3 butchers, and a grocer; in the leather industries 4 tanners, 11 shoemakers, 2 saddlers, a collar-maker, and 2 fellmongers, besides a tallow-chandler; in the clothing trades 4 tailors, 2 weavers, a hatmaker, 2 glovers, 2 staymakers, a pattenmaker, and 2 flaxdressers; in the building trades 10 bricklayers, 9 carpenters, 2 sawyers, and a lath-cleaver; 46 labourers; a chairmaker, 2 turners, a watchmaker, and a brazier; 4 wheelwrights, 2 blacksmiths, 2 other smiths, and an ironmonger; a merchant and 3 shopkeepers; 3 surgeons; and 5 persons described as 'gentleman'.⁴⁵ A mason, a glazier, and a breeches-maker were also recorded in the parish at about the same time.⁴⁶

In the 19th and 20th centuries⁴⁷ the proportion of non-agricultural occupations in the parish greatly increased. In 1811 119 families were chiefly supported by agriculture and 89 chiefly by trade, manufacture, or handicraft; in 1831 the corresponding figures were 108 and 130,⁴⁸ and the process continued, though it could still be stated in 1855 that agriculture was the principal trade. During the period Steyning supplied agricultural commodities and services to a wide hinterland. Two manufacturers of agricultural machinery were recorded in 1862, and there was a firm of agricultural engineers in 1976. There were corn and seed merchants in the parish in 1844⁴⁹ and later, a harness-maker in 1887, and veterinary surgeons in 1862 and 1895. In 1958 there was a firm of power-farming contractors.⁵⁰

Steyning also supplied a wide variety of retail goods and services of a general kind. Eight boot or

shoemakers for instance were recorded in 1862. Other retailers included a druggist and two watchmakers in 1862, a tailor and cartridge manufacturer in 1887, two antique dealers in 1930, and a china, glass, and earthenware dealer in 1938. There were two banks in the town in 1862 and three in 1899 and 1976. A branch of the Worthing and Sussex, later Henty's, bank which opened in 1827 still existed in 1976 as a branch of Lloyds Bank.⁵¹ There was an auctioneer in 1805 and 1844,⁵² and an auctioneer and estate agent in 1866. Two new estate agents' firms were set up in 1974 as a result of the recent increase in building in the neighbourhood.⁵³ A dentist was recorded in 1930. There were 7 insurance agents in the town in 1862 and a firm of accountants in 1938. The Steyning Permanent Benefit Building Society was formed in 1878, and after absorbing four other Sussex building societies between 1937 and 1970, with consequent changes of name, amalgamated in 1975 with the Lewes Building Society to become the Sussex County Building Society.⁵⁴ Representatives of the building and decorating trades in the town included a cabinet-maker and upholsterer recorded in 1887. One builder recorded in 1862 later described himself as an architect. More specialized services included those of a piano-tuner in 1895, a printer in 1905 and 1976, a photographer in 1922, and a masseuse in 1930.

By the mid 19th century the manufacturing industries of the town had resolved themselves into two main ones: brewing and the processing of skins and hides. From the early 19th century there were two large breweries in the town, both in the south-eastern quarter, Stovold's (later Michell's) and Gates's. Each had two tied houses in the town *c.* 1841.⁵⁵ Michell's brewery had at least five tied houses in other parts of western Sussex in 1871.⁵⁶ The two firms had amalgamated by 1899 as Steyning Breweries Ltd., which by 1927 had been taken over by the Rock Brewery of Brighton. The business of G. T. Breach and Sons which gave Tanyard Lane its name was in existence by 1834.⁵⁷ In 1862 the firm was described as parchment manufacturers, fellmongers, glovers, wooldealers, and farmers. Some new works buildings had been erected *c.* 1840,⁵⁸ and in 1898 *c.* 60 men were employed there.⁵⁹ The business closed shortly after 1939.⁶⁰

Several lime-kilns were in use in the parish at the end of the 18th century,⁶¹ and two lime-burners were recorded in 1834.⁶² In the 19th and 20th

³¹ *Wiston Archives*, p. 165.

³² *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 154, 172.

³³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 4204.

³⁴ *Ibid.* Par. 183/33, f. 12; E 134/11 & 12 Wm. III Hil./2.

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Steyning 158.

³⁶ *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 67, 87; *S.A.C.* lii. 45; *Wiston Archives*, p. 165.

³⁷ W.S.R.O., MP 150, f. 200v.; E 134/13 Wm. III Mich./13.

³⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

³⁹ E 179/258/17.

⁴⁰ *Wiston Archives*, p. 415.

⁴¹ *S.A.C.* lxx. 159.

⁴² Lowe-Warren, *Suss. Tokens*, 21.

⁴³ *Wiston Archives*, pp. 53, 160, 220.

⁴⁴ A. M. Butler, *Steyning* [1913], 122.

⁴⁵ W.R.L., MS. poll-book bound with copy of Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii.

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 3312, 4462.

⁴⁷ Except where stated the following paras. are based on *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

⁴⁸ *Census*, 1811, 1831.

⁴⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/11/2, f. 119.

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., MP 172, f. 4.

⁵¹ Ex inf. the manager.

⁵² *Wiston Archives*, p. 183; W.S.R.O., Par. 183/11/2, f. 119.

⁵³ Local inf.

⁵⁴ Ex inf. Mr. W. F. Dewdney, *Suss. County Bldg. Soc.*

⁵⁵ W.S.R.O., TD/W 118.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 7332; cf. S.A.S., MS. ND 188 (TS. cat.).

⁵⁷ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1052; W.S.R.O., TD/W 118.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 2826.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/2 (1898).

⁶⁰ Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 69.

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1204.

⁶² Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1052.

centuries chalk was extracted on a large scale from pits above the town.⁶³ A Steyning Lime and Brick Co. flourished in the 1930s. Chalk was still being extracted from the downs in 1975.⁶⁴ A short-lived brickmaking business was carried on near Wappingthorn farm in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.⁶⁵ New industries arrived in the town in that period, including the manufacture of mineral waters in the late 19th century, and general engineering and the manufacture of pianolas after the First World War.⁶⁶ Since the Second World War the chief employers in the town have been the firm of F. Duke Ltd., builders, decorators, and timber-merchants, founded in 1902, and employing c. 90 people in 1958,⁶⁷ and a firm manufacturing precision gramophone equipment, which in 1976 employed c. 140 people.⁶⁸ Other businesses in 1976 included a firm of motor engineers founded in 1912.⁶⁹ Tourists and holiday-makers, important in the town since the early 20th century, were catered for by three teashops.

During the 20th century an increasingly large proportion of the inhabitants of the parish have worked outside it, chiefly in the coastal towns and in Horsham. In addition many retired people from elsewhere have settled in the parish.⁷⁰

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES. Edward the Confessor's grant of Steyning manor to Fécamp abbey apparently included full royal privileges,⁷¹ explicitly described in a possibly spurious charter of 1072 × 1078,⁷² which was confirmed in 1154–5 and later.⁷³ In 1279,⁷⁴ however, the prison which the abbot had had in 1262–3⁷⁵ and perhaps earlier⁷⁶ was ordered to be demolished. In 1262–3 the abbot also had gallows at Steyning,⁷⁷ and in 1274–5 he was reported to be fining tenants *in absentia*.⁷⁸ A new prison was built in the town by the abbess of Syon c. 1450,⁷⁹ and was in use in 1476–7.⁸⁰ There was still apparently a prison in the town in 1556 after the resumption of the lordship by the Crown.⁸¹

Until the early 14th century or later courts were held for Steyning manor as a whole,⁸² but the manor was later divided, as described above, into Steyning borough, for which there are court rolls or draft court rolls for 1461–84, 1495–1500, 1548, 1550, 1572, and 1675–1786,⁸³ and Charlton manor, for which there are court rolls or draft court rolls for 1437, 1473–5, 1484–5, 1495–9, 1502–9, 1548, 1550, 1558–82, 1605, 1617, 1619, and 1750–1909.⁸⁴

⁶³ e.g. W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5619; O.S. Map 6", Suss. L.I. SE. (1932 edn.); Suss. Ind. Hist. ii. 28.

⁶⁴ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 1975.

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., MP 150, f. 4.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* MP 172, f. 3.

⁶⁷ Ex inf. Mr. O. F. Duke; W.S.R.O., MP 172, f. 4.

⁶⁸ Ex inf. the managing director, S.M.E. Ltd.

⁶⁹ Ex inf. Mr. L. S. Wood, of C. F. Wood & Son Ltd.

⁷⁰ e.g. W.S.R.O., MP 172, f. 2; *ibid.* Par. 183/191, f. f.

[26].

⁷¹ *Cod. Dipl.* ed. Kemble, iv, p. 229.

⁷² *Cartae Antiquae*, ii (Pipe R. Soc. N.S. xxxiii), pp. 147–8; *Reg. Regum Anglo-Norm.* i, p. 29.

⁷³ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 44; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226–57, 321–2; *Cal. Close*, 1399–1402, 140.

⁷⁴ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 749.

⁷⁵ J.I. 1/912A rot. 42d.

⁷⁶ J.I. 1/909A rot. 24d.

⁷⁷ J.I. 1/912A rot. 42d.

⁷⁸ *S.A.C.* lxxxii. 30.

⁷⁹ S.C. 6/1034/13 m. 4.

⁸⁰ S.C. 6/1035/12 m. 6; S.C. 6/1100/17 m. 5v.

The borough had already existed in 1066, though its ambiguous status as part of the manor was indicated by the fact that the burgesses did villein service at the lord's court.⁸⁵ It remained a manorial borough. It was represented separately at the eyres of 1248 and 1262–3,⁸⁶ but for a period after that it was often considered to form a single borough with Bramber, both at the eyre and for taxation purposes.⁸⁷

In the late 15th century a view of frankpledge was held twice a year, and an adjournment of it called the court of morrowspeech usually met a few days or weeks afterwards to endorse its decisions. The business of the two courts occasionally overlapped, but the view always apparently elected the constable and bailiff and usually dealt with breaches of the peace and of the assize of bread and of ale, while the court of morrowspeech usually elected the ale-taster, and on one occasion a clerk of markets and fairs, and dealt with obstructions to roads and streams. The court of morrowspeech was last recorded in 1482.⁸⁸ Various ancient customs of the borough are mentioned in the proceedings of the court of morrowspeech, concerning especially the regulation of nuisances,⁸⁹ and both the court and the view also made by-laws about nuisances, the sale of ale, and husbandry. On one occasion a paid official was elected to oversee nuisances.⁹⁰ At the same period a court baron, which dealt with tenancies, was usually held once or twice a year, sometimes on the same day as the view.

Between the late 15th century and the early 17th the court baron of Charlton manor, dealing with tenancies, was held up to four times a year. The manor also enjoyed view of frankpledge, which occurred about twice yearly and dealt with breaches of the assize of bread and of ale and the maintenance of the roads. A headborough and a beadle were elected by either court,⁹¹ and the view on one occasion appointed two *de facto* surveyors of highways.⁹² Just as there was no clear territorial division between Steyning borough and Charlton manor, so there was no clear demarcation of jurisdiction. In 1472 the burgesses in general were ordered by the borough court of morrowspeech to repair the roads of the borough.⁹³ About the same time Charlton tithing was enjoined by the same court to repair various streets,⁹⁴ but in 1508–9 a fine imposed by the borough for the repair of Sheep Pen Street was respited because of doubt in whose jurisdiction it lay.⁹⁵

⁸¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1555–7, 227.

⁸² Westm. Abbey Mun. 4012.

⁸³ S.C. 2/206/43, 45; W.S.R.O., PHA 933, 935; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5213; Arundel Cast. MS. M 724; K.A.O., U 269/M 112, m. 13.

⁸⁴ B.L. Add. Ch. 8903, 8906; S.C. 2/206/45; W.S.R.O., PHA 933, 935; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5200; K.A.O., U 269/M 110–16.

⁸⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 392; cf. A. Ballard, *Dom. Boroughs* (1904), 57.

⁸⁶ J.I. 1/909A rot. 24; J.I. 1/912A rot. 42d.

⁸⁷ e.g. J.I. 1/924 rot. 61; *Feud. Aids*, v. 140; *Cal. Pat.* 1321–4, 131.

⁸⁸ S.C. 2/206/43, 45.

⁸⁹ S.C. 2/206/43 mm. 9v., 14, 17, 19v.

⁹⁰ S.C. 2/206/45 mm. 1, 5.

⁹¹ B.L. Add. Ch. 8903, 8906; S.C. 2/206/45; K.A.O., U 269/M 113–16.

⁹² S.C. 2/206/45 m. 5v.

⁹³ S.C. 2/206/43 m. 11.

⁹⁴ e.g. *ibid.* m. 18.

⁹⁵ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3657 m. 6.

By the early 18th century the borough and manor courts had lost much of their importance. The court baron of the borough met yearly between 1703 and 1723,⁹⁶ but apparently lapsed between 1730 and 1792.⁹⁷ For most of the period between 1705 and 1792 the borough view was held yearly.⁹⁸ The borough officers continued to be appointed: a constable, whose office was said in 1792 to descend with a particular tenement,⁹⁹ a headborough, two leather-searchers and sealers, and two ale-tasters.¹ The leather-searchers and sealers and ale-tasters continued to exercise their offices, at Bannister's tanyard and the Chequer inn respectively.² Most of the business of the view, however, was with roads. The parish surveyors of highways were frequently ordered to mend the roads in the town, and were occasionally amerced for not doing so.³ The traditional boundaries of the borough were still perambulated in the late 18th century.⁴ The court baron and the view were both said to be still held annually c. 1832.⁵ The last borough constable was recorded in the mid 19th century.⁶ During the late 18th century courts baron of Charlton manor were held about every other year, and between 1811 and 1846 five courts were held, after which business was conducted out of court.⁷ No view of frankpledge is recorded at Charlton after 1619, but the manor was still said to have leet jurisdiction in 1675.⁸

None of the other manors in Steyning is known to have had courts.⁹ Other jurisdictions, however, extended into the parish and even into the town, namely those of King's Barns manor in Beeding,¹⁰ of which much land in the north-east of the parish was held, and Bramber borough, burgages of which lay in the eastern angle between Church Street and High Street.¹¹

The former town hall, so called c. 1841,¹² in High Street¹³ was mentioned in connexion with borough government in 1655,¹⁴ but may also have been the meeting-place of the medieval borough courts. The borough court leet met there at the end of the 18th century,¹⁵ and elections were held there in 1708 and later.¹⁶ Its alternative names, Sessions House¹⁷ and Market House,¹⁸ indicate that quarter sessions were held and market tolls collected there. The present building is 18th-century and comprises

three bays end on to the street.¹⁹ In the early 19th century it housed the stocks and the lock-up, and was also used as a temporary police station for the county constabulary²⁰ until the provision of a permanent building c. 1860.²¹ After the disfranchisement of the borough in 1832 and the lapse of the borough courts the building ceased to be used for public business. Before 1840, apparently, the clock from the clock-tower at Michelgrove in Clapham was presented to the town by the duke of Norfolk.²² In 1848-9 a new clock-turret was constructed over the town hall by public subscription,²³ and thereafter the clock and turret were parish property, though the building continued to belong to the lord of the borough.²⁴ The borough mace and constable's staff, kept in a case in the church in 1976, were made in 1685.²⁵

There were 'guardians of the works and ornaments of the church' in 1417,²⁶ and churchwardens, apparently always two in number, are recorded from 1519.²⁷ In the 16th and 17th centuries yearly terms of office were usual, but afterwards, especially from the late 18th century, much longer terms were common.²⁸ During the early 16th century the churchwardens employed several methods to raise funds, including the holding of church ales and of a performance called the 'king's play'.²⁹

Two surveyors of highways were elected between 1610 and 1670 and between 1837 and 1844.³⁰ There were also surveyors in the 18th century.³¹ In 1619 it was agreed that one surveyor should always be the borough constable, and that policy was followed later.³² Between 1646 and 1650 two inhabitants of the town, who were perhaps the surveyors, were twice ordered by quarter sessions to repair the highways, on the first occasion by levying a rate.³³

There were two collectors for the poor in the parish in 1578³⁴ and frequently after 1594, and two overseers from 1611 until 1662. Thereafter until the early 19th century there were four, of whom two were described in 1678 and 1679 as chosen by the justices. Only two of the four were active. In the early 19th century there were often more than four, sometimes as many as twelve.³⁵

The various methods of poor relief used between the 17th and 19th centuries included disbursements

⁹⁶ Arundel Cast. MSS. M 571-2.

⁹⁷ Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii. 271.

⁹⁸ Arundel Cast. MS. M 572; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5213; Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii. 265-6, 345.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 4457.

¹ Arundel Cast. MS. M 572; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5213; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 2.

² Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii. 269, 401.

³ e.g. Arundel Cast. MS. M 572; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5213, f. 88.

⁴ Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii. 400.

⁵ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1052.

⁶ S.C.M. xxvii. 276; cf. Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1862).

⁷ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5200.

⁸ Ibid. 2441.

⁹ The reference in W.S.R.O., MP 150, f. 24v. to ct. rolls of Wyckham man. is a mistake, the entries described being in the King's Barns man. ct. bk.: *ibid.* Add. MS. 381.

¹⁰ See above, Introduction.

¹¹ See s.v. Bramber.

¹² W.S.R.O., TD/W 118.

¹³ Butler, *Steyning*, 27, states wrongly that the town hall formerly stood in the middle of High St.

¹⁴ S.A.C. xvi. 72-3.

¹⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 92.

¹⁶ C.J. xvi. 93; Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii. 336.

¹⁷ e.g. C.J. xvi. 93.

¹⁸ e.g. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1484; Wiston MS. 5653.

¹⁹ Lacey & Lacey, *Timber-framed Bldgs.* p. 163.

²⁰ Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 86-7.

²¹ W.S.R.O., QAC/4/W 6.

²² Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 87.

²³ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/7/3; Elphick, *Bells*, 390.

²⁴ Cf. W.S.R.O., MP 172, f. 17.

²⁵ S.C.M. xxvii. 276-9.

²⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/24/2; cf. Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Ashurst and Lancing 7 (TS. cat.).

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/9/1, a vestry min. bk. which includes some chwdns. accts. The 6 chwdns. who presented their accts. on one day in 1519 were apparently the officers of the previous 3 years: *ibid.* f. 9; cf. *ibid.* f. 17.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., MP 147.

²⁹ *Ibid.* Par. 183/9/1, ff. 9v. 10, 13.

³⁰ *Ibid.* ff. 21-40, 128v.-138.

³¹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5213.

³² *Ibid.* Par. 183/9/1, ff. 22v., 29, 34.

³³ Q.S. *Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 107, 122, 134, 197.

³⁴ C 2/Eliz. 1/S 26/48.

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/9/1.

to individuals in money or in kind (usually clothing),³⁶ the provision of medical care,³⁷ and apprenticeship.³⁸ Apprentices were evidently assigned by lot or in rotation,³⁹ and in the 18th century could be refused on payment of £10.⁴⁰ Only about a quarter of the 91 masters recorded between the 17th and 19th centuries had trades more specialized than those of husbandman, housewife, or mariner. More than a quarter lived outside the parish, many of them in Brighton.⁴¹ In 1729 the parish officers borrowed £100 to buy a workhouse,⁴² which seems usually to have been farmed thereafter by the year on a *per capita* basis.⁴³ In 1758 the farm agreed was £140, the parish promising to maintain certain incapacitated paupers and to pay 2s. a week for each pauper child over the age of nine.⁴⁴ In 1829 the master was to receive 3s. 6d. a head a week, with a minimum of £227 10s. a year, the parish providing wheat if required at an agreed price.⁴⁵ An agreement of 1734 provided for the poor of Beeding parish to be housed in the Steyning workhouse during the next seven years; each parish was to provide its own clothing and medical care, but the poor were to be employed at the common expense, those who went out to work being allowed to keep a sixth of their earnings.⁴⁶

Between 1772 and 1841 weekly doles were apparently the other chief method of relief.⁴⁷ A parish pest-house south of the town was burnt down in 1856 and was not rebuilt.⁴⁸ Whole or partial rent subsidies were common at the same period,⁴⁹ and at least one parishioner was given assistance towards emigrating in 1830.⁵⁰ Parish work for the outside poor was also provided: weaving and spinning in the 1770s and 1780s, the cloth or thread being sold for the benefit of the parish,⁵¹ and flint-digging in the 1820s and 1830s.⁵² In 1803 143 persons were receiving permanent relief, about an eighth of the population, and the proportion had increased greatly by 1813.⁵³

When Steyning union was created in 1835 the town workhouse was set aside for children only, the other paupers going elsewhere, but the attempt to enforce that segregation caused a serious riot in the town as a result of which four parishioners were sent to prison.⁵⁴ The building ceased to be used as a workhouse soon afterwards and was sold in 1837.⁵⁵ In 1894, when Steyning union was

divided, the parish became part of Steyning West rural district,⁵⁶ and in 1933 it was transferred to Chanctonbury rural district.⁵⁷ In 1974 it became part of Horsham district.

The parish clerk in 1640 received wages.⁵⁸ One notable occupant of the office died in 1793 after more than 60 years' service.⁵⁹

By c. 1800 the parish had come to take over a number of functions appropriate to the borough. Regular payments were made to a town crier, who cried royal proclamations and the times of vestry meetings, and for the maintenance of the town fire-engine and clock. Those payments moreover were made by the overseers, not the churchwardens, a clear division between the expenditure of the two sets of officers not always being made at that time.⁶⁰

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries vestry meetings were held either in the vestry room or in the various inns of the town, apparently by rotation.⁶¹

During the Middle Ages and later such public services of the town as existed were the responsibility of the borough. In the late 15th century there seem to have been at least three watchmen.⁶² In the 18th century the borough was still responsible for the upkeep of the town's two wells,⁶³ which provided an almost constant supply of water,⁶⁴ Singwell at the east end,⁶⁵ called Sewyngwell in 1498⁶⁶ and probably identical with St. Mary's well mentioned in 1749, and Britain's well at the west end.⁶⁷ At the same period the borough oversaw the paving of the main streets of the town,⁶⁸ and provided rails to keep carts off the footway along some streets.⁶⁹ In the early 19th century there was a town fire-engine which was kept in the town hall.⁷⁰ It seems likely to have been the responsibility of the borough originally, but by that date the officer who attended it was being paid by the parish.⁷¹

The town's two wells had had pumps attached by the late 19th century.⁷² After 1897 the Steyning and District Waterworks Co. supplied water from a well in Upper Beeding.⁷³ In 1928 the company also served Bramber, Upper Beeding, and other near-by parishes.⁷⁴ An additional reservoir was constructed at the foot of Chanctonbury Hill c. 1960.⁷⁵ The town fire-engine, which had been taken over by the parish council,⁷⁶ and which in the early 20th century was drawn by horses from the

³⁶ Ibid. Par. 183/31/1; Par. 183/31/2, ff. 2, 124.

³⁷ Ibid. Par. 183/9/1, f. 50; Par. 183/31/2, f. 17.

³⁸ Ibid. Par. 183/33.

³⁹ *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 194.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/9/1, ff. 80v., 83.

⁴¹ Ibid. Par. 183/33.

⁴² Ibid. Par. 183/9/1, f. 68v.; *Wiston Archives*, p. 162.

⁴³ e.g. W.S.R.O., Par. 183/37/1, f. 7; Par. 183/31/2, f. 69v.; Par. 183/31/3, ff. 14, 38, 113.

⁴⁴ Ibid. Par. 183/37/1, f. 7.

⁴⁵ Ibid. f. 22.

⁴⁶ Ibid. f. 6.

⁴⁷ Ibid. Par. 183/31/2-4, *passim*.

⁴⁸ Ibid. Par. 183/9/1, f. 145; Par. 183/31/3, f. 132v.; *ibid.* TD/W 118.

⁴⁹ e.g. *ibid.* Par. 183/31/2, f. 2v.; Par. 183/31/4, f. 84.

⁵⁰ Ibid. Par. 183/31/4, f. 40.

⁵¹ e.g. *ibid.* Par. 183/31/2, ff. 1-2, 11v., 107, 147v.

⁵² Ibid. Par. 183/31/3, ff. 168v., 171; Par. 183/31/4, f. 80v.

⁵³ *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 518-19; 1818, 456-7.

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., MP 150, f. 119v.; Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 76-7.

⁵⁵ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 2386.

⁵⁶ Ibid. OC/CC 6/1, ff. 87-9.

⁵⁷ *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii).

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1640).

⁵⁹ *S.C.M.* iii. 99.

⁶⁰ W.S.R.O., MP 150, ff. 110-11; *ibid.* Par. 183/31/2; Par. 183/31/3, f. 166.

⁶¹ Ibid. Par. 183/31/2-4, *passim*.

⁶² S.C. 2/206/43 mm. 5v., 19v.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5213, *passim*.

⁶⁴ *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 477.

⁶⁵ *Wiston Archives*, p. 184.

⁶⁶ S.C. 2/206/45 m. 5.

⁶⁷ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 2719; 5213, f. [132].

⁶⁸ Ibid. 5213, f. 102; Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii. 400. For the town pavement, cf. Horsham and Steyning Rd. Act, 4 Geo. III, c. 44 (Priv. Act).

⁶⁹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5213, ff. 102, [130, 170].

⁷⁰ Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 86.

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., MP 150, ff. 110-11.

⁷² Ibid. MP 172, f. 6.

⁷³ Steyning and Dist. Water Order, 1897; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1899).

⁷⁴ Edmunds, *Wells and Springs of Suss.* 33-4.

⁷⁵ Grigg, *Memories of Steyning*, 34.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/44/1, f. [9].

White Horse inn,⁷⁷ was later replaced by a motor fire-engine,⁷⁸ which from 1936 was housed in the Chequer inn yard.⁷⁹ In 1961 a new fire-station was built by the county council at the north-west end of High Street.⁸⁰

The Steyning Gas Co. was formed in 1859⁸¹ and constructed the gas-works at the north-west end of the town. By 1861 the vestry had adopted the Lighting and Watching Act, 1833, for the urban area of the parish,⁸² and in 1894 the company supplied 100 consumers and 42 public lamps.⁸³ Its area of supply in the town was extended in 1899,⁸⁴ and in 1935 the company was authorized to supply six neighbouring parishes.⁸⁵ The gas-works ceased production in 1958,⁸⁶ but the site was used for storing gas until 1971.⁸⁷ The Steyning and District Electric Lighting, Heat, and Power Supply Co. began to supply electricity in 1914.⁸⁸ In 1921 its successor the Steyning Electric Light Co. was authorized to supply Steyning, Bramber, and Upper Beeding parishes and to build a generating station near High Street.⁸⁹ The area of supply was extended to include several neighbouring parishes in 1930.⁹⁰ The generating station ceased production before 1948.⁹¹

A thrice-weekly postal service from London was begun in 1675.⁹² A postmaster was mentioned in 1768,⁹³ and in 1791 there was a cottage called the post office.⁹⁴ A daily post from London began in 1800.⁹⁵

A district nursing association founded in 1917 was taken over by the county council in 1948.⁹⁶ A health centre was opened in 1973.⁹⁷

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION. Between 1295 and 1399 the boroughs of Steyning and Bramber were represented at roughly two parliaments in three. Generally they sent two members jointly, but sometimes one or other borough sent both. From 1399 to 1453 they were not represented, but after 1453 each sent two members⁹⁸ until 1832. The electors were said in 1711 to be the constable and those householders, residing within the borough, who paid scot and lot and did not receive alms.⁹⁹ In 1767 the latter were said to number 102.¹ Since not all the houses in the town were within the borough² there were frequent disputes about the

franchise. In 1789 and 1790, in an attempt to counter the predominant influence of Sir John Honeywood, the duke of Norfolk's steward added all the inhabitants of the town to the borough rental,³ and both the ducal candidates were elected in 1790. The election was reversed by a judgement which restricted the franchise to inhabitants of ancient houses and houses built on ancient foundations.⁴ On a second appeal the franchise was re-defined as in 1711, explicitly excluding tenants of Bramber borough, Bidlington tithing, and Charlton and King's Barns manors.⁵ In 1813 there were said to be c. 115 electors.⁶

The earliest Steyning members belonged to local families.⁷ By 1467 the duke of Norfolk was nominating at least one member.⁸ In 1536 a later duke claimed that he had once been able to nominate both members, but by then his influence had declined.⁹ Norfolk protégés continued to be elected, e.g. in 1554,¹⁰ 1563, and 1571,¹¹ but in the early 17th century two successive double nominations from the earl of Arundel were ignored.¹² From the late 16th century local gentry became dominant, members including representatives of the Shirleys of Wiston in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, the Leedses of Wappingthorn and the Farnfolds of Gatewick in the 17th century, and the Gorings of Highden and the Faggs of Wiston in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.¹³ Contests between the different interests became frequent, the result of almost every election in the early 18th century being disputed, often on a charge of bribery.¹⁴ Burgages began to be bought up by rival interests: the Fagg family acquired a large number in the early 18th century,¹⁵ and the duke of Chandos's purchases in the early 1720s enabled him to nominate one member between 1726 and 1741.¹⁶ After c. 1740 the Honeywoods gradually acquired most of the burgages,¹⁷ and a member of the family usually sat for the borough after 1761.¹⁸ Charles Howard, duke of Norfolk (succ. 1786), attempted to regain the family dominance in the borough after 1788 by buying up property¹⁹ and by manipulating the rental of burgage-holders, but the ducal triumph in the 1790 election was short-lived. In 1794, however, the rival interests apparently came to a compromise, and a few years later the duke acquired all the Honeywood property in the

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., MP 172, f. 6.

⁷⁸ Cf. *ibid.* Par. 183/44/2, ff. [14-15].

⁷⁹ G. H. Recknell, *Steyning, Suss.* (1965), 25.

⁸⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/54/7.

⁸¹ Ex inf. the secretary, SEGAS.

⁸² *Local Taxation Returns*, H.C. 496, pp. 362-3 (1863), xxx.

⁸³ *Gas Wks. Statistics* (1894), 36-7.

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., CP 5.

⁸⁵ Steyning Gas Order, 1935.

⁸⁶ *Shoreham Herald*, 31 Oct. 1958.

⁸⁷ Ex inf. Mr. D. H. F. Burchell, SEGAS.

⁸⁸ Ex inf. the curator, Milne mus., S.E.E.B., Tonbridge.

⁸⁹ Steyning Electricity Supply Special Order, 1921.

⁹⁰ Steyning Electricity (Extension) Special Order, 1930.

⁹¹ Local inf.

⁹² J. Greenwood, *Posts of Suss., Chich. Branch* (1973), 57, 74.

⁹³ S.A.C. lxxi. 20.

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5653.

⁹⁵ Greenwood, *Posts of Suss.* 75.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., MP 172, f. 8.

⁹⁷ Local inf.

⁹⁸ S.A.C. xxx-xxxii.

⁹⁹ C. J. xvi. 505.

¹ W.S.R.O., MP 2, f. 14.

² Fraser, *Controverted Elec. Procs.* ii. 251-441, *passim*.

³ *Ibid.* 345.

⁴ C. J. xlv. 267.

⁵ *Ibid.* xlvii. 683.

⁶ *Beauties of Eng. and Wales*, Suss. 100.

⁷ W.S.R.O., MP 150, f. 152v.

⁸ G. H. Ryan and L. J. Redstone, *Timperley of Hintlesham* (1931), 12.

⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, x, p. 344.

¹⁰ D.N.B. s.v. Sir E. Stradling.

¹¹ J. E. Neale, *Eliz. H.C.* (1949), 195.

¹² Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 164.

¹³ W.S.R.O., MP 150, f. 152v.

¹⁴ C. J. xliii-xx, *passim*; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii, App. pp. 56-7.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 2738.

¹⁶ *Hist. Parl., Commons*, 1715-54, i. 338.

¹⁷ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 2737-8, 4458.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* MP 150, f. 152v.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* Wiston MS. 2736.

borough.²⁰ Thereafter until the borough was disfranchised under the Reform Act, 1832, successive dukes seem to have nominated both members.²¹

CHURCH. A church at Steyning is said to have been founded by St. Cuthman,²² who perhaps flourished in the late 8th or early 9th century. The evidence is late and not completely trustworthy,²³ but is supported by 11th- and 12th-century references to 'St. Cuthman's parish' and 'St. Cuthman's port' in Steyning.²⁴ The church was evidently a minster church, perhaps originally serving Steyning hundred. In the late 11th century its 'parish' included Bramber, Beeding,²⁵ Ashurst, and Warminghurst²⁶ at least, and perhaps West Angmering too.²⁷ The presence of St. Cuthman's remains, said to have been the object of pilgrimage,²⁸ presumably increased the importance of the church. By the mid 9th century it was under royal patronage, King Ethelwulf (d. 858) being buried there.²⁹ A minster establishment perhaps existed continuously throughout the Saxon period. Later there was a college of secular canons,³⁰ recorded in 1185,³¹ and perhaps alluded to eighty years before.³² It apparently consisted of a provost³³ and three canons,³⁴ each with a prebend, which may have been assigned to specific parochial duties at Warminghurst, Ashurst, and West Angmering.³⁵

The church was presumably granted to Fécamp abbey at the same time as Steyning manor,³⁶ but certain royal rights remained over it, as over other former royal free chapels.³⁷ In times of voidance the abbey's jurisdiction was exercised by the king,³⁸ for instance in 1259.³⁹ The church's status as a royal free chapel was confirmed by Edward I in 1290.⁴⁰ Because of that status the abbots of Fécamp claimed that Steyning church was exempt from any ecclesiastical jurisdiction except that of the pope. It was so described in 1119,⁴¹ and the exemption was confirmed in 1231.⁴² In the 13th century the abbots had jurisdiction over marriages and the correction of spiritual offences. During the 1270s

Archbishop Kilwardby carried out a visitation without the abbot's sanction. When Archbishop Peckham attempted to repeat it in the following decade he was prevented;⁴³ in retaliation he placed the church under an interdict and ordered the sequestration of its endowments.⁴⁴ The abbot appealed to the pope, and the exemption of Steyning church was upheld.⁴⁵ The exemption of the church continued after it had ceased to belong to Fécamp abbey.⁴⁶ In 1777 the incumbent still pleaded exemption from episcopal jurisdiction, paying no procurations, though he occasionally attended visitations out of respect to the bishop.⁴⁷ Procurations were still not paid in 1852,⁴⁸ though they were by 1930.⁴⁹

About 1260 the college was dissolved, the prebendaries being pensioned off and their endowments reverting to the abbey's use.⁵⁰ The church was appropriated to Fécamp abbey by papal dispensation at the time of the dissolution of the college, and confirmed to the abbey by the Crown in 1268.⁵¹ A vicarage was mentioned in 1291;⁵² its advowson descended with the rectory until the mid 16th century. The vicars were instituted by the abbot's proctor until at least 1385,⁵³ and later by a 'guardian of the jurisdiction of Steyning'.⁵⁴ In 1557 the advowson was granted by the Crown, with Charlton manor, to William Pellatt,⁵⁵ and it was claimed by later owners of the manor in 1583 and 1634.⁵⁶ Nevertheless George Goring, Lord Goring,⁵⁷ presented in 1630 apparently as trustee of Sir John Shirley (d. 1631), and he is also said to have been the true patron in 1643.⁵⁸ Between 1649 and 1657 the advowson descended with the rectory, Henry Peck the elder and his son Henry presenting in the latter year. In 1677 the advowson was claimed on behalf of John Eversfield of Charlton, but Francis Munday presented. In 1683 Nicholas Eversfield presented. The guardian of Nicholas's son Charles presented in 1701 or 1702, but in the latter year James St. Amand was proved to be the true patron. From 1724 at least the advowson again descended with the rectory. Robert Hesketh presented in 1749

²⁰ *Wiston Archives*, p. 183; ex inf. Mr. S. Freeth, of W.S.R.O.

²¹ e.g. W. Albery, *Parl. Hist. Horsham*, 255, 269.

²² *Butler's Lives of the Saints*, ed. H. Thurston & D. Attwater (1956), i. 280-1; Lower, *Worthies of Suss.* 23-6.

²³ Asser, *Life of King Alfred*, ed. W. H. Stevenson, newly ed. Dorothy Whitelock, 213-14.

²⁴ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, pp. 37-8; *Reg. Regum Anglo-Norm.* i, p. 106; *Cartae Antiquae*, ii (Pipe R. Soc. N.S. xxxiii), p. 150.

²⁵ *Reg. Regum Anglo-Norm.* i, pp. 104, 106; *Cartae Antiquae*, ii (Pipe R. Soc. N.S. xxxiii), p. 150.

²⁶ Cf. e.g. *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, p. 351.

²⁷ Cf. J. H. Denton, *Eng. Royal Free Chapels, 1100-1300*, (1970), 74.

²⁸ Lower, *Worthies*, 26; Camden, *Brit.* (1610), 313.

²⁹ Asser, *Life of Alfred*, 132.

³⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 121-2. There is no evidence that there was ever a priory of Fécamp at Steyning as asserted by e.g. Camden, *Brit.* (1610), 313, and Tanner, *Not. Mon.* (1744), 550. The ballivate of Warminghurst was also sometimes erroneously described as a priory: *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 124.

³¹ *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), pp. 190-1.

³² *Cartae Antiquae*, ii (Pipe R. Soc. N.S. xxxiii), p. 151.

³³ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 15. Gervase of Canterbury's ref. to a dean is apparently incorrect: *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 121.

³⁴ *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), pp. 190-1; cf. *Cal. Papal Reg.* i. 387-8, where one prebend is described as a quarter of the ch.

³⁵ Denton, *Eng. Royal Free Chapels*, 74.

³⁶ The statement made in 1290 that King Alfred granted the ch. to the abbey is erroneous: *Cal. Inq. Misc.* i, p. 424.

³⁷ Denton, *Eng. Royal Free Chapels*, 24.

³⁸ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* i, p. 424.

³⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1258-66, 28.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* i, p. 424.

⁴¹ D. Matthew, *Norm. Mons. and their Eng. Possessions* (1962), 41.

⁴² *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlv), pp. 72-3.

⁴³ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* i, p. 424.

⁴⁴ *Reg. Epist. J. Peckham* (Rolls Ser.), ii. 604-6, 620; iii. 809.

⁴⁵ Denton, *Eng. Royal Free Chapels*, 74-5.

⁴⁶ e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1436-41, 554.

⁴⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 248.

⁴⁸ S.A.C. v. 123.

⁴⁹ W.S.R.O., MP 150, f. 59v.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1258-66, 28; 1266-72, 388; *Cal. Papal Reg.* i. 387-8.

⁵¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1266-72, 209.

⁵² *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁵³ *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, 44. On one occasion the king presented at first to the bp. of Chich., but then corrected the mistake: *ibid.* 1358-61, 458, 460.

⁵⁴ e.g. *ibid.* 1436-41, 554.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 1555-7, 285.

⁵⁶ *Suss. Fines, 1509-1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 94.

⁵⁷ The rest of this para. and the next are based except where stated on B.L. Add. MS. 39347, ff. 100-22.

⁵⁸ S.A.C. xxxvi. 139.

and 1757. In 1794 Sir John Honeywood exchanged the advowson with the duke of Norfolk, while retaining the rectory.

Thereafter the advowson passed with Steyning borough, Frederick William Hervey, marquess of Bristol, presenting in 1840 for a turn by virtue of a grant of 1816. In 1869 Henry FitzAlan-Howard, duke of Norfolk, sold it to C. T. Lucas, who sold it in turn to G. T. Congreve in 1881, from whom it passed in 1898 to his daughter, Mrs. Pridgeon, who still held it in 1918. Since 1922 it has belonged to the Martyrs Memorial Trust.⁵⁹

In 1291⁶⁰ and 1341 the vicarage was worth £8, the sum on the latter occasion being made up of £2 from offerings, £2 5s. from 30 a. of glebe, and £3 15s. from tithes.⁶¹ In 1535 its valuation from the same three sources was £15.⁶² In the mid 17th century the endowment of the vicarage included a house and 36 a. of glebe land adjoining it, vicarial tithes, Easter dues of 2d. per communicant, and the fees for marriages, churchings, and strangers' burials.⁶³ By 1794 the glebe land was valued at £88 a year gross, the vicarage house having recently been rebuilt.⁶⁴ The average net income c. 1830 was £308,⁶⁵ the glebe land being described a few years later as of the best quality and generally occupied by the vicar.⁶⁶

The former vicarage house, called The Old Priory in 1976, is a timber-framed building probably of the late 16th or early 17th century which retains elements of a cross-passage plan. Its site is presumably identical with that of the medieval college.⁶⁷ In the mid 17th century it was in poor repair,⁶⁸ but it apparently mostly survived in 1781.⁶⁹ About 1790⁷⁰ it was considerably enlarged on the south side, the south end of the roof also being heightened. The vicarage was sold in 1961, when a new one was built near by.⁷¹ A room with a 16th-century ornamental ceiling recorded in 1781⁷² presumably contained the elaborate carved panelling dated 1522⁷³ and sharing some of the same decorative motifs, which survived in the new vicarage in 1976.

The demesne lands of Charlton manor were said on the evidence of old inhabitants in the late 16th century to have always been tithe-free as a former possession of Syon abbey.⁷⁴ The assertion was repeated in 1701,⁷⁵ but the matter continued in doubt, and the vicar's claim to tithes from Charlton farm was upheld in a lawsuit at the beginning of the 19th century.⁷⁶ Huddleston farm, however, which

had also formed part of the Charlton demesne, remained tithe-free (with the exception of 8 a.) in 1839.⁷⁷ A modus was payable to the vicar in lieu of the demesne tithes of Wappingthorn apparently from an early period; it was raised in 1568 from 28s. to 40s.,⁷⁸ but had lapsed in favour of payment in kind by 1839. The vicarial tithes were commuted at that date for £414.⁷⁹ In the 1870s the net income of the living was said to be between £450 and £500.⁸⁰

The idea often expressed⁸¹ that there was once another church in Steyning derives from a misconstruction of a passage in Domesday Book.⁸² Since Steyning church was a minster church the existence of another in the town seems in any case unlikely. Wappingthorn, however, seems later to have had some kind of ecclesiastical independence within Steyning parish. In 1568 it had an oratory or chapel, where the lord of the manor unsuccessfully claimed that the vicar of Steyning was bound by ancient custom, composition, and grant to celebrate divine service regularly.⁸³ In 1600 one of the churchwardens elected for Steyning refused to serve, claiming that he belonged to Wappingthorn parish.⁸⁴

A chantry of St. Mary, in existence by the end of the 13th century, was connected with Wyckham manor: David its chaplain⁸⁵ seems to be identical with David Cubbel, chaplain, life-tenant of two-thirds of Wyckham manor c. 1300, and the advowson or a mediety of the advowson of the chantry descended with a moiety of Wyckham manor in 1406⁸⁶ and 1446-7.⁸⁷ In 1467 several patrons and founders were mentioned.⁸⁸ Additional endowments included 87 a. of land at Coulsdon (Surr.) given in 1406.⁸⁹ In 1548 the large endowments consisted of lands rented at £8 15s. 4d., a chantry house, apparently near Chantry Green, and goods worth £10 13s. 4d.⁹⁰ The brotherhood of the Holy Trinity, for both men and women, existed by 1424.⁹¹ It possessed an altar in the church in 1467, and was the object of later bequests.⁹² In 1548 its total endowments, including the brotherhood house in Church Street, later the grammar school, were worth £17 6s. 8d. net; a priest received £7 6s. 8d. a year.⁹³ The lands of both chantry and brotherhood were sold in 1548 to Henry Polstead and William More of Surrey.⁹⁴

An anchorite was recorded at Steyning in the late 13th century and another in the early 15th.⁹⁵ In the latter period there were frequent changes of

⁵⁹ Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1918, 1922); *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1972-3).

⁶⁰ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁶¹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 386.

⁶² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 318.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635, 1663).

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* Par. 183/6/2, f. vii.

⁶⁵ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282-3.

⁶⁶ I.R. 18/10477.

⁶⁷ Cf. S.A.C. v. 117. The suggestion that the coll. bldgs. lay N. of the ch. seems less likely: *ibid.* xxii. 5.

⁶⁸ *Chwdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), 128; *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1702 (i), 407.

⁶⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 38; see above, pl. facing p. 176.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/6/2, f. vii.

⁷¹ *Shoreham Herald*, 7 July 1961.

⁷² B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 37; cf. S.A.C. x. 122 n.

⁷³ S.C.M. xxiv. 422-7.

⁷⁴ E.S.R.O., Glynde MS. 2404.

⁷⁵ E 134/13 Wm. III Mich./13.

⁷⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 160.

⁷⁷ W.S.R.O., TD/W 118.

⁷⁸ *Reg. Parker* (Cant. & York Soc.), ii. 501-2.

⁷⁹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 118.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/1 (1878); Ep. I/22A/2 (1875).

⁸¹ S.A.C. v. 119; xvi. 236; lvii. 151 n.; Lower, *Chs. of Suss.* (1872).

⁸² *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 392.

⁸³ *Reg. Parker* (Cant. & York Soc.), ii. 502.

⁸⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 126v.; cf. W.S.R.O., Par. 183/9/1, f. 24v.

⁸⁵ *Glynde Archives*, ed. Dell, p. 127.

⁸⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 148v.

⁸⁷ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 260; cf. C 54/143 m. 1.

⁸⁸ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), p. 165.

⁸⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1405-8, 210.

⁹⁰ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 82-3, 118.

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/24/1.

⁹² *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 170.

⁹³ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 50, 79-81, 118.

⁹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, 280-4.

⁹⁵ S.N.Q. ii. 135-7; *Reg. Chichele* (Cant. & York Soc.), ii. 38.

incumbent, 13 presentations being made to the vicarage in 32 years.⁹⁶ Five incumbents are recorded in the troubled years between 1551 and 1559. Stability was restored during the long incumbency of John Banks, 1559–99, who seems to have resided constantly and to have held no other benefices.⁹⁷ His successor, Stephen Vinall, was one of the ten Puritan incumbents in the diocese deprived in 1605.⁹⁸ The next vicar was also vicar of West Angmering and chaplain to the earl of Northumberland, but his successor was constantly resident, diligent, and a licensed preacher. In 1640 there was an assistant curate who also apparently resided; communion was then celebrated four times a year.⁹⁹ In 1643 the advowson is said to have been usurped by an Anabaptist hatter of the town, and a coachman intruded as minister, Robert Childs,¹ who is recorded at Steyning until 1656. An extreme Puritan, he had the Solemn League and Covenant read in church for all the parishioners to subscribe.²

Charles Blackwell (d. 1677), minister of Steyning in 1656³ but not admitted to the living until the following year, was ordained in 1661 and subscribed in 1662. In that year he was constantly resident, had no other benefices, and preached every Sunday.⁴ A later 17th-century vicar was suspended for a time in 1691, apparently for failure to carry out his duties, but was later reinstated.⁵ In 1724 there was a service every Sunday, with two sermons during the summer, and communion was celebrated four times a year, with between 50 and 80 communicants.⁶ Two successive assistant curates are recorded between 1749 and 1753,⁷ but John Hoper, vicar 1757–90, though also rector of Pyecombe, near Brighton, lived at Steyning in 1762.⁸ From 1790 to 1792 the cure was briefly held by Thomas Winstanley, later professor of Arabic at Oxford,⁹ who served through curates.¹⁰ John Penfold, vicar 1792–1840, was also rector of Pyecombe from 1818 and chaplain to the duke of Sussex,¹¹ but was living at Steyning in 1838, when he had an assistant curate.¹² During Thomas Medland's long incumbency, 1840–82, the frequency of communion increased to monthly by 1844,¹³ and three times monthly by 1878.¹⁴ In 1847 there were two full services every Sunday, with an average congregation of 450 or 500,¹⁵ and by 1875

there were three Sunday services.¹⁶ There was an assistant curate during the 1850s and 1860s,¹⁷ and there were two by 1873.¹⁸ In 1898 outlying parishioners went to church at Ashurst or Wiston.¹⁹

The church of *ST. ANDREW* (the dedication, first recorded in 1263,²⁰ replaces the original one to St. Cuthman),²¹ is built partly of ashlar and partly of flint with dressings or diapering of ashlar. It has a chancel with north vestry and south organ chamber, aisled and clerestoried nave with south porch, and west tower. Nothing remains of the pre-Conquest church of wood which St. Cuthman is said to have built,²² unless some oak fragments excavated in 1956 belonged to it.²³ Coffin slabs used in the foundations of the later church evidently came from the Saxon building.²⁴

The church was rebuilt by Fécamp abbey on a cruciform plan between the late 11th century and the mid 12th.²⁵ Building began with the aisled chancel and proceeded westwards. There was presumably a central crossing tower, as there certainly was later.²⁶ In style the church was comparable with contemporary churches in northern France,²⁷ and the scale and quality of the surviving work indicate that it was one of the outstanding churches of the area, reflecting the status of Fécamp abbey, which in 1086 was wealthier in English possessions than any other foreign religious house.²⁸ The chancel of the Norman church extended east of the present churchyard,²⁹ and since the ground falls away sharply was evidently carried on an undercroft,³⁰ which presumably incorporated the shrine of St. Cuthman.³¹ The nave extended at least one bay further west than at present,³² and probably terminated in an elaborate west front. The present west arch of the nave is of c. 1900;³³ the Norman south doorway however survives.

In the mid 15th century new windows were inserted in the aisles and the south porch was built;³⁴ the porch originally had an upper storey.³⁵ Other building work done at the same date seems to have included rebuilding the chancel.³⁶ Both then and later Syon abbey paid 13s. 4d. yearly towards the repair of the church.³⁷

Altars to St. Thomas, St. Michael, and the Virgin Mary, the last-named in the chantry chapel,

⁹⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39347, ff. 94–6. The following two paras. are based except where stated on *ibid.* ff. 97–104; Foster, *Alum. Oxon.*

⁹⁷ S.A.C. lxi. 112; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 48; Ep. I/22/1 (1584).

⁹⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/8, f. 56.

⁹⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1636, 1640).

¹ S.A.C. xxxvi. 139.

² W.S.R.O., MP 150, f. 63v.

³ *Ibid.* Par. 183/1/1/1, f. 58.

⁴ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1662).

⁵ *Ibid.* MP 150, f. 66v.

⁶ *Ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, f. 17.

⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 129.

⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1762); cf. *Topographer*, iv (1791), 145.

⁹ D.N.B.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 39362, f. 129v.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., MP 150, f. 68v.

¹² *Ibid.*, Ep. I/22/2 (1838).

¹³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1844).

¹⁴ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/1 (1878).

¹⁵ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/2 (1847).

¹⁶ *Ibid.* (1875).

¹⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 130v.; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1865, 1868).

¹⁸ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1873), 117.

¹⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1898).

²⁰ *Cal. Papal Reg.* i. 387.

²¹ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 37; *Reg. Regum Anglo-Norm.* i, p. 106.

²² Lower, *Worthies of Suss.* 25.

²³ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/7/8.

²⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 360; S.A.C. xvi. 238; lvii. 150; Lower, *Worthies of Suss.* 26; F. W. Steer, *Steyning Ch. Guide*, 9.

²⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 367–8.

²⁶ S.A.C. lix. 96.

²⁷ Lower, *Chs. of Suss.* (1872); *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 332; Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 126.

²⁸ D. Knowles, *Mon. Order in Eng.* (1963), 793.

²⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 168; S.A.C. v. 120; xxii. 6; S.N.Q. iv. 211; W.S.R.O., Par. 183/7/1.

³⁰ S.N.Q. iv. 212.

³¹ Cf. W.S.R.O., MP 150, f. 54v.; S.C.M. viii. 169–70; xii. 707.

³² Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 167.

³³ S.A.C. lvii. 153.

³⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 378.

³⁵ S.A.C. lvii. 159.

³⁶ S.C. 6/1034/6 m. 4.

³⁷ S.C. 6/1034/1 m. 3; S.C. 6/1100/17 m. 5v.; S.C. 6/Hen. VII/841 m. 4; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 427.

were mentioned in the early 16th century,³⁸ besides lights to St. Peter, St. Christopher, and The Salutation of Our Lady.³⁹ After the Dissolution the east parts of the church fell into decay as Syon abbey's annual payment for maintenance lapsed.⁴⁰ In 1578 it was ordered that the chancel aisles and chapels should be demolished and their materials used to repair the chancel and steeple,⁴¹ and the work was evidently carried out.⁴² The chancel was still standing in 1602, when it was said to have been long disused and to be 'a common haunt for pigeons'.⁴³ It was apparently demolished soon afterwards, however, along with the crossing tower and transepts, a new east wall being built, with a window of ten lights in two storeys under a straight hood-mould.⁴⁴ At about the same time the west end of the nave was also demolished and a new tower built on its site using old materials including some ornamented stonework.⁴⁵ A spire mentioned in 1712⁴⁶ was later removed. A brick parapet was removed in 1888.⁴⁷

Between the 16th and 19th centuries there were two chief sources of finance for church repair. A church rate was mentioned between 1584 and 1749.⁴⁸ There was also rent from land and buildings, principally 4 a. in the Shooting field and 2 a. in Perrotts furlong.⁴⁹ In the mid 16th century a piece of bridal jewellery was also hired out by the church-wardens to raise funds for the same purpose.⁵⁰ In the 1830s the income from the 6 a. mentioned was enough to make a church-rate unnecessary.⁵¹ In 1810 it was estimated that the church could seat 1,000 people.⁵² The chancel was rebuilt in Gothic style apparently before 1830, and perhaps before 1815,⁵³ and was altered again in 1846.⁵⁴ The interior of the church was refitted shortly before 1833.⁵⁵ A thorough restoration, financed chiefly by subscriptions, was carried out in 1863-4 by G. M. Hills, after cracks had begun to appear in the structure.⁵⁶ Among other work done a new east window was inserted. Galleries built possibly at that date and certainly before 1870⁵⁷ were removed c. 1909.⁵⁸

There are surprisingly few monuments in the church of before the 19th century. The font is Norman, comprising a square bowl on a round base with four corner columns. Of the eight bells five date from 1724, the rest being later.⁵⁹ The plate

includes a silver communion cup and paten of 1676.⁶⁰ The registers begin in 1565 and are mostly complete;⁶¹ between 1653 and 1658, in pursuance of an Act of the former year, two civil marriages a month on average were celebrated at Steyning, many couples being from other parishes.⁶²

ROMAN CATHOLICISM. Eleven parishioners did not receive communion in 1571 and 13 in 1579, including members of the Leeds family of Wappingthorn.⁶³ John Leeds (d. 1606), recorded as a recusant since 1569,⁶⁴ was said by an informer to be keeping priests at Wappingthorn in 1594.⁶⁵ His son Thomas, who at first conformed, later embraced his father's faith and settled in Belgium.⁶⁶ Since later owners of Wappingthorn conformed, Roman Catholicism gradually died out in Steyning. Eleven possible recusants were recorded in the parish in the 1620s,⁶⁷ and three in 1669.⁶⁸ In 1767 there were only two.⁶⁹

A Roman Catholic community had reappeared in the parish by 1948, when the town hall began to be used as a temporary mass centre. A converted barn at Penlands farm on the road to Bramber was opened in 1951 as the church of Christ the King, and Steyning was made a separate parish in 1968.⁷⁰

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY. Ten parishioners who refused to contribute to the purchase of parish books in 1587 were probably Puritans.⁷¹ The visit of George Fox to the town in 1655, when he was allowed by the constable to hold a meeting in the town hall,⁷² led to the establishment of a Quaker community, which by 1662 had at least six members. During the 1660s their acts of civil disobedience included refusing baptism, marriage, and the payment of church-rate⁷³ and tithes.⁷⁴ At least two private burying-grounds were in use in the 1660s and 1670s.⁷⁵ In 1678 a meeting-house was acquired at the north end of the town,⁷⁶ together with a common burying-ground where c. 50 people were buried during the next 50 years.⁷⁷ In the 1720s and 1730s the Quakers declined, and a representative from Steyning last attended the quarterly meeting at Horsham in 1736.⁷⁸ The

³⁸ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 163.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/9/1, ff. 9-10.

⁴⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39347, f. 116; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/2, f. 8; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 26.

⁴¹ *S.A.C.* lix. 96-7; E 178/2290.

⁴² *S.A.C.* v. 121-2; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/6, f. 10v.; *ibid.* Par. 183/9/1, f. 17.

⁴³ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/1, f. 1.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* Ep. 1/22/1 (1636); cf. above, pl. facing p. 176.

⁴⁵ Lower, *Chs. of Suss.*

⁴⁶ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/11/3, f. 4.

⁴⁷ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1890), 146.

⁴⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1636, 1662); Ep. 1/23/6, f. 10v.; *ibid.* Par. 183/8/1; *Chwdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), 10, 68.

⁴⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1636); Ep. 1/26/3, f. 17; *ibid.* Par. 183/9/1, ff. 2, 11, 15v., 17v.; C 93/32/25; *S.A.C.* lix. 87-9; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); *Char. Digest Suss. H.C.* 433 (20), pp. 26-7 (1867-8), lii (2).

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., MP 150, f. 28v.

⁵¹ *30th Rep. Com. Char.* 644.

⁵² W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/41/64.

⁵³ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 167; the duke of Norf. mentioned d. in 1815. The rebuilt chancel is shown in *S.A.S.*, print portfolios, view of 1834.

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/9/1, f. 140.

⁵⁵ Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 349.

⁵⁶ *Ecclesiologist*, xxiv (1863), 134, 252; B.L. Add. MS. 39364, ff. 284-5.

⁵⁷ *S.A.C.* xxii, facing p. 2.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* liv, p. xviii; *inscr.* in ch.

⁵⁹ Elphick, *Bells*, 390; cf. W.S.R.O., Par. 183/9/1, f. 65v.

⁶⁰ *S.A.C.* liv. 216.

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/1; cf. *ibid.* MP 149, f. 4.

⁶² *Ibid.* MP 150, f. 89; *S.A.C.* xlii. 111-16.

⁶³ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/1, f. 19; Ep. 1/23/5, f. 48; cf. *ibid.* Ep. 1/23/6, f. 10; Ep. 1/23/7, f. 40.

⁶⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 25.

⁶⁵ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1591-4, 504, 510, where he is erroneously called Thos.

⁶⁶ G. Anstruther, *Seminary Priests*, ii. 188-9.

⁶⁷ *Chwdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), 17, 68, 111.

⁶⁸ *Cath. Rec. Soc.* vi. 317-19.

⁶⁹ H.L.R.O., papist return (ex inf. Mr. T. J. McCann, of W.S.R.O.).

⁷⁰ E. E. Reynolds, *Par. of Christ the King, Steyning* (n.d.).

⁷¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/23/7, f. 33.

⁷² *S.A.C.* xvi. 72-3.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1662).

⁷⁴ *S.C.M.* vi. 502.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1662); *S.A.C.* lv. 86.

⁷⁶ E.S.R.O., Quaker rec. 9/1, f. 25.

⁷⁷ *S.C.M.* vi. 503.

⁷⁸ E.S.R.O., Quaker rec. 1/2.

meeting-house, a stone and brick building of 17th-century appearance,⁷⁹ remained in Quaker hands until at least 1886;⁸⁰ in 1829 there were occasional meetings of Quakers from outside the town.⁸¹ In 1958 meetings were being held in another building,⁸² but in 1967 Quakers once again owned and met in the meeting-house.⁸³

One Anabaptist was recorded in the town in 1643 and two in 1662.⁸⁴ A Baptist congregation which existed in 1717⁸⁵ had four members in 1724.⁸⁶ A place of worship which could contain 80 people⁸⁷ was fitted up in High Street c. 1804;⁸⁸ in 1810, however, there was only one Baptist family left in the parish,⁸⁹ and the chapel closed soon afterwards.⁹⁰ There were 10 dissenters in all in the parish in 1676 and 11 in 1724, including two Presbyterians.⁹¹

A chapel for Wesleyan Methodists called Trinity or Rose Villa chapel was built in 1835, apparently by the Revd. Edward Lambert of Brighton, who owned it c. 1841.⁹² In 1844 the congregation is said to have had 33 members.⁹³ Average attendance in 1851 was 30 in the mornings and 150 in the evenings,⁹⁴ when many Anglicans probably attended.⁹⁵ Throughout the 19th century there was no resident minister.⁹⁶ A Sunday school flourished between 1875 and 1884; in 1878 about 50 children attended.⁹⁷ In the same year a new chapel of flint and yellow brick was built near by in High Street;⁹⁸ it was still in use in 1976.

The Salvation Army used the former Wesleyan Methodist chapel for some years after 1883.⁹⁹ By 1958 it had been taken over by Plymouth Brethren,¹ and it was still used for worship of a similar character in 1976. The building is stuccoed with a three-bay pilastered and pedimented façade. Another congregation of Plymouth Brethren worshipped in a barn in Jarvis Lane in 1875 and 1958.²

EDUCATION. The history of Steyning grammar school from 1614 to 1907 has been recounted elsewhere.³ The school seems to have existed before 1614. Five schoolmasters were mentioned in the parish between 1579 and 1607,⁴ and the first master of the grammar school after its endowment in 1614 had been licensed to teach in Steyning in

1609.⁵ Part of the endowment of the grammar school, including its building, had belonged to the brotherhood of the Holy Trinity before 1548,⁶ and the school may be a continuation of one run by that body. From 1912 the school was assisted by the county council,⁷ and after 1944 it became a voluntary controlled school. Large additions were made in 1912, including a science laboratory, an art room, a workshop, a library, and a music room.⁸ The number of pupils rose from fewer than 50 in 1914 to 133 in 1921⁹ and 365 (including 93 boarders) in 1958. At the latter date there was no girls' grammar school nearer than Worthing or Horsham.¹⁰

The original school building in Church Street consists of two identical three-bay timber-framed ranges probably dating from the 15th century. Each range has a continuous jetty and a large first-floor room with crown-post roof. The central brick porch is dated 1614, but was altered in the 19th century. The building is cased with brick below and hung tiles above, the original upper-floor windows having been removed and dormer windows added.¹¹

Other schools existing in the town before 1800 were a short-lived boarding school in the 1660s kept by a dissenter and patronized by the Fagg family of Wiston,¹² and a school for young children in 1775 run by a Mr. Baker.¹³ A dame school for poor children existed in the 1780s and in 1820, the mistress receiving 2s. a week from the overseers.¹⁴

Steyning National school was established in 1812.¹⁵ In 1818, when it had 74 pupils,¹⁶ it may have occupied the schoolroom mentioned as being in High Street opposite the White Horse inn.¹⁷ It was then supported by subscriptions,¹⁸ but by 1833 fees of 1d. a week were also payable.¹⁹ A new school in Church Street was built with a building grant in 1841.²⁰ The building, with a cement-rendered Gothic façade, survived in 1976. In 1846–7 116 children attended on weekdays; there were separate schoolrooms for boys and girls, and besides a paid master and mistress there were several unpaid teachers.²¹ In 1856 the school was receiving an annual grant.²² A new school and a teacher's house were built c. 1858 on a new site east of Church Street.²³ Average attendance in 1893 was 177.²⁴ Steyning Infant (National Society) school was

⁷⁹ S.C.M. vi. 501, 503.

⁸⁰ T. W. Marsh, *Early Friends in Surr. and Suss.* (1886),

37. W.S.R.O., QCR 1/11/W 1/127.

⁸¹ Ibid. MP 172, f. 15.

⁸² Grigg, *Memories of Steyning*, 5.

⁸³ S.A.C. xxxvi. 139; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662).

⁸⁴ S.N.Q. xv. 219; S.A.S. newsletter, xxi. 117.

⁸⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 17.

⁸⁶ Ibid. Ep. I/41/64.

⁸⁷ Ibid. Ep. I/17/44, f. 25; cf. Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 57.

⁸⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/41/64.

⁸⁹ *Wiston Archives*, pp. 184–5.

⁹⁰ S.A.C. xlv. 147; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 17.

⁹¹ H.O. 129/86/2/2/3; W.S.R.O., TD/W 118; E. W. Griffin, *The Widening Way* (Worthing, n.d.), 14.

⁹² Griffin, *Widening Way*, 15.

⁹³ H.O. 129/86/2/2/3.

⁹⁴ Cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1856).

⁹⁵ e.g. *ibid.* (1847, 1865, 1903).

⁹⁶ Ibid. Ep. I/22A/1 (1878, 1884); Ep. I/22A/2 (1875).

⁹⁷ G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 23944.

⁹⁸ Ibid. no. 27229.

¹ W.S.R.O., MP 172, f. 15.

² Ibid. Ep. I/22A/2 (1875); MP 172, f. 15.

³ V.C.H. Suss. ii. 424–5. Min. bks. of the sch. governors from 1819 survive at the sch.

⁴ W.S.R.O., MP 150, f. 162v.; *ibid.* Ep. I/17/9, f. 193;

Ep. I/17/11, f. 14v.; Ep. I/17/12, f. 109; Ep. I/22/1 (1584); Ep. I/23/5, f. 48; Ep. I/23/7, f. 17.

⁵ Ibid. MP 150, f. 162v.

⁶ Ibid. TD/W 118; *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 79–81; S.A.C. xvi. 240–1.

⁷ J. Sleight and G. Cockman, *Steyning Grammar Sch.* [1974], f. [25].

⁸ Butler, *Steyning*, 106; undated sch. prospectus at Chich. Ref. Libr.; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922).

⁹ Sleight and Cockman, *Steyning Grammar Sch.* f. [25].

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., MP 172, f. 9.

¹¹ Lacey & Lacey, *Timber-framed Bldgs.* p. 81; cf. S.A.C. v. 126.

¹² *Calamy Revised*, ed. Matthews, 137.

¹³ S.A.C. lii. 72.

¹⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 183/31/2, ff. 134, 148; Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 76.

¹⁵ *2nd Ann. Rep. of Nat. Soc.* (1814), 111.

¹⁶ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 970.

¹⁷ *Wiston Archives*, p. 185.

¹⁸ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 970.

¹⁹ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 982.

²⁰ *Mins. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1849–50* [1215], p. ccxlv, H.C. (1850), xliii.

²¹ *Church School Inquiry, 1846–7*, 14–15.

²² *Ed.* 7/123.

²³ C 54/15195 no. 13; W.S.R.O., E 183A/6/1.

²⁴ *Return of Schs. 1893* [C. 7529], p. 604, H.C. (1894), lxxv.

established in 1846 in a building belonging to the vicar at the south-eastern end of High Street.²⁵ In 1855 it was supported by subscriptions and fees of 1d. a week; average attendance was 45.²⁶ The schoolroom was enlarged in 1872, but average attendance had dropped to 12 by 1874. A new building was built in 1883 next to the National school; there were 92 children on the roll in 1887, when the school was receiving an annual grant.²⁷ In 1914 average attendance was 50.²⁸ In 1919 the two schools were amalgamated as Steyning C. of E. School.²⁹ Average attendance in 1932 was 211.³⁰ A new building on the northern outskirts of the town was opened in 1963,³¹ the old buildings being absorbed by the grammar school and afterwards demolished. There were c. 430 children on the roll in 1976.³²

Numerous other schools were recorded in the town during the 19th century. In 1818, besides the National school, there were a day-school attended by 28 boys and girls, and 7 dame schools accommodating 116 children under seven.³³ In 1833 there were 6 day-schools besides the National school, attended by 153 children in all, and one boys' boarding school with 23 pupils.³⁴ A dissenting school was attended by c. 15 to 20 children in 1850.³⁵ There were four elementary schools besides the National school in 1871, with at least 88 pupils.³⁶ Other private schools existed in the town in the 19th and 20th centuries;³⁷ most were short-lived, presumably because of the prestige of the grammar school.³⁸

There was a short-lived evening-school attended by c. 40 boys in the 1870s.³⁹ Steyning County Secondary Modern School on the northern outskirts of the town was opened in 1953 to accommodate nearly 400 pupils and to be a cultural centre for the town.⁴⁰ In 1958 there were c. 450 children at the school.⁴¹ In 1968 it was amalgamated with the grammar school as a co-educational comprehensive school called Steyning grammar school.⁴² In 1976 there were 1,830 pupils,⁴³ the old grammar-school buildings accommodating the lower forms. Under a scheme of 1958 the old endowments of the grammar school, which in 1966 produced c. £130 a year, were to be used to provide educational benefits supplementary to those provided by the education authority, and grants for further education or training.⁴⁴

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. Jane Wall by will dated 1573 left Church mead in Steyning to

her cousin Robert Gravenor, the income to be given to the poor of the parish in weekly payments after Sunday morning service. In 1579, however, Richard Farnfold, the testator's nephew and occupier of the meadow, settled in trust a rent-charge of £7 6s. 8d. from it.⁴⁵ In the early 19th century it was customary to use the income to supplement the poor-rate, but on the instructions of the Charity Commissioners the parish officers restricted the payments to the unrelieved poor.⁴⁶

William Holland by will proved 1614 devised a rent-charge of £5 out of the White Horse inn in Steyning for twice-yearly distribution to the poor in sums of 1s.⁴⁷ In the 1830s the income was being accumulated for two or three years at a time, to be distributed in clothing.⁴⁸

Barnard Parson (d. 1618) devised a cottage in Steyning for the benefit of the poor for ever,⁴⁹ but the endowment is not heard of again.

Henry Hilton of Clapham by will proved 1641 left the sum of £24 annually for 99 years out of his lands in co. Durham, to be distributed among the twelve poorest inhabitants of the parish.⁵⁰ Little or none of the income was paid before 1669.⁵¹ In 1711 the income was said to be paid sometimes yearly, sometimes less often, and to have been last paid in 1709.⁵² By 1724 it had been reduced to £16 by the fall of rents, and the cost of collection was c. £1.⁵³ The income was still apparently being received in 1730.⁵⁴

Charles Marshall by will proved 1845 left £200 stock in trust, the income to be used for distributing bread to the poor.⁵⁵ In the early 1860s the income was £6.⁵⁶

Mrs. Fanny Ingram by will proved 1911 devised £1,000 in trust, the income to be distributed among the deserving poor of the parish over 70.⁵⁷ In 1966 the income was £73.

The Wall, Holland, and Marshall charities were administered together by 1962, and generally known as Steyning parochial charities. In 1973 those three together with the Ingram charity were formally amalgamated as the Steyning Parochial Charity, whose combined assets, besides the White Horse and Church mead rent-charges, comprised £1,570 stock. In 1976 part of the Church mead rent-charge was redeemed for a lump sum. At that date the income of the combined charity was being distributed to elderly residents of Steyning in cash or fuel.

Florence Marie Taylor by a deed of 1934 settled a cottage in Jarvis Lane known as Jarvis Lodge in trust for low-cost housing for elderly women from Steyning or near by. The charity survived in 1968.⁵⁸

²⁵ Ed. 7/123; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.).

²⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/47/4.

²⁷ Ed. 7/123.

²⁸ *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1914* (H.M.S.O.), 525.

²⁹ Ed. 7/123.

³⁰ *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1932* (H.M.S.O.), 388.

³¹ Plaque on bldg.

³² Ex inf. the headmaster.

³³ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 970.

³⁴ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 982.

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1850).

³⁶ *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 396-7 (1871), lv.

³⁷ Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1052; Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

³⁸ e.g. *Schs. Inquiry Com.* [3966-X], vol. xi, p. 266, H.C. (1867-8), xxviii (9).

³⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1878, 1881).

⁴⁰ *S.C.M.* xxvii. 479-82. ⁴¹ W.S.R.O., MP 172, f. 9.

⁴² *W. Suss. Gaz.* 29 May 1975.

⁴³ Ex inf. the sch.

⁴⁴ Char. Com. files.

⁴⁵ C 2/Eliz. I/S 26/48; W.S.R.O., Par. 183/24/3.

⁴⁶ *30th Rep. Com. Char.* 643-4.

⁴⁷ *S.A.C.* xliii. 68-9.

⁴⁸ *30th Rep. Com. Char.* 644.

⁴⁹ C 142/388 no. 22.

⁵⁰ Prob. 11/185 (P.C.C. 36 Evelyn).

⁵¹ C 93/32 no. 25; cf. Clapham.

⁵² *C.J.* xvi. 506.

⁵³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 17.

⁵⁴ *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 477.

⁵⁵ Char. Com. unrep. vol. 6, p. 279.

⁵⁶ *Char. Digest Suss.* H.C. 433 (20), pp. 26-7 (1867-8), lii (2).

⁵⁷ Char. Com. unrep. vol. 180, p. 260.

⁵⁸ Char. Com. files; ex inf. the clerk to the trustees, Steyning Parochial Char.

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON⁵⁹ lies 7 miles north of Worthing at the head of the wind-gap through the South Downs which is traversed by the London–Worthing road. The ancient parish was 3,185 a. in area. Between 1882 and 1891 two islands of Ashington parish within it, comprising 21 a., were united with it, and in 1933 a further 142 a., part of a detached part of Ashington adjacent to the east, was added.⁶⁰ In 1960 the northern part of the parish was transferred to Ashington parish, to which it had belonged for ecclesiastical purposes since 1872.⁶¹ In 1971 Washington comprised 2,848 a. (1,153 ha.).⁶² The present article deals with the ancient parish until 1816, the date of the inclosure of Ashington common, which straddled the boundary between Ashington and Washington. After that date Ashington village migrated to the newly laid out line of the Horsham–Worthing road in the north part of Washington, and the later history of that part of Washington parish belongs properly with the history of Ashington. The area with which the present article is concerned after 1816, therefore, corresponds roughly to that of the modern parish.

Washington ancient parish was roughly square in shape, with a long strip going north from the north-east corner.⁶³ Parts of the parish boundary correspond to the bounds of Washington manor described in the mid 10th century, but the manor was not co-extensive with the parish.⁶⁴ The north-western boundary follows the line of the Roman Greensand Way,⁶⁵ and part of the south-eastern boundary what is presumably an ancient track.⁶⁶ Across Chanctonbury Hill the Wiston–Washington boundary was undefined.⁶⁷ Boundary marks in that area were mentioned in 1530⁶⁸ but by the end of the 18th century the boundary between the manors of Chancton and Wiston, and therefore between Washington and Wiston parishes, was uncertain.⁶⁹ The boundary between Washington and Ashington on Ashington common was also apparently undefined before the inclosure of 1816.

Like Wiston and Steyning to the east, Washington is very varied in its relief and geological character.⁷⁰ The south part consists of rolling chalk downland often over 500 ft. high, dissected by dry valleys,

one of which gives its name to Highden,⁷¹ while another is followed by the London–Worthing road. Chanctonbury Hill, on the south-east border, is one of the highest points in the county (782 ft.)⁷² and a landmark for miles around. It was called Chankbury Hill until the late 18th century,⁷³ the modern version of the name, first found in 1840,⁷⁴ being the result of antiquarianism. Its second element 'bury' refers to the Iron Age hillfort on the summit, and the hill's dominance in the landscape is due to the clump of beeches and other trees planted within the fort in the late 18th century by Charles Goring of Wiston (d. 1829), who lived to see them grow to maturity.⁷⁵ The summit was used as a beacon station in 1805,⁷⁶ as it had been at the time of the Spanish Armada.⁷⁷ By 1814 the hill had become a favourite picnic spot and goal for excursions from Worthing,⁷⁸ and in the mid 19th century at least two Worthing entrepreneurs organized trips to it by charabanc or omnibus.⁷⁹

A narrow ridge of Upper Greensand north of the chalk carries Washington village and the site of Rowdell House. Next, going northwards, is a belt of Gault clay, which in the west part of the parish forms a wide valley possibly commemorated by the name Rowdell.⁸⁰ The Lower Greensand belt north of that provided the sites of Lower and Upper Chancton farms in the east of the parish, but in the centre and west part, where the land rises to 250 or 300 ft.,⁸¹ much remained unclosed heath until the mid 19th century. The latter area was divided in 1977 between market-gardens, sand-workings, and heath or mixed woodland much of which had been acquired by the National Trust in 1942.⁸² The northernmost part of the parish lies on Weald clay. Ashington common, roughly half of which lay in Washington ancient parish, was a venue for musters in the 17th century.⁸³ Except for the chalk country in the south, the parish is well watered by streams leading east and north towards the river Adur.⁸⁴

There were only 265 a. of woodland in the ancient parish c. 1840,⁸⁵ and the amount has not greatly changed since. A rabbit warren belonging to Washington manor during the Middle Ages

⁵⁹ This article was written in 1977. Mr. A. Jenner of Warren Hill Lodge gave much help, especially with 20th-cent. hist.

⁶⁰ *Census*, 1881–91; *ibid.* 1931 (pt. ii).

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 1961; *London Gaz.* 28 June 1872, p. 2954.

⁶² *Census*, 1971.

⁶³ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVII (1878 edn.); LI (1879 edn.).

⁶⁴ *S.A.C.* lxxxviii. 64–70, 96–9; *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 240–1; cf. *W.S.R.O.*, QDD/6/W 16; *Wiston MS.* 5592.

⁶⁵ *S.A.C.* xci. 12–13.

⁶⁶ O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1958 edn.).

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 6", *Suss.* LI (1879 edn.).

⁶⁸ *S.C.* 2/206/52.

⁶⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, *Wiston MS.* 5517.

⁷⁰ See *Geol. Surv. Map 1"*, drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

⁷¹ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 242.

⁷² O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1958 edn.).

⁷³ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 242; *W.S.R.O.*, *Wiston MS.* 5517.

⁷⁴ *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 137; cf. *Evans, Worthing* (1814), ii. 31; *Gent. Mag.* lxxxix (1), 510.

⁷⁵ *Gent. Mag.* lxxxix (1), 510; *S.A.C.* liii. 131–2; *Bk. of Suss. Verse*, ed. C. F. Cook (1914), 41–2.

⁷⁶ *Evans, Worthing* (1805), 62.

⁷⁷ *Armada Surv.* ed. Lower.

⁷⁸ *Evans, Worthing* (1814), ii. 31–5; cf. *S.A.C.* liii. 132.

⁷⁹ *Smail, Coaching Times*, 91, 147; cf. *Kilvert's Diary*, 1870–9, ed. W. Plomer (1944), 255.

⁸⁰ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 243.

⁸¹ O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1958 edn.).

⁸² *Properties of the National Trust* (1973), 152.

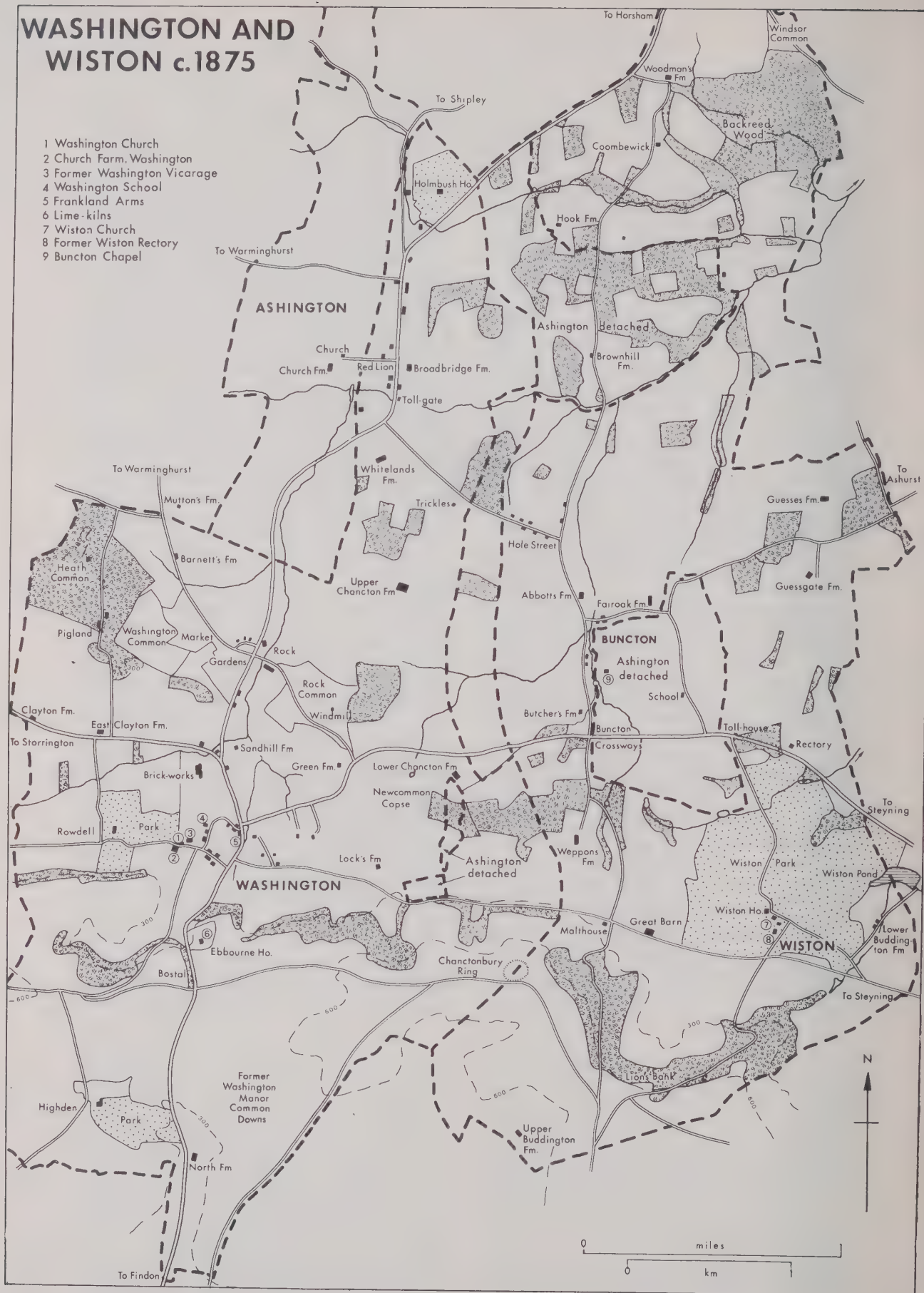
⁸³ *S.A.C.* xl. 34; *Wiston Archives*, p. 426.

⁸⁴ O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1958 edn.).

⁸⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 137.

WASHINGTON AND WISTON c.1875

- 1 Washington Church
- 2 Church Farm, Washington
- 3 Former Washington Vicarage
- 4 Washington School
- 5 Frankland Arms
- 6 Lime-kilns
- 7 Wiston Church
- 8 Former Wiston Rectory
- 9 Buncton Chapel



apparently lay $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the village, where there was a Warren field c. 1840.⁸⁶ William de Braose (d. 1290) was granted free warren at Washington in 1281,⁸⁷ and the tithe of rabbits was mentioned 60 years later.⁸⁸ Fines for trespass at the warren were still being levied in 1449.⁸⁹ In the late 17th century the warren was let at farm,⁹⁰ but it may no longer have served its original function at that date. There were parks at both Highden and Rowdell in 1875.⁹¹ Highden park, where there had been plantations in 1814,⁹² was enlarged before 1896,⁹³ but was converted to other uses after Highden House became a school in 1935.⁹⁴ Rowdell park too had gone by 1977.

Washington village lies at the crossing of two former routes. The road along the Upper Greensand ridge between Steyning and Amberley, which forms the main village street, was mentioned c. 1230⁹⁵ and later,⁹⁶ and was still an important route c. 1745.⁹⁷ In 1778 the part east of the village was closed to traffic in favour of a new road to the north, apparently the modern Steyning–Storrington road.⁹⁸ The south part of the other route through the village was described in 1540 as the road between Washington church and Highden.⁹⁹ North of the village street it followed School Lane to emerge on the uninclosed common north of the village.¹ It was replaced, apparently by 1615² and certainly by 1724,³ by another road of easier gradient, which bypassed the village on the east. That road, together with its northern continuation, was made a turnpike in 1802 as part of the London–Worthing road,⁴ and not long afterwards the gradient of the ‘Bostal’, or ascent of the downs, was further eased by a diversion near the site of Elbourne house.⁵ The road was disturnpiked in 1878.⁶ The modern road leading from the London–Worthing road towards Storrington existed c. 1745.⁷ Between 1810 and 1877 it, and the new Steyning road mentioned above, were part of the Steyning–Pulborough turnpike road.⁸

Another east–west route through the parish was that along the crest of the downs south of the village.⁹ The road between Green Farm and Warminghurst by way of Rock apparently formed part of a Roman route leading from the Greensand Way near Mutton’s Farm in Thakeham to the summit of Chanctonbury Hill; a field-name ‘Coldharbour field’ near Green Farm suggests that it continued to be used later.¹⁰

The increase of traffic which the two turnpike roads brought to Washington receded during the 19th century, as schemes for railway lines through the parish between London and Worthing and between Steyning and Pulborough were abandoned.¹¹ With the growth of motoring in the early 20th century there was a resurgence of traffic on the London–Worthing road, which was widened as a dual carriage-way throughout the parish in 1967–8, a western bypass being provided for Washington village. At the same time the junction with the Storrington–Steyning road was simplified by the construction of a roundabout.¹² In 1975 there was a half-hourly bus service to Worthing, and an hourly one to Horsham and Pulborough.¹³

The antiquity of settlement in the village is shown by the way the road surface in some parts of The Street and of School Lane is lower than the level of the ground to either side. The buildings of the village are of various materials – brick, flint, clunch, and sandstone – as befits its situation on the border between downs and Weald.¹⁴ Several buildings are of the 18th century or earlier, including The Old Cottage, Weaver’s Cottage, and Rose Cottage in The Street, which are probably 17th-century. A row of cottages on the south side of The Street is apparently contemporary, from architectural evidence, with the vicarage and Church House.¹⁵ East of the village, on the edge of the former Washington common, is a group of 17th- and 18th-century houses, some timber-framed, which probably originated as the homes of squatters. Since c. 1920 the village has been greatly enlarged by infilling, a large group of council houses, for instance, being built north of The Street c. 1949.¹⁶ In 1977, however, the appearance of an old village remained.

Outlying settlements have always been important in the parish. A hamlet at Highden was perhaps referred to in the 16th century,¹⁷ and there was presumably another at Chancton inhabited by the manorial tenants there. Medieval locative surnames like at Marsh, at Sand, at Heath, and at Clay indicate the places of residence of other holders of outlying lands. Parishioners surnamed ‘atter Ok’ (at the oak) at the same period were early inhabitants of what became the hamlet of Rock, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of Washington village.¹⁸ There were a few houses there c. 1745,¹⁹ and about 10 c. 1840.²⁰ In 1977 surviving buildings there were of the 18th

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257–1300, 255.

⁸⁸ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

⁸⁹ Horsham Mus., Washington man. acct. roll, 1448–9.

⁹⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 28243, f. 127v.

⁹¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.).

⁹² Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 121.

⁹³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI. NW. (1898 edn.); LI. SW. (1899 edn.).

⁹⁴ Ibid. 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1958 edn.).

⁹⁵ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 81.

⁹⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/3 (1615); *Wiston Archives*, p. 238.

⁹⁷ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5592.

⁹⁸ Ibid. QR/W 543, ff. 1–2.

⁹⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 295.

¹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5592.

² Ibid. Ep. 1/25/3 (1615).

³ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁴ Worthing Rd. Act, 42 Geo. III, c. 62 (Local and Personal).

⁵ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 135; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.).

⁶ Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1874, 37 & 38 Vic.

c. 95.

⁷ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5592.

⁸ Stopham Bridge and Steyning Rd. Act, 50 Geo. III, c. 55 (Local and Personal); Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1876, 39 & 40 Vic. c. 39.

⁹ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); cf. *Wiston Archives*, p. 238.

¹⁰ I. Margary, *Rom. Ways in Weald* (1965), 180; W.S.R.O., TD/W 137.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., QDP/W 144, 152, 154, 351.

¹² Ex inf. Mr. Jenner; cf. O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1972 edn.).

¹³ Local inf.

¹⁴ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 364.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., TD/W 137; cf. *Manors and Church*.

¹⁶ *S.C.M.* xxiii. 322.

¹⁷ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 295; *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 310.

¹⁸ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 57, 156, 269–70; E 179/189/42; *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 243; for the location of the marsh cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/25/3 (1615).

¹⁹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5592.

²⁰ Ibid. TD/W 137.

century and later. There were also some houses between Washington and Rock in 1724,²¹ which had evidently originated by encroachment on roadside waste. Further ribbon-development followed the turnpiking of the Horsham–Worthing road after 1802, both in that area and south of the village, where building land along the road was offered for sale in 1835,²² and where Elbourne House was built c. 1850.²³ A road of council houses was built south of Rock in 1932–3.²⁴ The hamlet of Clayton, which straddled the boundary with Sullington in the west part of the parish,²⁵ is reserved for treatment elsewhere. Another hamlet called Pigland lying north of it had 7 or 8 buildings c. 1840,²⁶ which had probably originated in encroachment on waste land; the woods on its north-west side were developed in the mid 20th century as a private estate of scattered detached houses.²⁷ Isolated farm-houses dating from the 18th century or earlier include those of Sandhill and Upper Chancton farms north and north-east of Washington village, Broadbridge farm in the extreme north of the ancient parish along the modern Ashington village street, and North farm in the extreme south near the boundary with Findon.

An alehouse-keeper was recorded in Washington in 1622.²⁸ There was an inn, the Red Lion, on Ashington common before its inclosure in 1816.²⁹ The innholder recorded in Washington a century earlier may have occupied the same site.³⁰ Another inn was built north-east of Washington village, on the Worthing–Horsham road, shortly before 1814;³¹ by 1820 it was called the Frankland Arms.³² Meetings in connexion with local government and other business were held there in 1821–2 and 1839,³³ and a friendly society met there in the mid 19th century.³⁴ In 1905 the licensee described himself as also a wine and spirit merchant.³⁵ The inn survived in 1977.

In 1086 151 persons were listed under Washington manor, together with 6 at an unidentified sub-manor, and 5 at Chancton.³⁶ The total for Washington manor presumably included tenants of lands in the north of the county,³⁷ and the sub-manor may have been outside the parish too. Thirty-two inhabitants were listed in the subsidy of 1296, 29 in that of 1327, and 19 in that of 1332.³⁸ In 1378 67 adults were taxed,³⁹ and in 1524 43 inhabitants.⁴⁰ In 1642 113 adult male parishioners signed the protestation,⁴¹ and in 1676 320 inhabitants were recorded.⁴² There were estimated to be c. 70 families in 1724.⁴³ In 1801 the population of the

parish was 512, and in 1811 619. Thereafter until 1881 the only figures available are for the ancient parish, including Ashington village; the population continued to rise until 1841, when it was 880, and then remained about the same until 1881 when it was 844. In 1891 the population of the ecclesiastical parish, which excluded Ashington village, was 596; after some fluctuation, it rose to 649 in 1931. In 1951 the area of the modern parish had 1,058 inhabitants, and by 1971 1,228,⁴⁴ less than a fifth of whom lived in the village itself.⁴⁵

Nine inhabitants of Washington, a large number, were pardoned for their participation in Cade's rebellion in 1450.⁴⁶ The village and its surroundings are alluded to at the opening of Rudyard Kipling's story 'They',⁴⁷ and the beer sold at the Frankland Arms was celebrated at the same period by Hilaire Belloc.⁴⁸

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. The manor of *WASHINGTON* is probably identical with the estate granted by King Edred (946–55) to Ethelwold the alderman c. 946, since the bounds of that estate show it to have comprised much of the future parish. Ethelwold's devise of the lands to his brother Edric was confirmed by the king in 947; by 963, however, they had reverted to King Edgar, who granted them in that year to Bishop Ethelwold of Winchester, who conveyed them before 973 to one Wulfstan in exchange for lands in Yaxley (Hunts.) and Ailsworth (soke of Peterborough).⁴⁹ In 1066 the manor was held by King Harold's brother Gurth,⁵⁰ and by 1073 it was in the hands of William de Braose,⁵¹ who retained it in demesne thirteen years later, evidently because of its strategic position at the head of the wind-gap through the South Downs. Its assessment in 1066 at 59 hides, instead of the 20 or 24 mentioned in the mid 10th century, is probably explained by the inclusion of outlying lands, both in the Weald and in the Adur valley.⁵² Washington's importance in the late 11th century is indicated by the fact that the Bramber honor court was held there on one occasion then or shortly after.⁵³

From that time until 1547 the manor usually descended with Bramber rape. On the death of William de Braose in 1290, his son and heir William granted Washington to his father's widow Mary as her dower,⁵⁴ but her younger son Richard de Braose claimed it and other manors under a settlement of 1286.⁵⁵ The king, to prevent the dis-

²¹ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

²² W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5795, f. 2.

²³ Cf. O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LI* (1879 edn.), where it is called Ebbourne Ho.

²⁴ Ex inf. Mr. Jenner.

²⁵ e.g. *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 310; C. R. Haines, *Complete Memoir of Ric. Haines, 1633–85* (1899), 8.

²⁶ W.S.R.O., TD/W 137.

²⁷ Cf. O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1958 edn.).

²⁸ *Chwdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), 38.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 10, f. 20.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Washington 76.

³¹ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 157–8.

³² W.S.R.O., Par. 205/37/7.

³³ Ibid. Par. 205/31/11 (1, 2); I.R. 18/10513.

³⁴ E.S.R.O., QDS/3/EW 3.

³⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

³⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444–6.

³⁷ Cf. e.g. W. Albery, *Millenium of Facts in Hist. of Horsham* (1947), 31 sqq.

³⁸ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 56–7, 156, 269–70.

³⁹ E 179/189/42.

⁴⁰ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524–5* (S.R.S. lvi), 64.

⁴¹ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), pp. 189–90.

⁴² *S.A.C.* xlv. 147.

⁴³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 19.

⁴⁴ *Census, 1801–1971*.

⁴⁵ Local inf.

⁴⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1446–52, 344.

⁴⁷ *In Traffics and Discoveries* (1904).

⁴⁸ H. Belloc, *The Four Men* (1902), 161–6; *Complete Verse* (1970), 53.

⁴⁹ *S.A.C.* lxxxviii. 58–9, 66, 97, 101–3.

⁵⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444.

⁵¹ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁵² *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444; cf. Albery, *Millenium of Facts*,

31 sqq.

⁵³ Salter, *Oxf. Charters*, no. 1.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1288–96, 196.

⁵⁵ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), 136.

memberment of Bramber barony, arranged that Richard should receive instead other Braose lands outside it.⁵⁶ Claims under the 1286 settlement made by Richard's heirs in 1308 and later were unsuccessful.⁵⁷ Mary de Braose was taxed in Washington in 1296,⁵⁸ and recorded as lady in 1316,⁵⁹ and she died seised of the manor c. 1326.⁶⁰ Aline de Mowbray, daughter of William de Braose (d. 1326), was taxed in Washington in 1327.⁶¹ In 1369 Peter de Brewes, perhaps a descendant of the rival claimants to the manor, was granted wardship there⁶² but he committed serious depredations.⁶³ In 1462 Elizabeth, duchess of Norfolk, received a grant of Washington during the minority of her husband, John, duke of Norfolk⁶⁴ (d. 1476). After his death it descended with Bramber rape until 1547, when it was reserved by the Crown in the grant of the rape to Thomas Seymour, Lord Seymour.⁶⁵

In 1553 it was granted to Sir Henry Hussey to be held in chief as $\frac{1}{40}$ fee,⁶⁶ but by 1587 it had come into the hands of Philip, earl of Arundel, lord of Bramber rape, who conveyed it in that year to Edward Caryll.⁶⁷ At his death in 1610 it passed to his son Sir Thomas (d. 1617),⁶⁸ who was succeeded by his daughter Philippa, wife of Henry Parker, Lord Morley (d. 1655).⁶⁹ In 1657⁷⁰ she and her son Thomas, Lord Morley, conveyed their rights in it to John Caryll (d. 1681), a distant cousin. John's younger son and heir Richard was succeeded in 1701 by his son John (d. 1736),⁷¹ who in 1711⁷² conveyed Washington to his son John (d. 1718).⁷³ The last-named John's widow, Lady Mary Caryll, held the manor until her death c. 1738,⁷⁴ being succeeded by her son John, who sold it in 1766 to William Frankland of Muntham in Findon. Thereafter it descended with Muntham until 1835 when Capt. F. W. Frankland sold it to Mary Goring of Wiston.⁷⁵ It has since descended with Wiston.

A capital messuage at Washington manor was recorded in 1326 and 1368.⁷⁶ It presumably occupied the same site south of the church as the manor-house recorded in 1724⁷⁷ and later. The present building, called Church House, is of c. 1830, with later additions to the south and west.

The reputed manor of *HIGHDEN*, described as

a manor in 1617,⁷⁸ was a freehold tenement of Washington manor.⁷⁹ Various inhabitants of Washington called of Highden were recorded in the Middle Ages, including Isabel, widow of Humphrey, who was dealing with 46 a. in the parish in 1235,⁸⁰ and Nicholas, who held $\frac{1}{2}$ yardland at Highden of Bramber honor in 1361.⁸¹ John Bellingham died seised of c. 480 a. there in 1577, and was succeeded by his son John.⁸² By 1610 the lands had passed to Edward Goring (d. 1617), who settled them in that year on his son Henry⁸³ (d. 1655),⁸⁴ an important figure in county politics.⁸⁵ Henry's son Henry, on whom the property had been settled in 1651,⁸⁶ succeeded in 1680 to the baronetcy of Sir James Bowyer. At his death in 1702 he was succeeded by his grandson Charles Goring (d. 1713). Charles's half-brother and heir Harry died in 1731, and thereafter the descent went from father to son through Charles Matthew (d. 1769), Harry (d. 1824), Charles Foster (d. 1844), Harry Dent (d. 1859), and Charles (d. 1884).⁸⁷ In 1887 Highden was sold by the heirs of the last-named to Genl. R. T. Godman (d. 1912), whose widow lived at Highden until at least 1930.⁸⁸ The estate was sold again during the 1930s to Sir R. D. Denman, whose son Sir C. S. Denman, Bt., later Lord Denman, had it in 1977.⁸⁹

A house at Highden, with a garden and dovecot, was mentioned in 1577;⁹⁰ in 1664 it had 14 hearths.⁹¹ It was rebuilt in brick in the late 17th or early 18th century, with stone quoins, a hipped roof, and tall chimneys; the symmetrical south façade was of nine bays and two storeys.⁹² Large additions, including an extra storey, were made to the building in 1934 for Windlesham House school, which moved into it in the following year and still occupied it in 1977. Parts of the previous school buildings, including the chapel, were brought from Brighton.⁹³ The gates at the main entrance to the former park, previously at Muntham House, Findon, originally came from Seville cathedral.⁹⁴

Before 1066 the manor of *CHANCTON* was held of Earl Godwin by Eossocher, and in 1086 it was held of Bramber honor by Richard.⁹⁵ In later times at least the manor was in two parts, the larger in the east of the parish and the smaller in

⁵⁶ *Sel. Cases in K. B.* iv (Selden Soc. lxxiv), 10–13; cf. *V.C.H. Glos.* xi. 264.

⁵⁷ *Sel. Cases in K. B.* iv. 14; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 327; *Cal. Close*, 1330–3, 479; 1339–41, 218–9; *Year Bk.* 16 Edw. III (Rolls Ser.), i. 293–308; *Rot. Parl.* ii. 195; but cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1327–30, 62; 1330–4, 118.

⁵⁸ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 56.

⁵⁹ *Feud. Aids*, v. 134.

⁶⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 436.

⁶¹ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 156.

⁶² *Cal. Fine R.* 1369–77, 6.

⁶³ *Cal. Pat.* 1377–81, 307–8; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iv, p. 75.

⁶⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1461–7, 212.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 1547–8, 33.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 1553, 157.

⁶⁷ *C 66/1298 m.* 40.

⁶⁸ *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), pp. 59, 71–2.

⁶⁹ *Complete Peerage*, ix. 230.

⁷⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39381, f. 76v.; Add. Ch. 18982 (MS. cat.).

⁷¹ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* facing 253.

⁷² B.L. Add. MS. 28244, f. 185v.

⁷³ Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* facing 253.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 5226–7.

⁷⁵ *Wiston Archives*, pp. 225–6.

⁷⁶ *C 134/97 no.* 7; *E 152/145 no.* 2.

⁷⁷ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1615).

⁷⁸ *C 142/361 no.* 103.

⁷⁹ e.g. B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 144.

⁸⁰ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), p. 85.

⁸¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143; cf. *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 57; 156; *S.A.C.* xl. 100; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389; *E 179/189/42*.

⁸² *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558–83 (S.R.S. iii), pp. 113–15; S.A.S., MS. ND 130 (TS. cat.).

⁸³ *C 142/361 no.* 103.

⁸⁴ G.E.C. *Baronetage*, iv. 101.

⁸⁵ A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, *passim*.

⁸⁶ *Wiston Archives*, p. 219.

⁸⁷ G.E.C. *Baronetage*, iv. 101–3.

⁸⁸ W.S.R.O., SP 172; E.S.R.O., Add. MS. 4426; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895 and later edns.).

⁸⁹ Ex inf. Mr. Jenner.

⁹⁰ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558–83 (S.R.S. iii), p. 114.

⁹¹ *E 179/258/14 f.* 41.

⁹² B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 56.

⁹³ G. H. Wilson, *Hist. Windlesham Ho. Sch.* (c. 1937), 184–5, 189.

⁹⁴ H. L. Reeves, *Findon* (1968), 35.

⁹⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

the west.⁹⁶ Humphrey of Chancton, recorded in the mid 12th century,⁹⁷ may have held it. The manor was apparently identical with lands held of Bramber honor in the early 13th century by Ellis of Chancton, the mesne lordship of which was granted by John de Braose (d. 1232) to John de Gatesden, later lord of Broadwater,⁹⁸ for Chancton was usually afterwards said to be held of Broadwater.⁹⁹

Ralph of Chancton held $\frac{3}{4}$ fee in Chancton in 1242¹ and was still alive c. 1260.² In 1287 or 1288 his brother and heir Walkelin³ conveyed the manor to Robert and Hawise le Veel;⁴ Robert was taxed in Washington in 1296,⁵ but had died by 1300 when Hawise was recorded as lady.⁶ In 1303 a grant of free warren at Chancton was made to Henry of Guildford⁷ (d. c. 1312), who was succeeded by a kinsman, John the marshal.⁸ He, or his son of the same name,⁹ forfeited the lands for felony in 1343, but they were restored later that year.¹⁰ John the marshal the younger had the manor in 1348.¹¹

Sir William Thorp, chief justice, had acquired Chancton by purchase before 1351; he forfeited it in that year for corruption, but received it back in 1352.¹² In 1375 or 1376 it was settled on Richard FitzAlan, earl of Arundel (d. 1376), whose younger son John succeeded to it.¹³ At his death in 1379 he was succeeded by his son John (d. 1390),¹⁴ whose widow Elizabeth sought dower there in 1398,¹⁵ and held the manor in 1401.¹⁶ Thomas Arundel held it in 1412,¹⁷ but had died by 1431,¹⁸ and six years later his widow Joan and daughter Eleanor settled the reversion on Thomas Browne,¹⁹ who was attainted in 1460²⁰ and died soon after. In the following year the manor was restored to his widow and her next husband Thomas Vaughan for their lives. They still held it in 1467,²¹ but in 1475 it was settled jointly on George Browne and his wife Elizabeth, she retaining it after his attainder in 1484 until her death four years later.²²

In 1523 Sir Matthew Browne was lord of Chancton,²³ and at his death in 1557 was succeeded by his grandson Sir Thomas Browne,²⁴ who sold it

in 1592 to Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston. From him it passed in 1602²⁵ to Robert Edsaw (d. 1628),²⁶ lessee of the demesne lands since 1584,²⁷ and Robert's son and namesake sold it in 1665 to Prudence Butler, widow of James Butler of Amberley, to whom it had apparently been mortgaged in 1657.²⁸ Thereafter it descended in the Butler family, after 1702 of Warminghurst, from father to son through James's son James (d. 1696), James (d. 1741), John (d. 1766), and James (d. 1775).²⁹ On the partition of the Butler inheritance in 1789 between James's two daughters and coheirs, Chancton passed to Ann Jemima and her husband the Revd. Roger Clough,³⁰ who in 1805 sold it to the duke of Norfolk.³¹ Thereafter it descended with Steyning.³²

A house at Chancton with a dovecot was mentioned in 1343 and 1398.³³ It was still occupied by the lord of the manor in 1664,³⁴ but after the purchase of the estate by the Butler family it declined to a farm-house.³⁵ It is presumably represented by Lower Chancton Farmhouse, a 17th-century timber-framed building with later, mainly 19th-century, additions in brick.

William de Byne was dealing with a yardland at ROWDELL in 1241.³⁶ In 1285 James Byne held lands there of Fécamp abbey,³⁷ evidently of their Steyning property, since Rowdell was held after the 15th century of Charlton manor in Steyning.³⁸ John Byne had lands in Washington c. 1310,³⁹ and James Byne, recorded in the parish in 1378,⁴⁰ was farmer of Washington manor twenty years later.⁴¹ Another James Byne held the land apparently in the late 15th century,⁴² and Thomas Byne died seised of it c. 1519. Thereafter it descended from father to son through William (d. 1558 or 1559), John (d. 1600), Sir John (d. 1641), Edmund (d. 1646), and John (d. 1661).⁴³ John's three daughters and coheirs, Susanna, Frances, and Mary, still owned the property in 1669.⁴⁴

In the 1680s Robert Leeves, the second husband of Elizabeth, widow of Edmund Byne (d. 1646), was living there,⁴⁵ and in 1705 Sir Walter Walker,

⁹⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. M 127, ff. 159-66; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 55.

⁹⁷ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Crockhurst 6 (TS. cat.).

⁹⁸ Westm. Abbey Mun. 5469A, f. 1; cf. *Cur. Reg. R.* xi, pp. 206, 373; xii, pp. 176, 285; xiv, p. 180; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 82.

⁹⁹ e.g. *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 62-3; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 236; *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, p. 185; but cf. *Bk. of Fees*, ii, 690; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, p. 378; C 142/581 no. 114.

¹ *Bk. of Fees*, ii, 690.

² *S.N.Q.* iv, 42.

³ Wrottesley, *Pedigrees from Plea Rolls*, 551.

⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39490, f. 68.

⁵ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 56.

⁶ Westm. Abbey Mun. 4072.

⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, 35; cf. *Sele Chartulary*, p. 91.

⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 236.

⁹ Cf. C.P. 40/351 m. 148.

¹⁰ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* ii, p. 453; *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, 160-1.

¹¹ C.P. 40/351 m. 148; C.P. 40/356 m. 224d.

¹² *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, 294, 424; *Cal. Pat.* 1350-4, 61-2.

¹³ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, pp. 377-8; *Cal. Close*, 1374-7, 370; *Complete Peerage*, i, 244.

¹⁴ *Complete Peerage*, i, 259-60.

¹⁵ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 99.

¹⁶ *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, D 697.

¹⁷ *Feud. Aids*, vi, 524.

¹⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 55.

¹⁹ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 250.

²⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39490, f. 69.

²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, 88, 547-8.

²² *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, p. 185; C 145/330 no. 42.

²³ Arundel Cast. MS. HC 91, m. 1.

²⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 55.

²⁵ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, i (S.R.S. xix), p. 93; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6497 (23).

²⁶ C 142/581 no. 114.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 3567, f. 1.

²⁸ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 6497 (23).

²⁹ *Clough and Butler Archives*, ed. Booker, facing p. x.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6497 (23).

³¹ *Suss. Fines*, 1509-1833, ii (S.R.S. xx), p. 504; cf. *Deps. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), p. 83.

³² Cf. *Wiston Archives*, p. 188.

³³ C 145/149 no. 1; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 99.

³⁴ E 179/258/14 f. 41.

³⁵ *Clough and Butler Archives*, pp. 39-40. The farm-house was wrongly said in 1868 to have disappeared: *S.A.C.* xx, 213.

³⁶ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 104-5.

³⁷ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Southwick 11 (TS. cat.).

³⁸ S.C. 11/650; C 142/264 no. 108; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5204.

³⁹ *S.A.C.* xl, 102.

⁴⁰ E 179/189/42.

⁴¹ S.C. 6/1031/10.

⁴² S.C. 11/650.

⁴³ W. C. Renshaw, *Searches into Hist. of Byne Fam.* (1913), *passim*.

⁴⁴ *Wiston Archives*, p. 237.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* p. 27; Renshaw, *Byne Fam.* 55.

Bt., a grandson of John Byne (d. 1661) through his daughter Susanna, had it.⁴⁶ In 1710 Sir Walter's sister and coheir Susanna and her husband Hugh Bosville sold it to James Butler of Warminghurst, and it descended thereafter with Chancton until 1789, when at the partition of the Butler estates it passed to Patty, widow of Richard Clough. She sold it in 1799 to Charles Goring⁴⁷ (d. 1821), whose executors sold it to Sir C. M. Burrell. He sold it in 1825⁴⁸ to Major C. F. Sandham, a veteran of Waterloo (d. 1869),⁴⁹ from whom it passed successively to Genl. George Sandham (d. 1887) and C. M. Sandham (d. 1892).⁵⁰ In 1928⁵¹ it was bought by Sir Eustace Wrixon-Becher, Bt. (d. 1934),⁵² whose widow Constance died in 1957.⁵³ Their son, Sir W. F. Wrixon-Becher, Bt., had it in 1977.⁵⁴

A house at Rowdell was mentioned c. 1225 and in the 16th century.⁵⁵ It was rebuilt or refronted in the early 17th century, with a regular nine-bay façade with mullioned and transomed windows, Dutch gables, and tall chimneys.⁵⁶ In 1664 the house had 15 hearths.⁵⁷ It was demolished before 1814 and replaced by a plain stuccoed building⁵⁸ which was itself demolished in 1952.⁵⁹ An early-19th-century lodge on the Washington-Storrington road survived in 1977.

A hide in Chancton which Werun had held of Earl Godwin (d. 1053)⁶⁰ was granted by Tetbert, an under-tenant of William de Braose, to Battle abbey.⁶¹ It is presumably represented by lands in the parish, including 8 a. called Haselholt, which were held in the late 16th and 17th centuries of Alciston manor (Pevensy rape), for Alciston had also belonged to the abbey.⁶²

ECONOMIC HISTORY. There were 34 ploughlands at Washington manor in 1086. The demesne was worked by 5 teams and 6 *servi*, and there were also 120 *villani* and 25 bordars who had 34 teams. Those very large totals, however, probably refer not only to Washington parish, but also to outlying lands, both in the Adur valley and in the north of the county. The woodland for 60 swine mentioned at the same date⁶³ probably lay mostly in the north of the county, corresponding to the detached pasture places there which had belonged to the manor in the 10th century.⁶⁴ Four *villani* and 2 bordars held of an unidentified sub-manor

in 1086, and had 2½ plough-teams. Chancton manor at the same date comprised 2 ploughlands; 1 team worked the demesne, and 5 bordars had an unspecified number of teams.⁶⁵ There may have been detached pasture places belonging to Chancton too in the north of the county, for lands in West Grinstead were held of the manor in later centuries.⁶⁶

The arable land presumably occupied much the same parts of the parish in 1086 as later:⁶⁷ a broad east-west strip between the village and the downland scarp, the chalk valley leading south through the downs towards Findon, and parts of the sandstone outcrop north of the village. The heavy Weald clay in the north part, however, may not have been cultivated at that time. The open fields lying south and south-east of the village can be identified from later maps,⁶⁸ and included the East and West Clays, the Ebburn, the Wishering or Withern Gate, the White Acres, and the Snows, the last two taking their names from their chalky soil. North-east of the village lay the Sands.⁶⁹ The layout of closes north-west of Washington village in the mid 18th century⁷⁰ may indicate the former existence of open fields there. There were certainly open fields west of the village, straddling the boundary between Washington and Sullington, and apparently belonging to Clayton in Sullington.⁷¹ There may also have been open fields at Chancton, where land was described as lying in a field (*campo*) called Southfield in 1248; their outline may be reflected in the mid-19th-century layout of closes south of Upper Chancton farm.⁷² The process by which the outlying parts of the parish were brought under cultivation is not recorded, but farms recorded in later centuries which were called from personal names may represent assarts by individuals. Thus Trickle north of Upper Chancton farm,⁷³ mentioned in 1288, seems to perpetuate a personal name recorded contemporaneously in Shoreham;⁷⁴ and Barnett's or Barnard's farm,⁷⁵ recorded from the 18th century, may be another example.

The fixed rents paid by tenants of Washington manor were valued in 1210 at £6 18s. 11d.⁷⁶ In the mid 14th century the manor comprised 228 a. of demesne arable, 10 a. of meadow, and 74 a. of sheep pasture, with several heath besides; free tenants and 8 neifs paid £7 9s. in fixed rents, the customary works of the neifs being valued at £8.⁷⁷ At the same period Chancton manor comprised 170 a. of demesne arable, 166 a. of pasture, 18 a. of heath,

⁴⁶ *Misc. Rec.* (S.R.S. iv), 37; Renshaw, *Byne Fam.* 57, 62 n.

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Clough and Butler MS. 185.

⁴⁸ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 132.

⁴⁹ W.S.R.O., Par. 205/7/3.

⁵⁰ Mon. in Washington chyd.; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866 and later edns.).

⁵¹ Ex inf. Mrs. R. Watson, née Wrixon-Becher.

⁵² Burke, *Peerage* (1936), 249.

⁵³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938); mon. in chyd.

⁵⁴ Ex inf. Mr. J. Goring.

⁵⁵ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Binelands and Grinstead 13 (TS. cat.); Renshaw, *Byne Fam.* 17; C 142/264 no. 108.

⁵⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, ff. 54-5.

⁵⁷ E 179/258/14 f. 5.

⁵⁸ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 158, 162; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 131.

⁵⁹ Ex inf. Mr. Jenner.

⁶⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

⁶¹ *Chron. Mon. de Bello* (Anglia Christiana Soc., 1846),

36.

⁶² S.A.S. MSS. G 45/14, f. 35; GA 920, f. 12.

⁶³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444-5.

⁶⁴ *S.A.C. lxxxviii.* 67, 98; Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 72; cf. Albery, *Millenium of Facts*, 31 sqq.

⁶⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445-6.

⁶⁶ *Suss. Inq. p.m. 1558-83* (S.R.S. iii), pp. 112-13; *Suss. Inq. p.m. 1485-1649* (S.R.S. xiv), p. 25.

⁶⁷ Cf. W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5592.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*; W.S.R.O., TD/W 137.

⁶⁹ Cf. *ibid.* Ep. I/25/3 (1615); *Wiston Archives*, pp. 214-15, 224-5, 236.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5592.

⁷¹ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LI (1879 edn.); W.S.R.O., TD/W 122, 137; cf. Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Washington 5 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 4366, 8738, 8764 (TS. cat.).

⁷² *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 123; cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 137.

⁷³ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVII (1878 edn.).

⁷⁴ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 243.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5592.

⁷⁶ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61.

⁷⁷ E 152/145 no. 2.

and 10½ a. of meadow. Freehold tenants and 5 neifs paid £2 9s. in fixed rents.⁷⁸ By the end of the 14th century the Washington demesnes were being farmed.⁷⁹ In 1341 the tithe of sheaves in the parish was valued at £10, and that of fleeces and lambs at only £1 7s. 2d., indicating a predominance of arable over pasture, though a sheep population of between 1,000 and 2,000 has been suggested. Apples, flax, and hemp were among crops then being grown.⁸⁰

In 1449 the demesne lands of Washington manor were still let at farm, partly in small parcels. The fixed rents of both free and villein tenants then totalled £6 9s. 8d. Some still performed services, including ploughing, hoeing, mowing, shearing, and carrying wood from St. Leonard's forest in Lower Beeding or Knepp park in Shipley to Bramber or Findon. Others had commuted their services for money payments.⁸¹ As late as 1530 four neifs were presented at the manor court for being absent from the manor without licence.⁸²

By the late 15th century there were fences in some of the open fields, probably for temporary rather than permanent inclosures. At the same date there was common pasture belonging to Washington manor on 'Washington Heath',⁸³ evidently the land on the Lower Greensand outcrop which remained common in later centuries. The western half, called West Heath in 1695,⁸⁴ had come by 1875 to be called Washington common,⁸⁵ while the eastern half, called East Heath common c. 1745,⁸⁶ and apparently East Heath in 1572,⁸⁷ was later known as Rock common.⁸⁸ There was also common land on the Gault clay north and north-east of the village. The main portion, along the modern Horsham and Steyning roads, was called Washington common in the mid 18th century;⁸⁹ the smaller eastern arm, extending as far as Lower Chancton Farm, was called New common from at least 1692.⁹⁰ Two other commons belonged to Chancton manor. One, known as Heath common, lay west of Washington Heath in the north-west corner of the parish;⁹¹ the other, Ashington common, in the north,⁹² was intercommonable between Ashington and Chancton manors. The downs presumably provided common sheep pasture, though no record has been found before the late 16th century when three tenements at Highden had between 50 and 500 sheep-leazes there.⁹³ In later centuries the common downs of

Washington manor extended into the north-east part of Findon.

Between the 17th and 19th centuries the demesne lands of Washington manor included two large farms, both leased for terms of years, North and Court (later Church) farms.⁹⁴ There were both free and copyhold tenements of the manor, on both of which heriots were payable in kind.⁹⁵ Copyholds were usually heritable, according to the custom of borough English,⁹⁶ but a few were held for lives.⁹⁷ They could be mortgaged⁹⁸ or sub-let;⁹⁹ in 1800 a tenant who sub-let without a licence forfeited his holding.¹ In the mid 18th century two widows forfeited their freebench on remarriage.² Some copyhold tenements mentioned in the late 17th century, for instance Green in 1682 and Sandhill in 1689, were afterwards enlarged into medium-sized farms.³ About 1745⁴ the manor had c. 36 copyholds, of which some were compact holdings, like Sandhill farm (48 a.),⁵ while others were composed of open field strips. Two tenements included strips in the north common field of Findon.⁶ In 1766 Church farm comprised 174 a., and North farm 165 a.,⁷ and there was a third demesne farm c. 1745, Barnett's, comprising perhaps 50 a.⁸

There were both free and copyhold tenements of Chancton manor too between the 16th and 19th centuries.⁹ Two of the larger freehold tenements, Whitelands and Broadbridge farms in the north of the parish, were mentioned in the mid 16th century;¹⁰ by the end of the 18th century they comprised 80 a. and c. 150 a. respectively.¹¹ In 1789 the manor also included three medium-sized demesne farms, Chancton and Little Chancton farms and Trickles.¹²

The open fields of Washington manor were still partly uninclosed in the mid 18th century, most of the land being divided between the copyhold tenants in strips of less than 1 a.¹³ During the next 80 years the Gorings of Wiston gradually bought out most of the other tenants,¹⁴ and by c. 1835 the fields had been largely turned into closes of up to 20 a. Those south and south-east of the village were mostly divided between North and Church farms, while the Sands, apart from four strips belonging to Steyning school, comprised Sandhill farm.¹⁵ By c. 1840 the former common fields near the village belonged entirely to the Gorings, except

⁷⁸ C 145/149 no. 1.

⁷⁹ S.C. 6/1031/10.

⁸⁰ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389; *S.A.C.* lxxv. 131.

⁸¹ Horsham Mus., Washington man. acct. roll, 1448-9.

⁸² S.C. 2/206/52.

⁸³ S.C. 2/206/51.

⁸⁴ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5226, f. 39.

⁸⁵ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.).

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5592.

⁸⁷ Arundel Cast. MS. M 724.

⁸⁸ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5227, f. 101.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 5592.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 5226, f. 27; cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁹¹ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 10.

⁹² Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁹³ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558-83 (S.R.S. iii), p. 114.

⁹⁴ B.L. Add. Ch. 8991, 18972; Add. MSS. 28243, f. 124; 28244, f. 184; W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 5626, 5629.

⁹⁵ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 5226-8, *passim*.

⁹⁶ e.g. *ibid.* 5226, f. 7; 5227, f. 135.

⁹⁷ e.g. *ibid.* 5226, f. 79; 5227, f. 75.

⁹⁸ e.g. *ibid.* 5226, f. 6; 5227, f. 248.

⁹⁹ e.g. *ibid.* 5226, f. 4.

¹ *Ibid.* 5227, f. 179.

² *Ibid.* ff. 46, 58.

³ *Ibid.* 5226, ff. 1, 15; cf. *Chwdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), 101.

⁴ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5592. The date of the map is deduced from the names of neighbouring landowners given on it; the date 1739 given by *Wiston Archives*, p. 440, should read '1789' and is a later addition.

⁵ Cf. *Wiston Archives*, p. 232.

⁶ Cf. *ibid.* pp. 53-6.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 225.

⁸ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5592.

⁹ Arundel Cast. MSS. HC 91; M 127.

¹⁰ Req. 2/155/4; *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 311.

¹¹ *Wiston Archives*, pp. 227-8; S.A.S., MSS. BA 337-78 (TS. cat.).

¹² *Clough and Butler Archives*, pp. 39-40.

¹³ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5592.

¹⁴ *Wiston Archives*, pp. 209-15, 217-18, 222-5, 232, 452.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 5626-7, 5629. The date of c. 1825 for the set of maps of which these are part, given by *Wiston Archives*, pp. 443-6, is wrong, since some of the properties shown were acquired by the Gorings after that date, e.g. North and Church fms., Washington, in 1835.

for two strips in the White Acres.¹⁶

Pasture-rights in the commons of both Washington and Chancton manors were mentioned in the 18th century.¹⁷ Both Washington and Ashington commons had suffered encroachment, as their serpentine boundaries showed.¹⁸ In 1816 Heath and Ashington commons were inclosed, Ashington common being divided between Ashington and Chancton manors. The duke of Norfolk received 44 a. on Heath common as lord of Chancton, besides another 28 a. there and 29 a. on Ashington common. Thirty-four other tenants received parcels of between $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and 6 a.¹⁹ Inclosure of the Washington manor commons, proposed at the same time,²⁰ was not carried out until 1851. The Revd. John Goring received 11 a. at New common as lord of the manor, and another 78 a. besides, including the rest of New common, and fifteen other tenants were allotted between $\frac{3}{4}$ a. and 40 a. each. The only common rights described in the inclosure award were 12 leazes belonging to the vicar, and 4 leazes on New common belonging to two others.²¹ Meanwhile rights of common on the downs were presumably extinguished by c. 1840.

At the last-named date four large estates dominated the parish, those of Charles Goring (over 1,100 a.), Sir H. D. Goring of Highden (329 a.), the duke of Norfolk (313 a.), and Major Sandham of Rowdell (438 a.). Highden and Rowdell farms were kept in hand, but most of the other land in the parish was tenanted; with the exceptions of North farm (429 a.) and Upper Chancton farm (248 a.), the tenanted farms were under 170 a.²² At about the same time Washington manor still had 19 copyholds of inheritance, 6 of them in Findon, and 2 copyholds for lives,²³ the copyholds amassed by Charles Goring (d. 1829) having been enfranchised in 1831.²⁴ During the mid 19th century most of the remaining copyhold tenements were either enfranchised or engrossed by the lord of the manor, but some lands continued to be held of the manor until 1923.²⁵ There were still many tenements of Chancton manor in 1860, mostly freehold, and including Whitelands and Broadbridge farms. All the tenements of that manor had however been enfranchised by 1891.²⁶

Wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, and tares were grown in Washington in the 17th and 18th centuries,²⁷ and between 1801 and 1803 there were estimated to be over 2,000 sheep.²⁸ In the 19th and 20th centuries the growth of Worthing has greatly influenced agriculture in the parish; already in 1814 there were said to be many small farms supplying the town with dairy produce, eggs,

poultry, and pork.²⁹ In 1840 there were c. 1,400 a. of arable and 1,100 a. of inclosed meadow and pasture land,³⁰ and the principal stock kept were sheep, but the soil of the parish was described as not specially good either for arable or pasture.³¹ Wheat, rye, barley, and oats were grown at North farm in 1849, together with rape, turnips, clover, tares, lucerne, and trefoil, ley farming being practised.³² In 1874 wheat, barley, oats, turnips, peas, and beans were said to be the chief crops of the parish.³³

The most important effect of the growth of the coastal towns on land use in Washington was in the development of market-gardening on the ideal sandy soil of Washington common after the inclosure of 1851. One market-gardener was recorded in 1866, and more in 1874; by 1887 there were 12 and by 1905 thirteen. Two families dominated, the Goatchers, of whom four were market-gardeners in 1887 and later, and the Charmans, of whom three were in the trade in 1905.³⁴ Much of the produce was fruit, the area of orchards in the parish increasing greatly during the period 1875–1909.³⁵ In 1899 large quantities of fruit were being sent to Brighton and other markets.³⁶

In the 1920s and 1930s, besides the bigger estates, there were several small farms in the parish.³⁷ In 1949 market-gardening was still very important, many big growers having their nurseries in Washington and raising tomatoes, early French beans, peas, melons, grapes, and peaches, and dairying and the raising of pigs were also carried on.³⁸ In 1975 there were five general horticultural holdings in the parish, growing vegetables and fruit, mostly apples. Much of the parish still belonged to the Wiston estate; North farm, of c. 3,000 a., was one of the largest producers of turkeys in the south of England. There were three other poultry farms in the parish, chiefly for egg-production, and three predominantly dairy farms.³⁹

There was a mill at Washington manor in 1326,⁴⁰ and in 1449 it or a successor was said to be totally decayed.⁴¹ Its site is unknown, but if it was a water-mill, as a later reference to a mill pond belonging to the manor⁴² suggests, it probably stood on the stream $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of the village. There was a mill at Chancton in 1348,⁴³ which had probably existed a century before, when Richard of the Mill was dealing with land there.⁴⁴ Two men of the same surname were dealing with land at Washington in 1309,⁴⁵ and a Thomas at Mill was mentioned there in 1341.⁴⁶ A mill at Chancton recorded in the mid 17th century⁴⁷ was presumably the windmill which stood south-east of Upper

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., TD/W 137.

¹⁷ *Wiston Archives*, pp. 7, 222, 229–30, 238.

¹⁸ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.); W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 10; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5592; cf. *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5227, f. 52; Arundel Cast. MS. M 127, ff. 2, 43, 47, 76.

¹⁹ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 10.

²⁰ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 157.

²¹ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 16.

²² *Ibid.* TD/W 137.

²³ *Ibid.* Wiston MS. 5795, ff. 6–7.

²⁴ *Wiston Archives*, pp. 235–6.

²⁵ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5228, *passim*.

²⁶ Arundel Cast. MS. M 127.

²⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Washington 3, 22, 52, 77, 90.

²⁸ E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, f. [50v.]; EW 2, f. [1].

²⁹ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 158.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., TD/W 137.

³¹ L.R. 18/10513. ³² W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5143.

³³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

³⁴ *Ibid.* (1866 and later edns.).

³⁵ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.); LI. NW. (1898, 1914 edns.); cf. W.S.R.O., Par. 183/7/5 (sale cat., 1920).

³⁶ *Jnl. Royal Agric. Soc.* 3rd ser. x (1899), 83–4.

³⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922, 1938).

³⁸ *S.C.M.* xxiii. 320–1.

³⁹ M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975; *Worthing Herald*, 31 Aug. 1973; 19 Aug. 1977.

⁴⁰ C 134/97 no. 7.

⁴¹ Horsham Mus., Washington man. acct. roll, 1448–9.

⁴² Caryll Estates Act, 32 Geo. II, c. 37 (Priv. Act).

⁴³ *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 121.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* i (S.R.S. ii), p. 123.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* iii (S.R.S. xxiii), p. 6.

⁴⁶ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 205/1/1/1, f. 154.

Chancton farm in 1724.⁴⁸ A third mill was recorded in 1086 on an estate apparently identical with Clayton in Sullington, which extended into Washington.⁴⁹ Its site may have been the same as that occupied by a mill described as at Rowdell in 1600,⁵⁰ which had disappeared by 1710.⁵¹ A miller was recorded in the parish in 1689.⁵² A windmill had been built on Rock common by 1835,⁵³ and c. 1840⁵⁴ and in 1880⁵⁵ was owned and occupied by the same man as Ashington mill. It ceased to be used between 1896 and 1909,⁵⁶ and by 1936 had been converted into a house,⁵⁷ which was later the residence of John Ireland, the composer.⁵⁸

Two potters and a smith were recorded in Washington in the late 13th and early 14th century.⁵⁹ The surnames Webb, Taylor, and Skinner listed in 1378⁶⁰ may also indicate trades. In 1450 a cooper and a carpenter were mentioned in the parish.⁶¹ The large number of people who paid the taxes of 1378 and 1524 at the higher rates suggests a wealthy community.⁶² Between the 16th and early 19th centuries there seems usually to have been a blacksmith,⁶³ a carpenter or wheelwright,⁶⁴ and a tailor or weaver⁶⁵ in Washington. In the 18th century there was usually a butcher⁶⁶ and a maltster,⁶⁷ and three bakers were recorded in 1801.⁶⁸ Other trades recorded irregularly during the period were those of mason,⁶⁹ thatcher,⁷⁰ cooper, and shoemaker.⁷¹ In the first three decades of the 19th century one in five or six families in the parish in employment was supported mainly by trade or manufacture.⁷²

Between the mid 19th and early 20th centuries⁷³ there were always one or two grocers and drapers, a wheelwright, and until 1909 one or two blacksmiths, in the area of the modern parish. In 1855 and later⁷⁴ there was a beer retailer, in 1887 three shoemakers, and in 1913 a butcher. In 1927 there was a confectioner, and in 1938 a firm of builders' merchants. By 1977, however, the number of tradesmen in the parish had greatly declined, and there were only two general stores and a newsagent in the village. The great increase in motoring and tourism during the 20th century had brought two garages and three tea-rooms by 1938, as well as a

hotel and country club in the north-west part of the parish.⁷⁵ In 1977 there were still two garages, a hotel and a restaurant, and two antique shops. Many parishioners then worked outside the parish, in neighbouring towns or in London.⁷⁶

A lime pit held of Washington manor in 1440⁷⁷ was perhaps on the same site as the chalk pit held of that manor in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.⁷⁸ Several old pits were recorded in the parish in the 19th century.⁷⁹ From at least 1839 there was a flourishing chalk quarry near the top of Washington Bostal; between that date and 1922 it belonged to the Floate family.⁸⁰ By 1971 the business belonged to the Duncton Quarrying Co.,⁸¹ who were still working the pits in 1977.

A large brickworks on the Gault clay outcrop north of the village was active between 1839 and 1899.⁸² It had ceased to exist by 1909,⁸³ and its remains were partly obliterated by the construction of the new roundabout in 1967–8. The commercial extraction of sand from the Lower Greensand outcrop had begun by 1915,⁸⁴ and a very large area on and around Rock common was quarried away during the next 60 years, especially after c. 1960. Two firms were active there in 1977, on both sides of the road across the common.⁸⁵ A business dealing in cement and concrete products was recorded in 1938.⁸⁶

After the inclosure of 1816 part of the former Heath common was planted for coppicing,⁸⁷ and a timber merchant was recorded in the parish between 1855 and 1922.⁸⁸ Forestry has again been practised since the Second World War, on part of the National Trust estate in the west of the parish.⁸⁹ Two members of the Goatcher family were recorded as 'gardeners' in 1828,⁹⁰ and there was a seedsman in the parish in 1836.⁹¹ The nurseries of A. Goatcher and Son were founded in 1845, and after 1851 occupied an allotment of the former Washington common. After dealing at first in forest transplants for the large estates near by, the firm later dealt in all hardy nursery stock. During the 1960s over 40 a. were cultivated, and a full-time staff of 20 employed, but by 1977 the staff had dropped to c. 15.⁹²

⁴⁸ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁴⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 450; cf. *S.A.C.* lix. 22.

⁵⁰ *C* 142/264 no. 108.

⁵¹ *S.A.S. MS.* A 372 (TS. cat.).

⁵² *Wiston Archives*, p. 237.

⁵³ *W.S.R.O.*, *Wiston MSS.* 5627; 5795, f. 7.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* TD/W 137.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* *Wiston MS.* 3619.

⁵⁶ *O.S. Map* 6", *Suss. LI. NW.* (1808, 1914 edns.).

⁵⁷ P. Hemming, *Windmills in Suss.* (1936), 104.

⁵⁸ *The Times*, 29 Aug. 1957.

⁵⁹ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 57, 156.

⁶⁰ *E* 179/189/42.

⁶¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1446–52, 344.

⁶² *E* 179/189/42; *Suss. Lay Subsidy*, 1524–5 (S.R.S. lvi), 64.

⁶³ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 311; *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 7; *Wiston Archives*, pp. 214–15; *W.S.R.O.*, *Wiston MS.* 5795, f. 7; TD/W 137.

⁶⁴ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/29 Washington 8; *ibid.* TD/W 137; *ibid.* Par. 205/32/4/1; *Wiston Archives*, pp. 53, 237–8; *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 14, 34.

⁶⁵ *Suss. Lay Subsidy*, 1524–5 (S.R.S. lvi), 64; *Cal. Pat.* 1558–60, 158; *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 181; *Wiston Archives*, p. 224.

⁶⁶ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/29 Washington 75, 96; *Wiston Archives*, p. 229.

⁶⁷ *Wiston Archives*, pp. 222–3; cf. *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 137.

⁶⁸ *E.S.R.O.*, LCG/3/EW 1, f. [50v.].

⁶⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/29 Washington 60; Par. 205/32/4/1.

⁷⁰ *Wiston Archives*, p. 232.

⁷¹ *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 34, 36.

⁷² *Census*, 1811–31.

⁷³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

⁷⁴ Cf. *Wiston Archives*, p. 232.

⁷⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

⁷⁶ Local inf.

⁷⁷ *Horsham Mus.*, Washington man. acct. roll, 1448–9.

⁷⁸ *B.L. Add. MSS.* 28243, f. 134; 28244, ff. 184–5; *Add. Ch.* 19061.

⁷⁹ *O.S. Map* 6", *Suss. LI. NW.* (1898 edn.).

⁸⁰ *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 137; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); *S.C.M.* xv. 334.

⁸¹ *Suss. Ind. Hist.* ii. 28.

⁸² *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 137; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866 and later edns.).

⁸³ *O.S. Map* 6", *Suss. LI. NW.* (1914 edn.).

⁸⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1915 and later edns.); cf. *O.S. Map* 6", *Suss. LI. NW.* (1914 edn.).

⁸⁵ Ex inf. Mr. Jenner; cf. *The Times*, 29 Aug. 1957; *S.A.C.* cx. 125; see above, pl. facing p. 32.

⁸⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

⁸⁷ Ex inf. Mr. Jenner; cf. *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 137.

⁸⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

⁸⁹ Ex inf. Mr. Jenner.

⁹⁰ *Wiston Archives*, p. 232.

⁹¹ *W.S.R.O.*, MP 150, f. 120v.

⁹² Ex inf. A. Goatcher and Son; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.); *W.S.R.O.*, QDD/6/W 16.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. There are court rolls of Washington manor for the years 1491–2, 1530, 1572, 1617–18, and 1682–1923.⁹³ During the 18th century roughly eight or ten courts were held in each decade, but after 1800 the frequency declined greatly. Between the 16th and 19th centuries, apart from recording changes of tenure, the court was chiefly concerned with managing the common wastes.⁹⁴ In 1722 it was being held at Court (later Church) Farm.⁹⁵ Business began to be transacted out of court in 1745; at first only the granting of licences to sub-let copyholds was dealt with, but later all kinds of business. The last court was held in 1854.

There are court rolls of Chancton manor for 1457–63 and 1523–1891.⁹⁶ Courts were held up to six times a decade in the 16th century, but less often thereafter until c. 1770 when they increased in frequency. Besides business concerned with tenancies, the court dealt with strays, and with the regulation of common land.

Churchwardens are recorded for most years after 1560.⁹⁷ Between 1790 and 1841 one churchwarden was appointed by the vicar, and one by the parishioners.⁹⁸ Two collectors for the poor were mentioned in 1584,⁹⁹ and two overseers in 1642 and later.¹ There were two waywardens in 1829–30,² and usually one or two between 1848 and 1862.³ In the 17th century the parish clerk's wages were defrayed by a rate; Philip Taverner, who died in 1692, had been clerk for at least 46 years, and during the Interregnum had held the office of 'register'.⁴ A separate poor-rate was levied in the late 17th and early 18th century.⁵ Among the methods of relief used then and later were weekly payments, the provision of clothing, food, fuel, and medical care, and the payment of rent. In the 1820s a doctor was paid a yearly salary for his attendance. Pauper children were farmed out or apprenticed, many in Brighton or Worthing; and parish work was provided, flint-digging in the 1820s and apparently weaving in the 1740s.⁶ There was also a parish workhouse, first recorded in 1739,⁷ and perhaps situated north of The Street, where there was a close called Workhouse Mead c. 1840.⁸ In addition, two cottages for poor people were built on Longbury Hill in the north-west part of the

parish c. 1778.⁹ In 1789 Washington became part of Thakeham united parishes, which in 1835 became Thakeham union,¹⁰ later Thakeham rural district. The parish workhouse, however, apparently remained in use in 1825.¹¹ The two cottages were still used for their original purpose in 1824,¹² but were sold in 1840.¹³ In 1933 Washington was transferred from Thakeham to Chanctonbury rural district,¹⁴ and in 1974 to Horsham district.

At the inclosure of the Washington manor commons in 1851, 4 a. north of the village were allotted to the parish for recreation, and 2 a. adjoining as gardens for the labouring poor.¹⁵ The parish council continued to manage both in 1977.¹⁶ A parish reading room and institute was built on the recreation ground in 1907 by Mrs. Godman of Highden.¹⁷ It was enlarged in 1955 and was still in use in 1977.¹⁸

CHURCH. Philip de Braose granted Washington church to Sele priory c. 1096¹⁹ in exchange for Shipley church, the grant being confirmed in 1126 and later.²⁰ The church had been appropriated and a vicarage ordained by c. 1260,²¹ the advowson of the vicarage belonging to Sele priory and later to its successor Magdalen College, Oxford,²² until c. 1953, when it was resigned to the bishop of Chichester.²³ During the late 14th century the Crown usually presented, owing to the war with France.²⁴ In 1977 the benefice was united with those of Ashington-with-Buncton and Wiston, the parishes remaining distinct. The advowson of the new benefice was to be exercised alternately by the bishop of Chichester and Mr. J. Goring and his heirs.²⁵

Demesne tithes in Washington had been granted to Sele priory by William de Braose in 1073.²⁶ In 1291 the rectory was valued at £16 13s. 4d. and the vicarage at £6 13s. 4d.,²⁷ and 50 years later there were a house, 14 a. of arable land, and rents and services worth 16s. 8d. belonging to the two benefices.²⁸ In later times the vicar came to own the small tithes of the parish, and Magdalen College the great tithes.²⁹ The latter were leased by the college to the vicar in 1532, and apparently usually in the 18th and 19th centuries.³⁰

⁹³ S.C. 2/206/51–2; Arundel Cast. MS. M 724; W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 5171, 5226–9.

⁹⁴ S.C. 2/206/52; Arundel Cast. MS. M 724; W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 5226, f. 27; 5227, ff. 52, 101; 5228, ff. 14, 88.

⁹⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 28244, f. 275.

⁹⁶ Arundel Cast. MSS. HC 91; M 127, 531; W.S.R.O.,

Par. 205/1/1/1, ff. 157–9.

⁹⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 205/9/2.

⁹⁸ Ibid. Ep. 1/22/1 (1584).

¹ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v) 189; W.S.R.O., Par. 205/1/1/1, ff. 159–60; Par. 205/31/1, 11 (6);

Par. 205/32/1/2; Par. 205/37/4.

² W.S.R.O., Par. 205/40/1.

³ Ibid. Par. 205/12/1.

⁴ Ibid. Par. 205/1/1/1, ff. 133, 154.

⁵ Ibid. Par. 205/31/11 (6).

⁶ Ibid. Par. 205/31/1–4, 11 (1–6); Par. 205/37/8.

⁷ Ibid. Par. 205/31/11 (6).

⁸ Ibid. TD/W 137.

⁹ Ibid. Par. 205/37/2.

¹⁰ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 36, 49.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., Par. 205/7/2; cf. *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804,

518–19.

¹² W.S.R.O., Par. 205/37/10.

¹³ Ibid. Par. 205/31/4.

¹⁴ *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii).

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 16.

¹⁶ Ex inf. Mr. Jenner.

¹⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1913); cf. W.S.R.O., Par. 205/52/1.

¹⁸ Ex inf. Mr. Jenner.

¹⁹ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 3. A grant of c. 1080 is spurious:

ibid. p. 2 n.

²⁰ Ibid. pp. 4, 10–11; *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round,

pp. 403–4; *Cat. Ant. D.* iii, D 549.

²¹ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 97.

²² Ibid. p. 51; *Reg. Chichele* (Cant. & York Soc.), iii.

486; B.L. Add. MS. 39349, ff. 125–9.

²³ *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1952–3, 1953–4).

²⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1350–4, 409, 436; 1377–81, 624; 1381–5,

239; 1385–9, 538; 1391–6, 198.

²⁵ Ex inf. Chich. Dioc. Regy.

²⁶ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

²⁷ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

²⁸ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 389.

²⁹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 137.

³⁰ E 126/35 Mich. 38 Geo. III no. 20; E 126/38 Trin.

47 Geo. III no. 8; E 134/5 Geo. II Mich./9; E 150/1083

no. 4; I.R. 18/10513; W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, f. 19;

Wiston Archives, p. 238; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist.*

W. Suss. ii (2), 134.

The vicarage was said to be worth £9 gs. 10d. in 1535.³¹ In 1615³² there was a vicarage house (which had six hearths in 1664),³³ and 13 a. of glebe. The real value of the living was said in 1730 to be £30.³⁴ By the early 19th century the income was only £125,³⁵ and in 1830 it was augmented by two grants of £200 from Magdalen College and Queen Anne's Bounty.³⁶ In 1832 the vicar was licensed for non-residence for a year, as the vicarage house was uninhabitable,³⁷ and it was presumably then that the old rambling building³⁸ was replaced by a new one, of five bays and two storeys. Twelve acres were allotted to the vicar in 1851 under the Washington Commons inclosure award,³⁹ of which 9 a. were exchanged in the following year for 5 a. north of the vicarage.⁴⁰ In 1873 the living was valued at £320, the vicar leasing the rectorial tithe-rent-charge.⁴¹ There were 20 a. of glebe in 1894.⁴² The vicarage house was sold c. 1968, a new one being built to the east of it which in turn was for sale in 1977, after the union of benefices.⁴³

Two 12th-century rectors of Washington are known by name, Oliver (instituted 1128 × 1155)⁴⁴ and Bovo (fl. 1174 × 1184).⁴⁵ Between 1502 and 1936 the cure was held by only twelve vicars, all except one of whom served more than 30 years, one more than fifty. All were either alumni or former fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford.⁴⁶ Two vicars in the early 16th century also held other livings, one being rector of Sullington.⁴⁷ Robert Parkhurst's long incumbency from 1534 to 1581⁴⁸ spanned all the mid-century doctrinal changes, though it is clear from his reported refusal in 1569 to preach the new doctrines, that he was an adherent of the old religion.⁴⁹ In 1563 and 1579 he was residing at Washington, though in the latter year he was assisted by a curate.⁵⁰ The next two vicars apparently served through curates in 1581–2 and in the 1620s and 1630s,⁵¹ and the second was living at Chichester in 1636.⁵² Nicholas Garbrand, vicar 1638–71, also held Patching from 1660,⁵³ but was resident, without a curate, in 1662,⁵⁴ and his successor also held South Stoke.⁵⁵

In 1724 there were two services at Washington every Sunday, with a sermon by the incumbent in the morning, and communion was celebrated four times a year with c. 60 communicants.⁵⁶ A late-18th-century vicar held Old Shoreham too,⁵⁷ and

c. 1785 a curate was living at the vicarage house.⁵⁸ Curates were also recorded c. 1830.⁵⁹ In 1851 congregations were said to average 90 to 100.⁶⁰ By 1865 the figures were estimated at 140 or 150, there being two full services each Sunday and communion six times a year. Although many who lived in the north part of the parish attended Ashington church, more accommodation was urgently needed;⁶¹ it was provided by the rebuilding of the church in 1866–7. By 1884 communion was being celebrated twice a month, and congregations were said to number 150 or 170.⁶²

After the union of benefices in 1977 the incumbent of the new benefice lived at Ashington, a group ministry being established.⁶³

The church of *ST. MARY* (the dedication is recorded as early as 1146)⁶⁴ is built of ashlar, and has a chancel, aisled nave with south porch, and west tower. The early history of the fabric has been largely obscured by the rebuilding of everything except the tower and the north arcade in the 19th century. The north arcade is of c. 1200 and presumably indicates that a north aisle was added at that time; it was partly reworked in the 13th century. The tower is late-15th or early-16th-century, and replaced an earlier tower at the west end of the north aisle, part of which survived in 1865 as a staircase.⁶⁵ There may also have been a chapel for the chantry which was dissolved c. 1548, but of which no other record has been found.⁶⁶

The chancel was described in 1636 as about to fall down, but in 1724 was said to be again in good repair.⁶⁷ It was rebuilt apparently in the 18th century,⁶⁸ and galleries were put up in the nave at some time before 1865. After a change of vicars in that year the church was extensively restored in 1866–7 by G. M. Hills in a 13th-century style. The nave and chancel were rebuilt, the south aisle added, and the north aisle widened by 2 ft.⁶⁹

The octagonal font is 15th-century, but most of the other fittings date from after 1865, including the marble and alabaster reredos.⁷⁰ Stencilled decoration of the walls carried out in 1880 was partly obscured before 1965.⁷¹ Monuments include one to John Byne of Rowdell (d. 1600) and one to Sir Harry Goring of Highden (d. 1824). The plate comprises two 19th-century silver communion cups and two 18th-century silver patens.⁷² There

³¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 318.

³² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1615).

³³ E 179/258/14 f. 41.

³⁴ *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 579.

³⁵ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 284–5.

³⁶ Hodgson, *Queen Anne's Bounty* (1845), pp. ccxii, cclxiii.

³⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 205/5/1.

³⁸ Depicted at B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 55.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 16.

⁴⁰ *Wiston Archives*, p. 236; cf. W.S.R.O., Par. 205/6/2.

⁴¹ *Rep. Com. Univ. Income* [C. 856–I] pp. 544, 573, H.C. (1873), xxxvii (2).

⁴² W.S.R.O., Par. 205/6/2.

⁴³ Ex inf. Mr. Jenner; cf. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 19 Sept. 1974.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 409.

⁴⁵ *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Durrington 3 (TS. cat.).

⁴⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39349, ff. 125–9; Emden, *Biog. Reg. Univ. Oxf.* to 1500, s.v. Rob. Wilson; *Crockford* (1896, 1926, 1940).

⁴⁷ Emden, *Biog. Reg. Univ. Oxf.* to 1500, s.v. Rob. Wilson; 1500–40, s.v. Rob. Parkhurst.

⁴⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39349, ff. 125–6.

⁴⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 25.

⁵⁰ *S.A.C.* lxi. 111; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 56.

⁵¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 156–7.

⁵² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1636).

⁵³ B.L. Add. MS. 39349, f. 127.

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662).

⁵⁵ Foster, *Alum. Oxon.* s.v. John Fortrie.

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 19.

⁵⁷ Foster, *Alum. Oxon.* s.v. Thos. Hatch.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 211/1/1/1, loose letter from Revd. T. Green to Revd. G. Wells.

⁵⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 160; *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 284–5.

⁶⁰ H.O. 129/89/2/8.

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1865), Ashington, Washington.

⁶² *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁶³ Ex inf. Chich. Dioc. Regy.

⁶⁴ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 403.

⁶⁵ *S.C.M.* xxviii. 384; B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 55.

⁶⁶ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 118, 130.

⁶⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/2, f. 33; Ep. I/26/3, f. 18.

⁶⁸ Photo. penes Mr. Jenner; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1729); *ibid.* Par. 205/9/1; Par. 205/31/1.

⁶⁹ *S.C.M.* xxviii. 384–5; B.L. Add. MS. 39364, ff. 304–5.

⁷⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39364, f. 305.

⁷¹ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 365.

⁷² *S.A.C.* liv. 216–17.

are six bells, including one of the 14th century and another of 1614.⁷³ The registers begin in 1559.⁷⁴

NONCONFORMITY. Two parishioners presented by the churchwardens in the 1620s for non-attendance at church may have been recusants.⁷⁵ In 1724 there were 3 Anabaptists and one Quaker in the parish.⁷⁶ A building in The Street belonging to Reuben Parker was registered for worship by an unspecified nonconformist sect in 1846.⁷⁷ No more is heard of it, but in 1903 a mission room was said to have been recently opened in a cottage in the parish.⁷⁸

Nonconformity in the part of the parish which was transferred to Ashington in 1960 is reserved for treatment elsewhere.

EDUCATION. There was a schoolmaster in Washington in 1579, but apparently no fit pupils,⁷⁹ and another in 1622.⁸⁰

In 1818 there were three schools for young children, with 53 pupils in all, and one for older children with 12; that provision was felt to be inadequate.⁸¹ In 1833 there were four schools for the poor with 97 pupils, supported chiefly by private charity, besides two fee-paying day and boarding schools, one attended by 20 girls and the other by 30 boys.⁸² The four schools for the poor had become three 13 years later, each with a paid mistress; the total number of children was then also 97.⁸³

St. Mary's C.E. (Controlled) School was opened in 1867 with one schoolroom for boys, girls, and infants. The building is of flint with brick dressings and plain Gothic windows. In the following year the school was receiving a government grant; average attendance was then 50, the children paying scaled fees.⁸⁴ Additional accommodation was provided c. 1875,⁸⁵ and in 1884 the master also taught an evening-school.⁸⁶ Average attendance in 1893 was 87,⁸⁷ rising in 1906 to a peak of 107,⁸⁸ and falling by 1938 to 90.⁸⁹ In 1977 there were 91 on the roll.⁹⁰ In 1949 the older children of the parish went to school in Steyning, Worthing, or Horsham;⁹¹ in 1977 they went first to a middle school in Thakeham, and then to Steyning grammar school.⁹²

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. Thomas Barnard of Burton in 1683 devised £10, the interest to be given to the poor of the parish in kind. The income was still being paid in 1724,⁹³ but the charity is not heard of later. At an unknown date two Miss Finches devised 2 a. of land for the same purpose; the income was known to have been received only once, in 1738, and by 1788 the lands had been annexed by Roger Clough.⁹⁴ Mrs. A. B. Lloyd of Warren Hill, by will proved 1941, devised six cottages she had built in 1925 on the Washington-Storrington road, as dwellings for poor labourers, artisans, and tradesmen of the parish, or their dependants.⁹⁵ The Washington Almshouses, as they were known, were still being used for that purpose in 1977.⁹⁶

WISTON

WISTON parish⁹⁷ lies north of the South Downs, and is 4½ miles long from north to south and 1½ miles wide at its widest point. The ancient parish comprised 2,842 a. Buncton chapelry, a detached portion of Ashington parish which lay entirely within Wiston and comprised 256 a., was added to it between 1882 and 1891. A further 315 a. on the north-west side of the parish including Brownhill farm were transferred from another detached part of Ashington in 1933. In 1960 50 a. were transferred from Wiston to Ashington. The area of the modern parish in 1971 was thus 3,363 a. (1,361 ha.).⁹⁸ The present article deals with the ancient parish alone until the late 19th century, and with the former detached parts of Ashington too

after their inclusion in Wiston. The original Wiston village lay 1¼ miles south-east of the present one, which is a successor to Buncton hamlet.

Like Steyning and Washington, Wiston is very varied in its geology and relief. The south part of the parish is typical chalk downland, rising to nearly 800 ft. in the south-west part where Chanctonbury Ring is a prominent landmark. Between the Chalk and the Weald clay on which the northern part of the parish lies are alternate outcrops of sandstone and clay. The northern part of the parish is rolling country, much of it over 100 ft. high, which is dissected by streams flowing north-east to the river Adur.⁹⁹ Part of the south-east boundary is formed by an old track;¹ the

⁷³ Elphick, *Bells*, 38–9, 404–5.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 205/1.

⁷⁵ *Chwdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), 38, 123.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 19.

⁷⁷ G.R.O. Worship Returns, Suss. no. 79.

⁷⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

⁷⁹ Ibid. Ep. I/23/5, f. 56.

⁸⁰ Ibid. Ep. I/17/19, f. 327.

⁸¹ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 972.

⁸² *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 984.

⁸³ *Church School Inquiry*, 1846–7, 16–17.

⁸⁴ Ed. 7/123.

⁸⁵ *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1877), 92.

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁸⁷ *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 606, H.C. (1894), lxxv.

⁸⁸ *Return of Non-Provided Schs.* H.C. 178, p. 32 (1906), lxxxviii.

⁸⁹ *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1938 (H.M.S.O.), 404.

⁹⁰ Ex inf. the headmaster.

⁹¹ *S.C.M.* xxiii. 322.

⁹² Ex inf. the headmaster.

⁹³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 19.

⁹⁴ *Char. Don.* H.C. 511, pp. 1264–5 (1816), xvi (2).

⁹⁵ Char. Com. files; inscr. on bldgs.

⁹⁶ Ex inf. Mr. J. G. Beavan, chairman, Washington par. council.

⁹⁷ This article was written in 1978.

⁹⁸ *Census*, 1881–91; *ibid.* 1931 (pt. ii); *ibid.* 1961–71.

⁹⁹ O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1958 edn.); Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

¹ Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 103.

other boundaries of the ancient parish are irregular, especially in the north, where their outline is much indented. Chanctonbury Ring straddles the boundary with Washington in the south-west part;² it was disputed between the manors of Wiston and Chancton (in Washington) in the late 18th century,³ and had probably never been included in either parish. The boundary between Wiston and Buncton chapelry followed old tracks through part of its course.⁴

There were two parks belonging to Wiston manor in the Middle Ages. What may be thought of as the home park, perhaps mentioned in 1293⁵ and called the Strood in 1357,⁶ lay on the Gault clay outcrop north-west of the manor-house and village in the south part of the parish.⁷ It was being enlarged piecemeal on the north towards Buncton in the 1360s.⁸ A parker was recorded among the estate servants in 1345.⁹ The other park, called Solewick, which is recorded from 1289,¹⁰ lay in the north part of the parish¹¹ and presumably comprised mostly woodland.¹² In 1427 the combined acreage of the two parks was estimated at 290 a.¹³ Part of Solewick had been disparked for arable by the late 16th century,¹⁴ perhaps including the fields called Little park and Goat park in 1841,¹⁵ but it was still called the great wood in 1612.¹⁶ Much woodland remained in the north part of the parish in later times,¹⁷ and even where assarts had been made, traces of the original woodland cover remained in 1978 in the wide strips of wood, or 'rews', which divided the fields. The home park on the other hand survived as such until the mid 20th century. Between c. 1795 and c. 1835¹⁸ it was enlarged on the east and south to give privacy to the house, the remaining inhabitants of the village apparently being removed.¹⁹ There is evidence of deliberate landscaping, for instance in the creation of Wiston pond and in the laying out of a new drive east of the house.²⁰ Another addition to the park was made on the north before 1875 as a result of the re-alignment of the Steyning-Washington road in 1778.²¹ Meanwhile the western part of the medieval park was disparked between 1841 and 1875.²² There were 400 deer in the park in 1801.²³ Deer continued to be kept there until

1939, but after the Second World War the park was largely turned over to agriculture.²⁴

The Roman road between Barcombe and Hardham, which crossed the centre of the parish,²⁵ may still have been in use in 1374.²⁶ The main east-west road in the Middle Ages, however, was the one which ran along the foot of the downs south of Wiston village. It was called the Steyning-Washington road in 1654,²⁷ and remained the chief east-west road until 1778.²⁸ A road roughly along the line of the modern Steyning-Washington road further north is recorded in 1639.²⁹ In 1778 it was re-aligned in part, and the older, more southerly, route was closed to traffic.³⁰ The new road was a turnpike between 1810 and 1877;³¹ a toll-house near the north lodge of Wiston Park survived c. 1970.³² Several old tracks ascend the downland scarp,³³ of which one was described as the Wiston-Findon road in 1684.³⁴ Another is continued northwards by a pronounced hollow-way south of Buncton crossways. The northern continuations of those and other tracks in the north part of the parish trend from south-west to north-east; their relative width suggests that they were drove-roads connecting manors in the south of the county with their Wealden pastures.

The former settlements of Wiston and Buddington lay along two of the north-south tracks just below the downland scarp, Wiston being sited on the well-drained Upper Greensand outcrop. Another settlement lay further west on the old road to Washington;³⁵ it may have been in distinction from it that Wiston village was called North Wiston in 1262.³⁶ Buddington apparently still had a few inhabitants in the early 16th century,³⁷ but later declined to a single farm. Wiston village had contracted by 1639; a few buildings then still lay between the church and the road along the foot of the downs, but the western part of the village had disappeared.³⁸ Later it declined still further, some buildings perhaps being removed to enlarge the park in the early 19th century. In 1978 only Wiston House with its outbuildings, the church, and the former rectory house, a timber-framed building probably of the 17th century, remained. The settlement lying west of Wiston

² O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1958 edn.).

³ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5517.

⁴ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.).

⁵ E 149/2 no. 1.

⁶ S.A.C. liv. 131; cf. *Eng. P.N. Elements* (E.P.N.S.), ii. 164.

⁷ Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

⁸ K.A.O., U 269/T 282; S.A.C. liii. 166.

⁹ S.A.C. liii. 177.

¹⁰ *Sel. Cases in K.B.* i (Selden Soc. lv), p. 177.

¹¹ Cf. *Wiston Archives*, p. 16.

¹² Cf. S.A.C. liv. 131.

¹³ C 139/29 no. 42.

¹⁴ K.A.O., U 269/E 273/1.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., TD/W 150. ¹⁶ C 2/Jas. I/S.38.73.

¹⁷ Cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.); *ibid.* 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1958 edn.).

¹⁸ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5636. *Wiston Archives*, pp. 443-6, wrongly dates at c. 1825 the set of maps of which the latter is a part: cf. above, p. 254 n. 15.

¹⁹ e.g. W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5602.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 5701; cf. *ibid.* 5884 (28-34, 36); Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 157.

²¹ W.S.R.O., QR/W 543, ff. 1, 5; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.).

²² W.S.R.O., TD/W 150; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.). ²³ S.A.C. lxxxix. 64.

²⁴ Ex inf. Mr. J. Goring; Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849); J. Whitaker, *Deer Parks and Paddocks of Eng.* (1892), 156; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI. NE. (1898, 1914 edns.).

²⁵ S.A.C. lxxvi. 23, 25; xci. 12-13.

²⁶ *Customs of Bp. of Chich.* (S.R.S. xxxi), 123.

²⁷ *Wiston Archives*, p. 251.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., QR/W 543, ff. 1-14.

²⁹ *Ibid.* Wiston MS. 5591.

³⁰ *Ibid.* QR/W 543, ff. 1-14.

³¹ Stopham Bridge and Steyning Rd. Act, 50 Geo. III, c. 55 (Local and Personal); Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1876, 39-40 Vic. c. 39.

³² W.S.R.O., PH 585-7.

³³ Cf. *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5591; Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

³⁴ *Wiston Archives*, p. 248.

³⁵ Cf. W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5591.

³⁶ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 28.

³⁷ See below, Econ. Hist.

³⁸ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5591.

was apparently more populous than the village in 1639, with 12 houses,³⁹ but it too had declined by the late 18th century, when its east part had perhaps already been replaced by new home farm buildings for Wiston House.⁴⁰ In 1978 only one house survived there, a 17th-century timber-framed building called Malthouse Cottages. The old centres of population had meanwhile been replaced by new ones further north, which apparently owed their origin to the colonization of waste land by the side of the road from Buncton crossways to Ashington.⁴¹ A straggling hamlet north and north-west of Buncton chapel, known in 1978 as Wiston village, but evidently the successor to the decayed hamlet of Buncton, contains at least two buildings of the 17th or 18th centuries, besides some 19th-century cottages and a row of council houses. The hamlet of Hole Street, c. ½ m. north-west of that, was recorded in 1795,⁴² and in 1978 contained 8 houses of the 18th century and later, of which at least one was timber-framed. There are also several isolated farm-houses in the parish of the 17th century and later.

Thirty-nine persons were recorded at Wiston in 1086.⁴³ There were 31 tax payers in 1327⁴⁴ and 54 in 1378.⁴⁵ Forty-eight persons were assessed to the subsidy in 1524.⁴⁶ The total of 75 adult males listed in the parish in 1642⁴⁷ is surprisingly large, since only 64 adult inhabitants were recorded in 1676.⁴⁸ The population rose from 258 in 1801 to 296 in 1831, and 341 in 1841. After a sharp decline in the succeeding decade, it rose again to 315 in 1881. The enlarged parish had 352 inhabitants in 1891, and c. 320 between 1901 and 1931, but thereafter, despite the further enlargement of the area, the population declined to 249 in 1971.⁴⁹

Wiston House was captured by royalist troops for a brief period in 1643. During the same campaign the estate was plundered to supply both armies in turn.⁵⁰

MANORS. The manor of *WISTON* was held of Earl Godwin (d. 1053) by Azor. By 1086 it belonged to William de Braose,⁵¹ the overlordship thereafter

descending with Bramber rape.⁵² In 1086 it was held of William by one Ralph.⁵³ Ralph of Wiston, who is recorded in the mid 12th century, and his son William of Wiston who occurs locally between 1181 and 1204, were presumably his descendants.⁵⁴ William's son Henry⁵⁵ had apparently succeeded by 1210,⁵⁶ and was called lord of Wiston c. 1230.⁵⁷ Another William of Wiston, apparently Henry's son, is recorded in 1238,⁵⁸ and held 4 fees in Wiston and West Chilton in 1242 and later.⁵⁹ In 1252 he was granted free warren in his demesne lands at Wiston.⁶⁰ In 1272 he granted the reversion of the manor to Adam de Bavent,⁶¹ who was confirmed in free warren there in 1279 and 1285⁶² and had died by 1292.⁶³

Adam's widow Alice was the largest taxpayer in Wiston in 1296.⁶⁴ Their son Roger who came of age in 1301⁶⁵ was the largest taxpayer in 1327 and 1332,⁶⁶ and was summoned to Parliament between 1313 and 1322 and between 1332 and 1335.⁶⁷ Roger's son Roger, who had succeeded by 1338,⁶⁸ granted Wiston to the Crown in 1344,⁶⁹ and enjoyed a life-interest in it after 1345.⁷⁰ After his death in 1355 it was held by Dartford nunnery (Kent) until 1357, when the Crown granted it to Peter de Braose and his wife Joan. Peter's son John⁷¹ had succeeded by 1378,⁷² and was confirmed in the manor 20 years later.⁷³ After his death in 1426⁷⁴ his widow Margaret, who later married Sir Thomas Wickham, succeeded, and at her death in 1449 Wiston passed under a settlement of 1409 to Ralph Shirley, great-nephew of John de Braose (d. 1426).⁷⁵ He was succeeded at his death in 1466 by his son Ralph, and Ralph in 1510 by his son Sir Richard, the two last-named both holding the office of sheriff. Sir Richard (d. 1540) was succeeded by his son William (d. 1551),⁷⁶ whose widow Mary, wife of Richard Elrington, held Wiston in 1568.⁷⁷

William's son Thomas (knighted 1573) was knight of the shire and sheriff, and as Treasurer-at-War in the Low Countries incurred large debts to the Crown.⁷⁸ In 1602 he granted Wiston and other manors to the queen, receiving them back for a sum converted in 1604 into an annuity of £1,002.⁷⁹ Sir Thomas was living at Wiston in 1606

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); cf. W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5636.

⁴¹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 4953, ff. [365, 395].

⁴² Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁴³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

⁴⁴ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 155.

⁴⁵ E 179/189/42.

⁴⁶ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 62.

⁴⁷ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 197.

⁴⁸ *S.A.C.* xlv. 147. ⁴⁹ *Census, 1801-1971*.

⁵⁰ A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 268, 333.

⁵¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

⁵² e.g. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii, p. 56; C 139/60 m. 44.

⁵³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

⁵⁴ *Rec. Templars in Eng.* ed. Lees, p. 231; *Pipe R.* 1204 (P.R.S. n.s. xviii), 100; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 20.

⁵⁵ *Cur. Reg. R.* i. 442.

⁵⁶ *Rot. Lib.* (Rec. Com.), 194, 200.

⁵⁷ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 81.

⁵⁸ *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Bidlington and Bramber 2 (TS. cat.); Dallaway & Cartwright, op. cit. ii (2), 20.

⁵⁹ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 690; *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 59-60.

⁶⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 405.

⁶¹ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), pp. 82-3.

⁶² *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 756; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 319.

⁶³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii, p. 56.

⁶⁴ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 56.

⁶⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, pp. 35-7.

⁶⁶ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 155, 270.

⁶⁷ *Complete Peerage*, ii. 34.

⁶⁸ Wrottesley, *Pedigrees from Plea Rolls*, 37.

⁶⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, 451.

⁷⁰ Ibid. 1343-6, 521; 1349-54, 141, 294.

⁷¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* x, p. 314; *Cal. Pat.* 1354-8, 651.

⁷² E 179/189/42.

⁷³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13013.

⁷⁴ C 139/29 no. 42.

⁷⁵ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5241, m. 1; *Reg. Praty* (S.R.S. iv), 118-19; *Cal. Close*, 1447-54, 91-2; C 139/134 no. 25.

⁷⁶ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 139; *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 386; *S.A.C.* v. 9-10, 12-15; C 142/67 no. 91; C 142/94 no. 76.

⁷⁷ *S.A.C.* lxii. 89; *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558-83 (S.R.S. iii), 50.

⁷⁸ *D.N.B.*; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1581-90, 180; *Cath. Rec. Soc.* xxi. 53.

⁷⁹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 4953, ff. 31-54, 61-2; S.A.S., MS. SH 552; *Wiston Archives*, p. 243.

and 1611,⁸⁰ and died in 1612. His son Sir Thomas, M.P. for Steyning 1614–20,⁸¹ forfeited Wiston in 1622 by his non-payment of the annuity of 1604.

The manor was granted by the Crown in 1622 to Lionel Cranfield, earl of Middlesex,⁸² who conveyed it in 1634 to John Tufton, earl of Thanet,⁸³ who sold it in 1649 to John Fagg.⁸⁴ Fagg, a prominent parliamentarian soldier and administrator, was pardoned and created a baronet in 1660, and sat as M.P. for Steyning from that year until his death in 1701.⁸⁵ His son Sir Robert, M.P. for New Shoreham and Steyning (d. 1715), was succeeded by a son (d. 1736) and grandson (d. 1740) of the same forename. The last-named Robert's sister and co-heir Elizabeth married Sir Charles Matthew Goring, Bt., of Highden (d. 1769),⁸⁶ whose son Charles (d. 1829) was succeeded by his son Charles (d. 1849), M.P. for New Shoreham. By the mid 19th century the Gorings owned most of the parish, as well as large estates in other parishes, Charles's brother and heir, the Revd. John Goring (d. 1905) being the sixth largest landowner in the county in 1874. His son Charles (d. 1924) was succeeded, also in the direct line, by Mr. John Goring,⁸⁷ who held Wiston in 1978.

In 1357 there was a manor-house at Wiston, built partly of stone and with a western gatehouse.⁸⁸ The present house was begun c. 1575⁸⁹ and completed in the 1620s;⁹⁰ building presumably ceased between the late 1580s and 1622 when the Shirleys were in straitened circumstances. The house was built round a courtyard.⁹¹ It was apparently axially planned with the gatehouse⁹² in the east range and the screens passage in the centre of the west range; the hall and other principal rooms were on the north side of the passage and service rooms on the south. The courtyard elevation of the hall range is almost symmetrical about a projecting central porch. It is similar in style to contemporary work at Parham House and elsewhere,⁹³ the porch having a frontispiece of superimposed orders, and is notable for the great extent of the windows. There was at least one other courtyard besides the principal one in the 1630s,⁹⁴ when rooms included a chapel and a long gallery 90 ft. long.⁹⁵ The former dining-room in 1978 had decorative plasterwork and panelling dated 1576. In the mid 17th century the house was complemented by terraced gardens to the north, and with its numerous gables and tall

chimneys had the appearance of a small town.⁹⁶ In 1664 Sir John Fagg was assessed for 36 hearths there.⁹⁷ A water supply was laid on c. 1630 from a spring north-west of the house.⁹⁸

In the mid 18th century the house was considerably reduced in size.⁹⁹ The east range was demolished, leaving the courtyard open, the walls of the courtyard were refaced, and a corridor was added to the west side of the hall range. Externally the new work was given mullioned windows in the style of the late-16th-century house. Internally the main alterations were in the hall, which was re-decorated with Rococo plasterwork and a Gothic overmantel. Plans for a major rebuilding made by James Gibbs were however not carried out.¹ The western and southern parts of the house were remodelled c. 1840 to the designs of Edward Blore,² who moved the kitchens into the eastern end of the old south range and built a new south front, behind which were the principal rooms of the house. During the 19th century some rooms were decorated with fittings brought from elsewhere, for instance the west gallery with 18th-century French *boiseries*, and the library with Flemish Gothic and Baroque carvings.³ In the 1930s the house was let,⁴ and since 1951⁵ it has been occupied by the Foreign Office as a discussion centre.

Pieces of stonework from the Elizabethan and Jacobean house are incorporated in the churchyard walls and north gateway, and in a fountain commemorating the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in the modern Wiston village. The Elizabethan stone chimney-piece which stands against an external wall at the back of the house was perhaps originally in the great hall.⁶ A long, low stone stable block of the 16th century survives south of the church. Other outbuildings, including an ornate free-standing dovecot, are 19th-century. An 18th-century keeper's lodge which also served as a park ornament stands on the north side of the Steyning–Washington road, having been separated from the park by the diversion of the road. It was converted into a house before 1928.⁷

William de Braose held *BUDDINGTON* manor in demesne in 1073,⁸ and it continued to be so held by his descendants until the early 13th century.⁹ About 1218 Reynold de Braose granted it to Henry of St. Valery, a relation by marriage, who gave it c. 1230 to Godstow abbey (Oxon.). The abbey's

⁸⁰ Hist. MSS. Com. 9, *Salisbury*, xviii, p. 290; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1611–18, 71.

⁸¹ *D.N.B.*

⁸² *Suss. Fines, 1509–1833*, ii (S.R.S. xx), 496; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1619–23, 433; *Wiston Archives*, p. 244.

⁸³ *Suss. Fines, 1509–1833*, ii (S.R.S. xx), 496; *Wiston Archives*, p. 245.

⁸⁴ *Wiston Archives*, p. 246.

⁸⁵ *D.N.B.*; A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, *passim*.

⁸⁶ *G.E.C. Baronetage*, iii. 138; iv. 102.

⁸⁷ Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), pp. 925–6; *Return of Owners of Land* [C. 1097], H.C. (1874), lxxii (2).

⁸⁸ *S.A.C. liv.* 131, 152–4; *Cal. Pat.* 1354–8, 582.

⁸⁹ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 382.

⁹⁰ K.A.O., U 269/M 102/2.

⁹² K.A.O., U 269/E 272/1, 2.

⁹³ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 290.

⁹⁴ K.A.O., U 269/E 272/2; cf. W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5591.

⁹⁵ K.A.O., U 269/E 272/1.

⁹⁶ Painting of ho., c. 1640, *penes* Mr. Goring; Viscountess Wolseley, *Suss. in the Past* (1928), 123; see above, pl.

facing p. 225.

⁹⁷ E 179/258/14.

⁹⁸ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 4003–4; K.A.O., U 269/E 272/2.

⁹⁹ Cf. date stone, 1747, on bldg.: W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5972, f. 4. There seems to be no corroboration for the statement that half the ho. was demolished during the Civil War: *S.N.Q.* iii. 85; the alternative date given for the demolition of c. 1780–1830 also seems erroneous: Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 152.

¹ Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Eng. Architects*, 236; Ashmolean Mus., Oxf., Gibbs Coll., vol. vi.

² Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Brit. Architects* (1978), 118; see above, pl. facing p. 225.

³ *Country Life*, 27 Feb. 1909, pp. 306–14; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 384.

⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930 and later edns.).

⁵ *S.C.M.* xxv. 555.

⁶ Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 384.

⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 34; Viscountess Wolseley, *Suss. in the Past*, 114.

⁸ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁹ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61.

estate was augmented c. 1260 by William Berneval,¹⁰ and in 1361 Buddington was described as 2 yardlands held of Bramber rape.¹¹ Ralph Shirley of Wiston was farmer from 1484 until his death in 1510, when the lease passed to his younger son Thomas,¹² who received a grant of the manor in fee from the Crown in 1540.¹³ At his death in 1544 it was held in chief as $\frac{1}{20}$ fee.¹⁴ His son Francis enjoyed it as a minor from 1546.¹⁵ At his death in 1578 it passed to his son Thomas¹⁶ who conveyed it to Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston in 1584.¹⁷ From that date it descended with Wiston until 1649, when it was retained by Lord Thanet, who had it in 1652.¹⁸

Thomas Badmering owned Buddington in 1684, and perhaps already in 1654,¹⁹ and was succeeded at his death c. 1719 by his sisters Elizabeth (d. c. 1724)²⁰ and Anne (d. c. 1726) as joint owners. The latter's heir Ann Chitty²¹ and her husband Joseph were dealing with it in 1727,²² and apparently conveyed it in 1732 to John Mellersh,²³ who mortgaged it in the following year to Benjamin Periam. In 1765 Periam's daughter Catherine Bulstrode conveyed her rights in it to the Revd. Edward Bouchier,²⁴ who sold it shortly afterwards²⁵ to Richard Bouchier (d. c. 1771). Richard's son Charles²⁶ sold it to Charles Goring in 1792,²⁷ since when it has again descended with Wiston.

Buddington manor-house, a large building of various materials, apparently of the 17th century, was used as three cottages in 1932, but was demolished after 1953.²⁸

The manor of *LYONS*, which was also held of Bramber rape,²⁹ belonged to Richard de Lyons c. 1262.³⁰ Henry de Lyons held it in 1296,³¹ and John de Lyons in 1361.³² Lucy Lyons, perhaps John's daughter, married Henry Tutbury, who held it in 1401, and by 1452 it belonged to Bartholomew Bolney,³³ who still held lands in Wiston in 1472.³⁴ By 1548 Francis Shirley of Buddington was the owner,³⁵ and it was afterwards evidently absorbed in that manor.³⁶ The site of the manor-house was presumably near Buddington, where a place-name Lyons Bank was recorded in 1875.³⁷

ECONOMIC HISTORY. Ten *villani* and 24 bordars held land of Wiston manor in 1086, and there was a demesne farm worked by 2 plough-teams and 5 *servi*.³⁸ Buddington manor was not

described in Domesday Book, but fixed rents of tenants there were worth 18s. 7d. in 1210.³⁹ About 1300 Wiston manor had 53 tenants. Nine freeholders held estates of varying sizes, some lying outside the parish. Nineteen villeins each paid 16d. or 24d. rent a year besides goods in kind for a 'ferling' of land, apparently 7 a., and owed two week works at harvest and one during the rest of the year except at the greater festivals. They and another tenant who owed half their services were known collectively as the 19½ customers. Three other villeins, called the three thrashers, paid no rent on their half ferlings of land, but owed two week-works all the year round except at the greater festivals. Twenty-one other tenants, most of whom were villeins, were quit of week-works but owed varying services for holdings of between ½ a. and 16 a.⁴⁰ In the mid 14th century the demesne farm comprised 127 a. of arable land, 7 a. of meadow, and c. 130 a. of several pasture land outside the two parks;⁴¹ in addition to the agricultural services of tenants, it was worked by regular servants (*famuli*), including a shepherd, a harrowman, a swineherd, and a dairywoman.⁴² In 1371 it had a herd of 65 cattle and a flock of more than 500 sheep.⁴³ The number of tenants was greatly reduced by the Black Death and two later plagues in 1361 and 1369. Nine villein holdings lay vacant in 1357, and 15, including those of the three thrashers, in 1374, when the remaining 8 customers compounded for some of their works.⁴⁴

Crops mentioned in the Middle Ages were wheat, barley, oats, rye, vetch, peas and beans, flax, and apples.⁴⁵ The open-field arable of the parish lay chiefly on the chalk and Greensand outcrops around and to the south of the settlements of Wiston and Buddington. Various fields and furlongs in which the Wiston manor demesne farm held strips in the late 14th century⁴⁶ presumably lay near Wiston village, where there were closes called North field, South field, and Middle Laine in 1622.⁴⁷ Other fields and furlongs apparently part of Buddington manor were mentioned in the mid 13th century.⁴⁸ There was further arable land on the sandstone ridge around Buncton, the detached part of Ashington parish that lay entirely within Wiston. The chalk downs in the south part of the parish provided both common and several sheep-pasture; the Wiston manor demesne farm had several pasture there in 1293⁴⁹ and 500 sheep-leazes in

¹⁰ *Godstow Reg.* (E.E.T.S.), ii, pp. 589-93; *S.N.Q.* iv. 5.

¹¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143.

¹² E 318/20/1001; *S.A.C.* v. 10-11; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 194.

¹³ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 142.

¹⁴ C 142/75 no. 67.

¹⁵ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xxi (1), p. 487.

¹⁶ *Suss. Inq. p.m.* 1558-83 (S.R.S. iii), p. 112.

¹⁷ *Suss. Fines, 1509-1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 76.

¹⁸ *Clough and Butler Archives*, ed. Booker, p. 24.

¹⁹ *Wiston Archives*, pp. 248, 251.

²⁰ W.S.R.O., S.T.C. III/N, ff. 18v., 43v.

²¹ *Wiston Archives*, p. 273.

²² *Suss. Fines, 1509-1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 76; *Wiston Archives*, p. 269.

²³ *Suss. Fines, 1509-1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 76.

²⁴ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 4050.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 4052.

²⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 39489, f. 233.

²⁷ *Wiston Archives*, p. 270.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/3, ff. 47a, 48; Duke & Cox, *Steyning*, 103.

²⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143.

³⁰ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 28.

³¹ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 56.

³² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143.

³³ *Bolney Bk.* (S.R.S. lxiii), 13-14.

³⁴ B.L. Add. Ch. 8901.

³⁵ W.S.R.O., MP 1227.

³⁶ Cf. *ibid.* Wiston MS. 4952, f. 257.

³⁷ O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LI* (1879 edn.).

³⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

³⁹ *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61.

⁴⁰ *S.A.C.* liii, 143, 149-55, 167, 170-1.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* liv. 131.

⁴² *Ibid.* liii. 175-7.

⁴³ *Ibid.* liv. 141-4; cf. *ibid.* 134.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* liii. 173-5, 180-1.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* liii. 150-1; cf. *ibid.* lxii. 172.

⁴⁶ *S.A.C.* liv, facing p. 134.

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 4952, f. 251; cf. *ibid.* 5591.

⁴⁸ *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 26-8; *Godstow Reg.* (E.E.T.S.), ii, pp. 592-3; cf. *Wiston Archives*, p. 246; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5638.

⁴⁹ E 149/2 no. 1.

1357,⁵⁰ and Lyons manor had 250 leazes there c. 1400.⁵¹ There was also common meadow land lying presumably along the streams in the central part of the parish, including Hurstbrook mentioned c. 1260, and possibly Laymeads, Normansmead, and Broadmead mentioned c. 1300.⁵² The clay soil of the north part provided woodland swine-pasture, not only for estates in Wiston, but also for the manors of Annington (in Botolphs), and Bidlington (in Bramber).⁵³ The woodland in the same area belonging to estates in the neighbouring parishes of Ashington and Ashurst, however, lay within those parishes, which thus formed deep salients into Wiston. Windsor Common on the boundary with Ashurst in the north-east part of the parish,⁵⁴ where common rights survived c. 1800,⁵⁵ and a meadow called Perry Mead which lay in the same two parishes⁵⁶ were perhaps originally intercommonable between them. Assarting of woodland for arable had probably begun by the 14th century; Woodman's farm in the extreme north may commemorate a tenant of Wiston manor of that date.⁵⁷ Other farms in the same area whose names derive from personal names were also presumably assarts, as were also Coombewick farm, recorded in 1327,⁵⁸ and an estate called Backreed, whose name indicates a clearing in woodland.⁵⁹

In the early 15th century the demesne farm of Wiston manor had 146 a. of arable and 200 a. of pasture.⁶⁰ There were 8 freehold tenants, and 20 copyhold tenants, the successors to the villeins of the 14th century, held 32 tenements. Hardly any labour services were still performed.⁶¹ Former villein tenements which had become tenantless were farmed, usually for periods of years,⁶² as they had also been in the late 14th century.⁶³ Both free and copyhold tenants paid heriots in kind, and one copyholder in 1370 had surrendered her land to another in exchange for an annuity. From at least the early 16th century copyholds could be sublet.⁶⁴ In 1555 13 copyhold tenants remained, while 18 other tenements, possibly former copyholds, were leased.⁶⁵ Buddington manor still had c. 6 or 8 free and copyhold tenants in the late 15th and early 16th centuries, some of whom held land in Shoreham. They paid a fine or relief on succession or death besides heriots; copyholders could sublet their holdings, but one tenant in 1521 forfeited his land for cutting down trees without licence.⁶⁶ There was still at least one copyhold tenant of Buddington in 1587.⁶⁷ Licence was given for inclosing part of one of the open fields of Wiston manor in 1428,⁶⁸

but other fields remained uninclosed in 1466, when pasture rights on the stubble between Martinmas and Candlemas were allotted at the rate of 26 sheep-leazes a yardland.⁶⁹

By 1622⁷⁰ the south part of the parish had largely been engrossed by the demesne farms of Wiston and Buddington manors, which comprised 455 a. and c. 200 a. respectively. Both were leased, the former being called Wiston Street farm. Only one copyhold tenant of Wiston manor remained, and all but one of the surviving freeholds of the manor lay outside the parish. At the same date Buddington manor no longer apparently had any tenants.⁷¹ Only the two demesne farms retained pasture rights on the downs, Wiston Street farm having 400 sheep-leazes and Buddington farm 289. By the middle of the century the common down seems already in practice to have been divided between them, and the partition was made permanent in 1684, Wiston Street farm receiving 452 a. and Buddington farm 155 a.⁷² Meanwhile the open fields to the west and south of Wiston village had been entirely inclosed by 1639, becoming closes mostly between 4 a. and 20 a. in area.

Many small farms of up to 70 a. are recorded in the central and northern parts of the parish during the 17th and 18th centuries.⁷³ Some were known as copyholds, but since they were not listed as such in 1622 they had presumably already been enfranchised.⁷⁴ Butcher's farm was mentioned as Butcher's alias Piper's copyhold in 1614, and Weppons farm as Wepham's copyhold at the same date. Other farms in the same area as they existed in the 19th century, for instance Abbott's, Guesses, and Guessgate farms, had been formed by the amalgamation of smaller ones. Fair oak farm was recorded in 1634,⁷⁵ and Coombewick and Woodman's farms at the same period. In the 18th and 19th centuries those farms were gradually engrossed by the Goring family. Butcher's and Abbott's farms were bought before 1800, and Guessgate farm in 1832. About 1841 the Goring estate included five farms, of which the two largest, the Wiston home farm of 844 a. and Buddington farm of 353 a., were kept in hand, the other three each comprising between 120 a. and 165 a. At the same date the estate of W. W. Richardson, the next largest landowner, comprised four farms in the north part of the parish, of which Fair oak farm (225 a.) was the largest. Other farms of over 40 a. which belonged to others included Guesses, Weppons, and Coombewick farms.⁷⁶ Guesses and Weppons were bought soon afterwards by the

⁵⁰ *S.A.C.* liv. 131.

⁵¹ *Bolney Bk.* (S.R.S. lxiii), 13.

⁵² *Godstow Reg.* (E.E.T.S.), ii, p. 592; *S.A.C.* liii. 150-1.

⁵³ *Cal. Pat.* 1557-8, 210; *Suss. Inq. in Bodl.* (S.R.S. xxxiii), pp. 66-7; C 142/344 no. 69.

⁵⁴ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVII (1878 edn.).

⁵⁵ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5601.

⁵⁶ *Wiston Archives*, pp. 258-60.

⁵⁷ *S.A.C.* liii. 154-5.

⁵⁸ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 155.

⁵⁹ *Wiston Archives*, pp. 253-6; *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 245; ii. 378.

⁶⁰ C 139/29 no. 42.

⁶¹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5286, for the date of which see *Wiston Archives*, p. 412; cf. *S.A.C.* liii. 181-2.

⁶² *S.A.C.* liv. 176-7; K.A.O., U 269/M 93.

⁶³ *S.A.C.* liii. 174, 180-1; liv. 131.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* liv. 171-9.

⁶⁵ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5287.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 4952, ff. 255-6; K.A.O., U 269/M 100, ff. [24, 37, 45-6]; U 269/M 109; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 194.

⁶⁷ *Req.* 2/154/28.

⁶⁸ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5241, m. 1.

⁶⁹ *S.A.C.* liv. 177.

⁷⁰ Except where stated, the information in this para. is derived from W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 4952, ff. 245-52, 257; 5591.

⁷¹ The information about tenancies given in a surv. of the man. of 1622 was copied from 14th and 16th-cent. ct. rolls: *ibid.* 4952, ff. 255-6.

⁷² *Wiston Archives*, pp. 246, 248.

⁷³ The information in the following para. is taken, except where stated, from *ibid.* pp. 9-10, 12-13, 56-7, 217-18, 253-6, 258, 260-1, 263-6, 268-75, 278.

⁷⁴ Cf. W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 4952, f. 251.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* 3567, ff. 1-2.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., TD/W 150.

Gorings, who also bought the Richardson estate, which by then included Coombewick farm, in 1861. By the late 19th century nearly the whole parish belonged to the Goring family, as it still did in 1977.⁷⁷ There were c. 10 farms in the parish in 1881,⁷⁸ and c. 15 in the enlarged parish in 1938,⁷⁹ but by 1977 the number had declined to six or seven.⁸⁰

There was a flock of 800 sheep at the Wiston manor demesne farm in 1510,⁸¹ and one of c. 400 at Buddington farm in 1791.⁸² In the north part of the parish during the same period, however, cattle seem to have been more important, and probate inventories of the 17th and 18th centuries record few sheep.⁸³ Sir John Fagg (d. 1701) was breeding bullocks for the London market on the Wiston manor home farm in the 1690s.⁸⁴ In 1801 1,600 sheep and over 200 cattle were recorded in the parish.⁸⁵ Wheat, barley, oats, peas, tares,⁸⁶ and hops⁸⁷ were recorded in the 17th century, and flax at the end of the 18th.⁸⁸ Turnips or rape had been added by 1801.⁸⁹ During the late 18th century Charles Goring (d. 1829) experimented with converting arable land into permanent pasture.⁹⁰ In 1849 ley farming was being practised on the Wiston manor home farm, and clover was grown.⁹¹ In the late 19th century an annual sale of fatstock from the Wiston estate was held at Steyning.⁹² In 1977 the predominant type of agriculture was dairying, with some cereals.⁹³

A windmill belonging to Wiston manor was recorded in 1293,⁹⁴ in 1357,⁹⁵ and in 1639.⁹⁶ Its site is unknown, but was presumably not far from the village. A mill which Roger Woodman held of the manor c. 1300 had become too dilapidated to be used by 1358.⁹⁷ It may have been the same as the manorial mill; alternatively it may have been identical with the one north of Woodman's farm in the north part of the parish which was commemorated c. 1841 by the field name Windmill croft.⁹⁸ A water-mill belonging to the manor was mentioned in 1623;⁹⁹ its most likely site seems to be in the south-east part of the parish, near the entrance to Wiston park.¹

A merchant dealing in unspecified merchandise

was recorded in the parish c. 1260,² and a wool merchant c. 1330.³ The only other tradesmen mentioned in the Middle Ages besides carpenters⁴ and smiths⁵ were a weaver and a 'ripiér' or fish-carrier. In the poll-tax of 1378, however, 12 out of 54 parishioners were assessed at more than the basic rate, suggesting a moderately wealthy community.⁶ The abundant woodland of the parish continued to provide employment in later centuries. There was a woodbroker in 1724,⁷ and the Richardson family of Hole Street were carpenters in the 18th and 19th centuries.⁸ A joiner was recorded in 1679,⁹ and two sawyers, three further carpenters, a wheelwright, and a builder in the early 19th century.¹⁰ A blacksmith was recorded in 1649 and 1676,¹¹ perhaps on the site north of Buncton which was occupied by a smithy between 1826 and the early 20th century.¹² Weavers were also recorded in the 17th and 18th centuries.¹³ There had been a fulling-mill in the north part of the parish in 1570,¹⁴ on a site commemorated c. 1841 by the field-name Fulling Mill mead.¹⁵ It was still active in 1602, when it was leased to a shearmen of West Tarring, and it was mentioned again in 1637.¹⁶ Other trades occasionally recorded between the 16th and 18th centuries were those of brewer,¹⁷ maltster, glover,¹⁸ and shoemaker.¹⁹ In the early 19th century between three and five families out of 40 or 50 were said to gain their livelihood from non-agricultural employment.²⁰ A potter was recorded in 1812.²¹

By the mid 19th century the Wiston estate was self-sufficient in basic skills, with its own brickyard, timber yard, and carpenter's shop.²² The proportion of parishioners who worked on the estate increased; in 1905, when the village was very much an estate village, they included a farm bailiff, a clerk of works, a woodreeve, and a head gamekeeper.²³ The estate was still the chief employer in the parish in the 1970s;²⁴ in 1977, for instance, eight men were employed there in forestry.²⁵ Other tradesmen recorded in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were a shopkeeper, a grocer, and a thatcher.²⁶ In 1977 there was a general store and post office.

⁷⁷ Ex inf. Mr. J. Goring.

⁷⁸ *Wiston Archives*, p. 450.

⁷⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

⁸⁰ Ex inf. Mr. Goring.

⁸¹ *S.A.C.* v. 10; for the date cf. *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 386.

⁸² W.S.R.O., Par. 84/6/1, f. 13.

⁸³ e.g. *ibid.* Ep. I/29 Wiston 32, 42.

⁸⁴ Defoe, *Tour*, ed. Cole, i. 131.

⁸⁵ E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, f. [50v].

⁸⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Wiston 21, 32, 42.

⁸⁷ *Wiston Archives*, p. 266.

⁸⁸ E.S.R.O., QDH/EW 1, ff. 36-7.

⁸⁹ H.O. 67/7 no. 141.

⁹⁰ *Communics. to Bd. of Agric.* iii (1) (1802), 201.

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5143.

⁹² *Ibid.* 5920A (18).

⁹³ Ex inf. Mr. Goring.

⁹⁴ E 149/2 no. 1.

⁹⁵ *Wiston Archives*, p. 246.

⁹⁶ *S.A.C.* liii. 154-5, 180-1.

⁹⁷ W.S.R.O., TD/W 150.

⁹⁸ K.A.O., U 269/M 102/2.

¹ Ex inf. Mr. G. Lawrie, Steyning.

² *Godstow Reg.* (E.E.T.S.), ii, p. 592.

³ *S.N.Q.* iv. 69.

⁴ *S.A.C.* liv. 152, 157, 159; E 179/189/42.

⁵ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 66; *S.A.C.* liii. 153-4.

⁶ E 179/189/42.

⁷ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Wiston 52.

⁸ *Ibid.* Par. 211/4/1; Wiston MS. 4043; *Wiston Archives*, pp. 239, 276; *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 128.

⁹ *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1676-9, 1257.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 211/1/2/1; Wiston MS. 5636; *Wiston Archives*, p. 278.

¹¹ *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 173; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Wiston 28.

¹² W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 4953, endpaper, ii; *Wiston Archives*, p. 276; O.S. Map 6', *Suss.* LI. NE. (1914 edn.).

¹³ *Wiston Archives*, p. 266.

¹⁴ K.A.O., U 269/E 273/1.

¹⁵ W.S.R.O., TD/W 150.

¹⁶ *Wiston Archives*, pp. 259-61.

¹⁷ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 62.

¹⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 Wiston 2, 38, 41.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* Par. 211/32/4/1.

²⁰ *Census, 1811-31.*

²¹ *S.A.C.* xlvi. 61.

²² W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 5142 (3), 5143.

²³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905); cf. G. J. Marcus, *Before the Lamps Went Out* (1965).

²⁴ *W. Suss. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 1974.

²⁵ Ex inf. Mr. Goring.

²⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Tenants of Wiston manor owed three-weekly suit of court in the early 14th century, and one forfeited an animal in 1310 for non-attendance.²⁷ By the late 14th century, however, there were usually only two courts a year at most. There are court rolls for various years between 1357 and 1599.²⁸ During the early part of that period pleas of debt, detinue, and trespass were heard,²⁹ and in 1357 the manor had jurisdiction over stray beasts.³⁰ A covenant about a farm of lands was enrolled at the court in 1436.³¹ During the 15th century, however, the amount of business declined, only the repair of roads, hedges, and ditches being afterwards dealt with for the most part, besides changes in tenancies. Two by-laws about common pasture-rights were enrolled in 1517.³² Officers elected in the late 14th century were a reeve and a harrower,³³ and a hayward was mentioned in 1381.³⁴ A herdman was elected in 1517.³⁵ Courts were still held in the early 17th century,³⁶ and the revised manor rental of 1664 was said to have been compiled at a court held in that year.³⁷ Quit-rents and other payments in connexion with the management of waste land were received by a reeve in 1784, but after 1788 his functions were performed by the gamekeeper.³⁸

A court of Buddington manor was mentioned in the late 14th century.³⁹ There are court rolls of four courts held between 1489 and 1521, a bailiff being mentioned in 1489. Changes of tenancy formed the chief business dealt with at that period. In 1521 two tenants were presented for not repairing their houses and others for cutting down trees.⁴⁰

Two churchwardens were recorded between 1560 and 1670; thereafter until modern times there was usually only one. In the late 17th and early 18th centuries he was often chosen by the incumbent and on one occasion when there were two the incumbent and the parishioners each chose one.⁴¹ There were apparently usually two overseers in the 17th and 18th centuries.⁴² Two parishioners who were perhaps waywardens were presented in 1650 for non-repair of the roads,⁴³ and there were usually two waywardens between 1678 and 1691.⁴⁴ After 1884 the waywarden, who in the mid 19th century was often also churchwarden, had a salary of £5, increased to £7 in 1886.⁴⁵

In the 1640s the parish officers were ordered

by quarter sessions to pay weekly maintenance to one pauper, and to pay a widow of Washington for keeping another.⁴⁶ During the 18th century other methods of relief included the provision of fuel, clothes, food, and medical care, and the payment of rent.⁴⁷ In 1789 Wiston parish was included in Thakeham united parishes, which later became Thakeham union.⁴⁸

In 1834 the four or five labourers unemployed in winter were supported by parish work, chiefly on the roads.⁴⁹ A close called the Poor Men's Gardens recorded in the extreme west of the parish c. 1835 may perhaps have been allotments.⁵⁰

From 1894 the parish formed part of Thakeham rural district, being transferred to Chanctonbury rural district in 1933,⁵¹ and Horsham district in 1974.

CHURCH. There was a church at Wiston in 1086,⁵² and rectors are recorded from c. 1230.⁵³ Between 1946 and 1977 the living was held in plurality with Ashington-with-Buncton.⁵⁴ In the latter year it was united with Ashington-with-Buncton and Washington, the parishes remaining distinct.⁵⁵

The advowson of Wiston descended with the manor from an early date,⁵⁶ the Crown presenting during the minority of Roger de Bavent in 1300.⁵⁷ Richard Shelley presented for a turn in 1515.⁵⁸ When the manor was sold in 1649, the advowson was retained by Lord Thanet, descending with his successors in the earldom⁵⁹ until 1778 when it was sold to Charles Goring.⁶⁰ The Committee for Plundered Ministers had presented c. 1652,⁶¹ and the Crown by lapse in 1670.⁶² Between 1778 and 1977 the advowson again descended with the manor;⁶³ from the latter year the advowson of the new benefice was to be exercised alternately by the Goring family and the bishop of Chichester.⁶⁴

The rectory was valued at 20 marks in 1291.⁶⁵ A glebe house had been mentioned in 1262,⁶⁶ and in 1341 the rector also had 14 a. of glebe land, besides offerings and mortuaries worth £2 13s. 8d.⁶⁷ In addition all the tithes of the parish belonged to the rectory, except the demesne tithes of Buddington, which had been granted to Sele priory in 1073,⁶⁸ and which later passed to Magdalen College, Oxford.⁶⁹ The living was said to be worth less than

²⁷ *Year Bk.* 4 Edw. II (Selden Soc. xxvi), p. 111; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* x, p. 313.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 5230-46; K.A.O., U 269/M 92-100.

²⁹ e.g. W.S.R.O., Wiston MSS. 5231 (1, 2); 5236, m. 2; 5240.

³⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1354-8, 651.

³¹ K.A.O., U 269/M 93, m. 2.

³² W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5244.

³³ *Ibid.* 5231 (1); 5236, m. 1; 5238.

³⁴ K.A.O., U 269/M 92.

³⁵ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5244.

³⁶ K.A.O., U 269/M 102/2; U 269/M 108A.

³⁷ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5288.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 4953, ff. 1365, 3951.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 4952, f. 255.

⁴⁰ K.A.O., U 269/M 100, ff. [24, 37, 45]; U 269/M 109.

⁴¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 180-5; W.S.R.O., Par.

211/13/1; cf. e.g. *S.A.C.* xvi. 229.

⁴² *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 197; W.S.R.O., Par. 211/13/1; Par. 211/37/1.

⁴³ *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 197.

⁴⁴ W.S.R.O., Par. 211/13/1. ⁴⁵ *Ibid.* Par. 211/12/1-3.

⁴⁶ *Q.S. Order Bk.* (S.R.S. liv), 78-9, 94.

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Par. 211/9/2; Par. 211/31/1-3, 6.

⁴⁸ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 36.

⁴⁹ *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, [44] App. B.1, pt. 1, p. 535, H.C. (1834), xxx. ⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5633.

⁵¹ *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii).

⁵² *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

⁵³ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 81.

⁵⁴ *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1949 and later edns.).

⁵⁵ *Ex inf. Chich. Dioc. Regy.*

⁵⁶ *Suss. Fines*, ii (S.R.S. vii), p. 82.

⁵⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, 533.

⁵⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39350, f. 20.

⁵⁹ *Wiston Archives*, p. 246; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 3718; B.L. Add. MS. 39350, ff. 23-4.

⁶⁰ *Wiston Archives*, p. 252.

⁶¹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1653-4, 416.

⁶² B.L. Add. MS. 39350, f. 22.

⁶³ *Ibid.* ff. 24-5; *Chich. Dioc. Kal. and Dir.*

⁶⁴ *Ex inf. Chich. Dioc. Regy.*

⁶⁵ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁶⁶ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 28.

⁶⁷ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 386-7.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

⁶⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 283; W.S.R.O., TD/W

150.

12 marks in 1440,⁷⁰ but in 1535 was again valued at 20 marks, though 1 mark was payable annually to Magdalen College.⁷¹ In 1570 the rector and the patron leased the living for 100 years to Richard Bellingham and his heirs, Bellingham undertaking to pay the rector an annuity of £8, and to find and maintain a curate.⁷² The revenues of the living were said in the early 17th century to be in the possession of the patron or his assigns,⁷³ and the incumbent in 1640 was described as vicar.⁷⁴ In 1653, when Lord Thanet himself was enjoying the income, estimated at £120 a year, he agreed to increase the incumbent's stipend to £40 and to defray £50 to repair the glebe house, but the incumbent was receiving only £8 or £10 in the following year.⁷⁵

By 1724 the rector again enjoyed the revenues, apparently worth £48 a year. Only 1 a. of glebe land remained, the rest of the 14 a. mentioned in 1341 having presumably been incorporated into the Wiston manor estate. The glebe house, which stood close to the church on the south-east, was then still in good repair.⁷⁶ By 1801 it had become ruinous, and a new building on the Steyning-Washington road $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north, of brick and Hordsham stone, was erected by Charles Goring to replace it.⁷⁷ About 1830 the average net income of the living was £340.⁷⁸ At the commutation of tithes nine years later the rector received £437 of rent-charge, and Magdalen College £64.⁷⁹ In 1884 the net income of the benefice was £367.⁸⁰ The new rectory house of 1801 was exchanged with the Revd. J. Goring in 1899 for a piece of land further west.⁸¹ A third rectory house was built there c. 1906,⁸² but was sold after the Second World War.⁸³ The second rectory house was known during the 20th century as The Falconers.⁸⁴

A chantry of St. Mary is recorded between 1357 and c. 1548, the priest, who was sometimes called the lord's chaplain, receiving the income from lands in Ashurst in the late 14th century, and sometimes serving Bunton chapel too.⁸⁵

Walter de Bedwind, instituted in 1300, held Wiston as one of a number of livings.⁸⁶ At least two other rectors before the Reformation were apparently pluralists, George Shelley (1515-57)

holding Parham and Coombes,⁸⁷ but in 1440 the rector was resident.⁸⁸ Three assistant curates are recorded between 1539 and 1556, of whom one, the former chantry-priest, received a stipend of £9.⁸⁹ John Arnold, rector 1560-90, served through curates after leasing the rectory in 1570, and was living at Coombes in 1579.⁹⁰ For a time during 1586 there was no curate, and hence no services.⁹¹ Curates continued to serve in the early 17th century, though the incumbent generally resided in 1640.⁹² Two Puritan ministers are recorded in the mid 17th century, the living remaining vacant for some time after the second was ejected in 1662.⁹³

Communion was celebrated three times a year in 1724, and four times a year between 1746 and 1759.⁹⁴ Two Sunday services, one with a sermon, were being held in the 1720s.⁹⁵ John Hart, instituted in 1731, was also master of Steyning school.⁹⁶ Incumbents later in the 18th century were often non-resident, probably because of the ruinous condition of the glebe house; Edward Tredcroft, for instance, rector 1778-96, appears never to have officiated in person, the incumbents of Washington and Bramber successively serving as curates.⁹⁷ George Wells, rector 1796-1839, was generally resident, though holding other benefices after 1822,⁹⁸ and for a time kept a school for sons of noblemen in the rectory.⁹⁹ His successor, W. J. Trower, was later successively bishop of Glasgow and of Gibraltar.¹ By 1844 communion was being celebrated once a month, and by 1884 fortnightly. In 1865 there were prayers and a sermon every Sunday in both morning and afternoon.² Trower's successor held the cure for 55 years from 1850.³

Meanwhile the northwards migration of population had made Wiston church remote for many parishioners, who therefore attended Bunton chapel,⁴ and after 1872 burials were discontinued at Wiston, except for members of the Goring family.⁵ After the union of benefices in 1977 a group ministry was established, the incumbent living at Ashington.⁶ Services were then being held twice a month at Bunton, but only infrequently at Wiston.⁷

The church of *ST. MICHAEL*, of which the dedication is recorded in 1327,⁸ is built of rubble

⁷⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39350, f. 16.

⁷¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 319.

⁷² W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 4953, ff. [363-4].

⁷³ *Ibid.* Ep. I/25/3 (1616, 1635); cf. K.A.O., U 269/M 102/2.

⁷⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* Par. 211/7/1, ff. [15-16]; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1653-4, 416-7.

⁷⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, ff. 18-19.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* Wiston MS. 5602; *Wiston Archives*, p. 252.

⁷⁸ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, pp. 286-7.

⁷⁹ W.S.R.O., TD/W 150.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁸¹ *Ibid.* Wiston MSS. 3734-5.

⁸² *Ibid.* Ep. I/41/90.

⁸³ Ex inf. Mr. J. Goring.

⁸⁴ Viscountess Wolseley, *Suss. in the Past* (1928), 114; *Homes and Gdns.* Nov. 1933, pp. 245-8; W.S.R.O., MP 1117.

⁸⁵ *S.A.C.* liv. 181; W.S.R.O., Par. 211/7/1, f. 1; *Reg. Rob. Rede*, ii (S.R.S. xi), 244-5, 250-1, 314-5; *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 118, 130.

⁸⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, 533; *Cal. Papal Reg.* ii. 41.

⁸⁷ *Cal. Papal Reg.* xiii (2), 518; B.L. Add. MS. 39350, f. 20; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 319-20.

⁸⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39350, f. 16.

⁸⁹ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 389; *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S.

xxxvi), 142.

⁹⁰ B.L. Add. MSS. 39350, f. 20; 39362, f. 180; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 47v.

⁹¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/7, f. 32.

⁹² B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 180-1; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

⁹³ *Calamy Revised*, ed. Matthews, 42, 73; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662); B.L. Add. MS. 39350, f. 22.

⁹⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 19; *ibid.* Par. 211/9/1.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, f. 19; cf. *ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1729).

⁹⁶ Mon. in ch.; B.L. Add. MS. 39350, f. 23.

⁹⁷ B.L. Add. MSS. 39350, f. 24; 39460, f. 95; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1762); Par. 211/1/1/1, loose letter; Par. 211/1/1/3.

⁹⁸ Foster, *Alum. Oxon.*; W.S.R.O., Par. 211/1/1/3; Par. 211/1/2/1.

⁹⁹ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), ii. 157.

¹ Foster, *Alum. Oxon.*

² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1844, 1865); Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

³ *Crockford* (1905).

⁴ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

⁵ *Lond. Gaz.* 23 Feb. 1872, p. 704; cf. W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/3, f. 12v.

⁶ Ex inf. Chich. Dioc. Regy. ⁷ Ex inf. Mr. Goring.

⁸ C.P. 40/268 m. 23; cf. *Cal. Papal Reg.* xiii (2), 518; *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 386.

and ashlar, and has a chancel with south chapel, nave with south aisle, and west tower. The nave is of the 13th century or earlier. The chancel was rebuilt and the chapel, aisle, and tower added, in the 14th century. Much of the church's present appearance, however, is due to an extensive mid-19th-century restoration. The south chancel chapel was called the chapel of Our Lady in the early 16th century,⁹ and since it always belonged to the lord of the manor was perhaps the chapel of the chantry of the same dedication. Between the 17th and 19th centuries it was generally in bad repair,¹⁰ and during the rebuilding of the house c. 1840 was used as a lumber room.¹¹ The chancel was partly rebuilt before 1844,¹² and the whole church thoroughly restored in 1862.¹³

Monuments in the south chancel chapel include a floor brass to Sir John de Braose (d. 1426),¹⁴ a possibly contemporary stone effigy of a child within an ogee arch, and figures from destroyed monuments to Sir Richard Shirley (d. 1540) and Sir Thomas Shirley (d. 1612).¹⁵ Both the last-named monuments existed in the late 18th century and the former survived in 1852.¹⁶ The Norman font is square and of Sussex marble. Medieval wall paintings discovered apparently in the 19th century had been destroyed by 1900.¹⁷ The screen under the tower is of 1635.¹⁸ There were three bells in 1724, of which only one was serviceable;¹⁹ in 1745 they were replaced by a single bell.²⁰ The plate includes a silver cup of 1726.²¹ The registers begin in 1638.²²

NONCONFORMITY. One recusant was recorded in Wiston in 1587.²³

The Fagg family, lords of the manor after 1649, were dissenters. Sir John Fagg was sending two of his sons to a dissenter's boarding school in Steyning in the 1660s, and provided shelter for a Presbyterian teacher, John Beaton, brother of one of the Puritan ministers of Wiston.²⁴

There was a small Quaker community in the parish in the 1660s and 1670s, whose members refused payment of church-rate and of tithes. It

held its own meetings and at least two burials were made in the parish. The community ceased apparently soon after 1677, and certainly by 1724.²⁵

EDUCATION. The curate of Wiston was giving lessons in 1579.²⁶ About 1800 there was a school attended by c. 30 children in a building next to the old rectory south-east of the church.²⁷ In 1818, when it was being supported entirely by Charles Goring, about 50 children attended on weekdays and 58 on Sundays.²⁸ It continued to flourish during the 1830s.²⁹ By 1844 a new building, with a master's house, had been built further north, in the chapelry of Bunton.³⁰ The new school, which was leased by the year from the Gorings at a peppercorn rent, was known as Wiston and Bunton parochial school.³¹ In 1847 it was said to be supported by subscriptions alone; a master and mistress were paid £77 and £20 respectively. Sixty-six children attended during the day, and 9 boys in the evening only, and 16 boys and girls on Sundays only.³² In 1871 labourers' children paid no fees.³³ During the late 19th century the school was often called the 'free school'.³⁴ It was receiving a government grant by 1871. Average attendance then was 81,³⁵ and in 1893 67.³⁶ Thereafter it fell, to 51 in 1906,³⁷ 43 in 1932, and 36 in 1938.³⁸ The school was closed soon afterwards, and in 1977 the children of the parish went to school in Steyning and Washington.³⁹

CHARITY FOR THE POOR. By a codicil to his will proved 1712, John Dyne, an employee of the Fagg family, devised his house and $\frac{1}{4}$ a. to be managed by the Faggs and their successors as a poor-house without interference from the parish officers.⁴⁰ The site is unknown, unless it is indicated by the wood west of Bunton chapel called Workhouse copse.⁴¹ In 1792, after Wiston parish had been included in Thakeham united parishes, an inmate of the poor-house was forced against his will to send his daughter's bastard child to the poor-house at Thakeham.⁴²

⁹ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 387.

¹⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1729); Ep. I/22A/2 (1844); Ep. I/26/2, f. 37v.; Ep. I/26/3, f. 18; B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 262.

¹¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39365, f. 1v.

¹² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1844).

¹³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882).

¹⁴ *S.A.C.* lxxx. 143-4.

¹⁵ *S.N.Q.* xv. 47.

¹⁶ *S.A.C.* v. 13; B.L. Add. MS. 5673, ff. 31-2.

¹⁷ *S.A.C.* xliii. 247.

¹⁸ *S.N.Q.* xv. 47.

¹⁹ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, f. 18.

²⁰ Elphick, *Bells*, 413.

²¹ *S.A.C.* liv. 217-8.

²² W.S.R.O., Par. 211/1.

²³ *Cal. Suss. Indictments, Eliz. I*, p. 235.

²⁴ *Calamy Revised*, ed. Matthews, 42, 137; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1680-1, 473; W.S.R.O., Par. 211/1/1/1, f. 10.

²⁵ *S.A.C.* xvi. 68; xlv. 147; lv. 85-6; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662); Ep. I/26/3, f. 19; *ibid.* Par. 211/7/1, f. [25v.]; E.S.R.O., Quaker rec. 39/1, ff. 6, 10, 20v., 40v.; *Chwdns. Presentments*, i (S.R.S. xlix), 128, 143.

²⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, i. 47v.

²⁷ *Ibid.* Par. 211/25/1; Wiston MS. 5602.

²⁸ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 973.

²⁹ e.g. Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1835); W.S.R.O., Ep. I/47/1A.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1844); O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.).

³¹ *Return of Non-Provided Schs.* H.C. 178, p. 45 (1906), lxxxviii.

³² *Church School Inquiry*, 1846-7, 16-17.

³³ *Ed.* 7/123.

³⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

³⁵ *Ed.* 7/123.

³⁶ *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 606, H.C. (1894), lxxv.

³⁷ *Return of Non-Provided Schs.* H.C. 178, p. 45 (1906), lxxxviii.

³⁸ *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1932 (H.M.S.O.), 389; 1938, 404.

³⁹ Local inf.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 3989.

⁴¹ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LI (1879 edn.).

⁴² W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 3990.

TARRING HUNDRED

WEST TARRING was listed in 1086 as part of Brightford hundred.¹ In the early 13th century the archbishops of Canterbury began to hold a hundred court there,² presumably for Loxfield hundred (in Pevensey rape), to which Tarring apparently belonged in 1248³ and 1275. In the latter year the archbishop apparently had return of writs and wreck of the sea there.⁴ In 1360⁵ and 1524⁶ West Tarring was described as being in the archbishop's liberty in Bramber rape, which was perhaps identical with the bailiwick of Tarring for which courts were held by a bailiff in 1368.⁷ In the early 16th century and perhaps earlier the liberty included Patching, but afterwards the two parishes were considered to be separate hundreds.⁸ The name Tarring hundred is first found in 1642.⁹ In the early 19th century the inhabitants of the parish were exempted from jury service, evidently as a relic of West Tarring's former status as an archbishop's liberty.¹⁰

¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 389.

² *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, 205-6.

³ *J.I.* 1/909A rot. 23d.; cf. *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 148-9.

⁴ *S.A.C.* lxxxii. 25-6, 29.

⁵ *Ibid.* xcv. 47.

⁶ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 80-1.

⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1364-8, 455-6; *Cal. Fine R.* 1356-68, 390-1.

⁸ e.g. *Census*, 1801, 1851; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 1.

⁹ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 175.

¹⁰ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 140; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 2; *S.A.C.* xli. 67-8.

WEST TARRING

THE FORMER parish of West Tarring,¹ now part of Worthing borough, lay between the South Downs and the sea; the prefix distinguishes it from Tarring Neville near Lewes. In 1881 it contained 1,192 a. In 1902 part was added to Worthing borough and the rest was split between Durrington and Goring.² The present article deals with the history of the parish up to c. 1900, though certain topics, including the history of institutions originating before that date, are treated here up to 1978.

The parish was 3 miles long at its longest point and 1½ mile wide at its widest, and included two tongues of land, one projecting westwards, perhaps to include meadow land near Ham farm in Durrington, and the other southwards, presumably to include rough pasture by the sea coast and to give access to the sea. Much of the parish boundary followed roads and tracks, for instance the road from West Tarring to Findon in the north-east part. Much of the western boundary was straight.³ One point on the boundary between West Tarring and Broadwater, the site in 1978 of the Thomas a Becket public house, was known as Polltree or Polled tree in the 15th and 16th centuries, and as Poulter's corner in 1896.⁴

The north part of the parish lay on the chalk, rising to 300 ft. in the north-west corner, and the gently sloping south part on the later Coombe deposits and brickearth.⁵ Findon Valley in the north-east corner is a typical chalkland dry valley. The south part of the parish was watered by the upper course of the Teville stream, which formed large ponds south-west of the church, and then flowed eastwards along the southern boundary.⁶

West Tarring village lay in the south part of the parish. There seems no reason to believe that the early medieval village centre was not on the present site, as has been suggested,⁷ even though the church lies away from it. The village consists of three streets, called North, South, and West streets in the 17th and 18th centuries⁸ and High Street, South Street, and Church Road in 1978; the junction between them was presumably the site of the marketplace recorded from 1499.⁹ The buildings are chiefly of brick, flint, and cobbles, some being painted or rendered or hung with tiles; roofs are of tiles, slates, or Horsham stone slabs. Many buildings are of the 18th century or earlier, es-

pecially in High Street which is flanked almost entirely by old houses. The lack of gaps between the buildings and the absence of front gardens, both there and in the adjacent part of Church Road, give the village a quasi-urban character. Many of the older buildings were still used as dwellings in 1978.

There are two medieval buildings in the village besides the church. The Old Palace is described below.¹⁰ At the south end of High Street nos. 4-10, part of what was called Parsonage Row in 1615,¹¹ comprise a small late-medieval timber-framed house with a central two-bay hall and cross-wings with elaborately carved gables giving a façade of modified 'Wealden' type.¹² The hall and north cross-wing have exposed timber-framing and the hall has a two-storey oriel window; the south cross-wing is cased with brick and hung tiles. An upper floor was later inserted in the hall, probably in the 17th century, and an extension at the rear of the building is probably of the same date.¹³ The building formerly belonged to Tarring rectory manor,¹⁴ and it is possible that it was the original rectory house.¹⁵ There were other buildings of the same style adjacent to the south,¹⁶ one of which included a medieval shop-front;¹⁷ the south end of the group was destroyed when Glebe Road was cut in the late 19th century, and the rest has been altered. The part described above was bought in 1927 by a local man and vested in the Sussex Archaeological Trust,¹⁸ whose successor the Sussex Archaeological Society still owned it in 1978, when part of the building was used as a museum.

About ¾ mile north of West Tarring village lay the hamlet of Salvington, presumably succeeding Iron Age and Roman settlement in the same area.¹⁹ The hamlet is recorded from the mid 13th century,²⁰ and contained at least 9 adult males in 1539,²¹ and over 100 inhabitants in 1841.²² The buildings of Salvington include Cutler's Farmhouse, called in 1978 The Old House, a 17th-century timber-framed building, and Banks Farmhouse, called in 1978 Old Sussex House, an 18th-century building of flint rubble with brick dressings, which has been extended at both ends.

West Tarring village was said to have grown considerably in the years before 1792,²³ presumably as a result of the growth of Worthing. A retired

¹ This article was written in 1978.

² *Census*, 1881, 1911.

³ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁴ Ibid. LXIV. SW. (1899 edn.); *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 197.

⁵ Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

⁶ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁷ *S.A.C.* cii. 27.

⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 106, f. 82; 110, ff. 74, 326; cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

⁹ See below, Econ. Hist.

¹⁰ See Manors.

¹¹ W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/8/24; cf. *ibid.* Cap. II/66/1, f. 1.

¹² *S.N.Q.* xvi. 203.

¹³ *S.A.C.* lxxiv. 213.

¹⁴ W.S.R.O., Cap. II/66/1, f. 1; J. W. Warter, *Parochial Fragments* (1853), 187.

¹⁵ *S.N.Q.* xvi. 203.

¹⁶ *S.A.C.* lxxiv. 210.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* xli. 69, 72; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 384-6.

¹⁸ *S.N.Q.* xvi. 133; *S.C.M.* xxiv. 162.

¹⁹ *S.A.C.* ciii. 85; *S.N.Q.* xii. 87-8.

²⁰ *Suss. Fines*, i (S.R.S. ii), 131; *Feud. Aids*, v. 139.

²¹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), 297.

²² *Census*, 1841.

²³ *Topog. Misc.* i (1792), [15].

lieutenant of Marines was recorded as living there in 1798.²⁴ In the decades 1802-11 and 1811-21 the number of houses in the parish increased by a quarter and a fifth respectively.²⁵ In the middle of the century, however, the population was said to be almost all poor, with no resident gentry.²⁶ During the second half of the century many new terraced, detached, and semi-detached houses were built in the village, both in the three old streets and in Glebe Road, laid out between 1875 and 1896. Meanwhile detached houses were built on its outskirts.²⁷ During the 1880s and 1890s, chiefly in response to the opening of West Worthing station, many houses were built between the village and the railway. Three streets, chiefly of terraced houses, had been built by 1893,²⁸ and others followed.²⁹ Between 1891 and 1901, the number of houses in the parish increased by three-quarters.³⁰ The north part however remained largely rural until the 20th century. In 1978 West Tarring village largely retained its pre-20th-century character, partly on account of the bypass road constructed to the east of it between 1931 and 1934.³¹

The 41 persons enumerated at Tarring manor in 1086³² presumably included some at Marlpost in Horsham, where the manor had outlying land. In 1327 there were 21 taxpayers,³³ and in 1524 65, more than half of whom were assessed at £1 a year on day wages.³⁴ There were 156 adult males in West Tarring, Durrington, and Heene together in 1642,³⁵ and 203 adults at West Tarring in 1676.³⁶ The population of West Tarring increased from 487 in 1801 to 650 in 1821, but thereafter remained fairly static for 50 years apart from a drop before 1841. In the last two decades of the century there was a rapid increase from 733 in 1881 to 1,035 in 1891 and 1,720 in 1901.³⁷

Two important roads traversed the parish from east to west, both ignoring the sites of medieval settlement. The Chichester-Brighton road is apparently of Roman origin.³⁸ Further south the Broadwater-Littlehampton road, called the Broadwater-Goring road in 1768,³⁹ is presumably also old, since the cross-roads called Polltree, mentioned in 1418,⁴⁰ lay on it. Part of the road was called Poletree Lane in 1875 and Poulter's Lane in 1896.⁴¹

The old road linking West Tarring to Worthing is represented by Tarring and Teville roads, and old paths linking West Tarring to Heene, Durrington, and Broadwater are followed by modern roads and footpaths.⁴² Northward communication was provided by two roads, which originally gave access to Wealden pastures. One led from Salvington across the downs by way of Tolmare (in Findon) and Storrington.⁴³ The other, which led from West Tarring village by way of the wind-gap through Findon, was mentioned in the 15th century.⁴⁴ Its northern part was turnpiked under an Act of 1802 as part of the direct London-Worthing road,⁴⁵ and disturnpiked in 1878.⁴⁶

A carter plied twice weekly between West Tarring, Steyning, and Southwick in 1798. In the same year a post was received three times a week, and collected six times a week.⁴⁷ The postmaster in 1794 was also the parish clerk.⁴⁸

The Worthing-Arundel railway line was opened through the parish in 1846. A station called West Worthing in West Tarring parish was opened in 1889, at the instigation of those interested in the development of West Worthing township.⁴⁹

One inhabitant of West Tarring was licensed to sell wine retail in 1597.⁵⁰ A house called the White Horse in the early 17th century⁵¹ was presumably the same as the White Horse inn in the marketplace recorded between 1715 and 1770.⁵² Four alehouse-keepers, an innkeeper, and a tavern-keeper were recorded in the 1630s.⁵³ A tenement, presumably an inn, called the Black Lion, formerly the Black Horse, was recorded in West Street in 1770.⁵⁴ From the late 18th century there were always at least two inns in the village. The George, recorded in 1798,⁵⁵ had become the George and Dragon by 1855,⁵⁶ and survived in 1978. The Castle, also recorded in 1798,⁵⁷ was closed in 1911, and its licence transferred to the Thomas a Becket hotel on the Broadwater-Littlehampton road north of the village.⁵⁸ The Vine existed in 1882,⁵⁹ and also survived in 1978. At Salvington the Half Moon flourished between c. 1839⁶⁰ and 1896,⁶¹ and the Spotted Cow, later the John Selden, was recorded in 1887 and survived in 1978.⁶²

A reading room near the Old Palace in South

²⁴ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 579.

²⁵ *Census*, 1801-21.

²⁶ Warter, *Parochial Fragments*, pp. vi, 301.

²⁷ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.); LXIV. SW. (1899 edn.); cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

²⁸ *Kelly, Rep. Epidemic*, 6, 23.

²⁹ W.R.L., sale cats. 1897-1900, nos. 18, 79.

³⁰ *Census*, 1891-1901.

³¹ *Rep. on Rd. Fund, 1931-2* (H.M.S.O.), 61; 1933-4, 51.

³² *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 389. The sub-man. held by William de Braose apparently represents the later Field and Knell mans. in Goring: *S.A.C.* lxii. 201.

³³ *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x), 200.

³⁴ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 80; *S.A.C.*

cxiv. 8.

³⁵ *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v), 175-6.

³⁶ *S.A.C.* xlv. 143.

³⁷ *Census*, 1801-1901.

³⁸ *S.N.Q.* xi. 162, 164.

³⁹ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); Arundel Cast. MS. HC 5.

⁴⁰ *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 197.

⁴¹ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.); LXIV. SW. (1899 edn.).

⁴² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5162; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.); Warter, *Parochial Fragments*, 249.

⁴³ Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); Evans, *Worthing* (1805),

79-80; W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 11.

⁴⁴ *Sele Chartulary*, p. 91; cf. C 54/3550 no. 22; Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁴⁵ Worthing Rd. Act, 42 Geo. III, c. 62 (Local and Personal).

⁴⁶ Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1874, 37 & 38 Vic. c. 95.

⁴⁷ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 579.

⁴⁸ *S.C.M.* xxiv. 105.

⁴⁹ *Southern Region Rec.* comp. R. H. Clark (1964), 51, 91; W.R.L., sale cats. 1880-4, no. 51.

⁵⁰ Hist. MSS. Com. 80, *Sackville (Knole)*, i, p. 84.

⁵¹ S.P. 14/44/28 f. 49.

⁵² E 134/2 Geo. I Mich./4; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 110, ff. 4, 335.

⁵³ B.L. Add. MS. 38487, f. 3v.; *S.A.C.* lxxix. 65.

⁵⁴ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 110, f. 338.

⁵⁵ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 579.

⁵⁶ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855).

⁵⁷ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 579.

⁵⁸ *Worthing Herald*, 10 Jan. 1975.

⁵⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882).

⁶⁰ I.R. 29 and 30/260.

⁶¹ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV. NW. (1899 edn.).

⁶² *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887); *Worthing Herald*, 3 Jan. 1975.

Street was presented to the parish in 1891 for the use of the artisans and labourers of the district, and was still used for meetings in 1978.⁶³

John Selden (1584–1654), jurist and miscellaneous writer, was born in Salvington.⁶⁴ The house later described as his birthplace seems more likely to have been built in 1601.⁶⁵ It was visited by sight-seers from at least 1853,⁶⁶ but was demolished in 1956.⁶⁷ The lintel of the entrance doorway, with an inscription said to have been written by the young Selden himself,⁶⁸ was preserved in 1978 in the museum in High Street. Edward Henty (1809–78), pioneer of Victoria, Australia, was also born at West Tarring.⁶⁹

Gas was supplied from the Worthing gas-works after 1881.⁷⁰ After 1884⁷¹ water was supplied by the West Worthing Waterworks Co. to most houses in West Tarring village. By 1893 almost the whole parish was connected to the Worthing sewer.⁷²

The new streets between West Tarring village and the railway suffered during the second outbreak of typhoid in Worthing in 1893, with 55 recorded cases and 9 deaths. The infant school and the reading room served as temporary hospitals.⁷³ There was a Volunteer rifle range in the south-west part of the parish in 1875.⁷⁴

MANORS. King Athelstan (d. 939) granted *TARRING* to the church of Christ Church, Canterbury, his brother King Edmund afterwards confirming the grant.⁷⁵ By 1086 the manor was part of the archbishop's share of the Canterbury endowments,⁷⁶ as it remained until the mid 16th century. Richard Waleys,⁷⁷ lord of Patching in the late 12th century, seems also to have held Tarring, since in 1209 his son Godfrey was confirmed in lands there formerly held by Richard's widow Denise. About 1212 Godfrey held two estates at Tarring as $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ fee.⁷⁸ In 1233 he held the manor at an annual farm of £18 or its equivalent in entertainment if the archbishop should so prefer; archiepiscopal visits to Tarring are recorded for instance in 1215 and 1225 or 1226.⁷⁹ Shortly before 1237 Godfrey was deprived of the lands for making default in his rent, but they were restored to him in that year. Godfrey's son and namesake (d. c.

1266) was succeeded by his son Richard who forfeited Tarring in 1276 for underspending on the archbishop's entertainment and practising extortion on the tenants.⁸⁰ Thereafter until the 1420s⁸¹ the manor was retained in demesne. Archbishops often visited it in the late 13th century,⁸² and presumably continued to do so later. A rabbit warren was recorded there in 1499⁸³ and 1535.⁸⁴

In 1559 the Crown took possession of the manor by virtue of a recent Act of Parliament.⁸⁵ From at least the late 16th century the manor was often called Tarring with Marlpost or Tarring Marlpost in allusion to its Wealden outlier.⁸⁶ In 1581 Edmund Deering was lessee,⁸⁷ in succession to his brother John,⁸⁸ and in the early 17th century Tarring was held by Jane Deering.⁸⁹ In 1616 it was granted or confirmed in fee to Sir William Garraway, who had been dealing with it five years earlier,⁹⁰ and whose family had been recorded in the parish in the mid 16th century.⁹¹ Sir William (d. c. 1626) was succeeded by his son Sir Henry (d. c. 1646), and Sir Henry's son William⁹² (d. c. 1656) by John Garraway.⁹³ In 1674 John sold the manor to Thomas Garraway⁹⁴ (d. 1700),⁹⁵ whose widow Frances held it as dower until her death in 1710 or 1711. Edward and Richard Norris, sons of Thomas's sister and surviving coheir Catherine, sold the estate in 1715 to Sir Fisher Tench, who in 1720 sold it in trust for Humphrey Thayer, who in turn sold it in 1723 to Edward Barker.⁹⁶ After 1729 it descended with Sompting rectory until 1761 when Edward's son Edward settled it on Henry Barker, in whose name courts were held until 1774. Another Edward Barker was lord by 1779⁹⁷ and at his death in 1835 Tarring passed with Sompting rectory to Henry John Peachey, Lord Selsey.⁹⁸ The demesne lands, comprising 281 a., had meanwhile been sold in 1796 to Thomas Henty, while the northern outlier Marlpost was sold in 1806 to the duke of Norfolk.⁹⁹ After Lord Selsey's death in 1838¹ his executors sold Tarring in the same year² to James Cuddon, who still held it in 1846. Thereafter it descended in the Rastrick family, J. U. Rastrick being lord between 1848 and 1855, Henry Rastrick between 1857 and 1869,³ and George Rastrick between 1878 and 1895.⁴ Mrs. Rastrick was lady between 1914 and 1935.⁵

⁶³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); Char. Com. files; ex inf. the rector.

⁶⁴ Camden, *Brit.* (1806), i. 291; *Gent. Mag.* civ (2), 256–7.

⁶⁵ Cf. date on bldg.; *S.C.M.* xxvi. 201.

⁶⁶ Warter, *Parochial Fragments*, 81.

⁶⁷ Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 173.

⁶⁸ Camden, *Brit.* (1806), i. 291.

⁶⁹ *D.N.B.*; cf. Elleray, *Worthing*, pl. 166.

⁷⁰ *Worthing Surv.* 205.

⁷¹ W. Worthing Waterworks and Baths Act, 47 & 48 Vic. c. 197 (Local).

⁷² Thomson, *Rep. Epidemic*, 49.

⁷³ Kelly, *Rep. Epidemic*, 11, 38–40, 49.

⁷⁴ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁷⁵ *S.A.C.* lxxviii. 53.

⁷⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 389.

⁷⁷ The following statements about the Waleys fam., except where stated, are based on *Glynde Archives*, ed. Dell, pp. ix–xi; *S.A.C.* lxiv. 144–7.

⁷⁸ *Red Bk. Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), ii. 473, 556.

⁷⁹ *Acta Stephani Langton* (Cant. & York Soc.), pp. 26, 167.

⁸⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1272–81, 204–7.

⁸¹ Cf. below, Econ. Hist.

⁸² *Reg. Epist. J. Peckham*, iii, pp. 983, 1029, 1041; *Reg.*

Winchelsey (Cant. & York Soc.), i. 136, 377–8.

⁸³ *S.C.* 6/Hen. VII/859 m. 6.

⁸⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 1.

⁸⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1558–60, 440–2; 1 Eliz. I, c. 19.

⁸⁶ *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 148; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 106–15; *Deps. of Gamekprs.* (S.R.S. li), *passim*.

⁸⁷ *S.N.Q.* vii. 44.

⁸⁸ C 2/Eliz. I/D 5/4.

⁸⁹ *S.P.* 14/44/28 f. 58.

⁹⁰ B.L. Add. MS. 39503, f. 63.

⁹¹ *White Act Bk.* (S.R.S. lii), p. 95.

⁹² B.L. Add. MS. 39503, f. 63.

⁹³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 106, f. 116.

⁹⁴ B.L. Add. MS. 39503, f. 63.

⁹⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 108, ff. 33, 37.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* ff. 126, 128; B.L. Add. MS. 39503, ff. 63–4.

⁹⁷ *Suss. Fines*, 1509–1833, ii (S.R.S. xx), 434; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 110–11; *Topog. Misc.* i (1792), [15].

⁹⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 39503, f. 64.

⁹⁹ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 2.

¹ *Complete Peerage*, xi. 621.

² *Eng. Reps.* viii, pp. 300–1.

³ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 114–15.

⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1878 and later edns.).

⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1914–15); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 115.

The Old Palace, the original manor-house, comprises the hall and solar blocks of a substantial house which was at one time larger. The two-storeyed solar is of 13th-century origin, but was remodelled in the 15th century with for instance new window tracery.⁶ The open hall was probably built in the early 14th century, perhaps replacing an earlier one, and was partly reconstructed in the 15th. There is evidence that other buildings formerly existed west of the hall,⁷ presumably for service purposes, and east of the solar.⁸ A gatehouse mentioned in the early 16th century has also disappeared.⁹ The surviving building has been altered or restored on several occasions, notably in the 17th, 19th, and 20th centuries. At some date between the early 16th century¹⁰ and the 18th, it became attached to the rectory manor. In the mid 18th century the hall was divided into three rooms, but Jeremiah Milles, rector 1747–79, repaired the building and converted it into a charity school,¹¹ which it remained, though apparently not continuously,¹² until c. 1910. Part, however, was still used as cottages in 1805, and as a dairy in 1833.¹³ After c. 1910 the building was used as a parish hall,¹⁴ being bought by the parochial church council in 1958.¹⁵ A square dovecot of cobbles, with a hipped and tiled roof,¹⁶ survived in 1978.

Church Farm, south-east of the church, which had presumably become the manor-house by the late 18th century,¹⁷ was a two- or three-storeyed building with dormer windows and originally a Horsham stone roof.¹⁸ It was demolished shortly after 1931.¹⁹ There was formerly a dovecot near by.²⁰

TARRING RECTORY was a sinecure after 1287. In 1341 the estate included a house, garden, and demense land together worth £8 16s., besides several pasture worth 13s. 4d., and fixed rents worth £1 1s. 6d.²¹ The site of the medieval rectory house is unknown, unless possibly the late medieval house called in 1978 nos. 4–10 High Street was originally the rectory.²² In 1615 the rectory manor also comprised 10 a. in the town field, which may rightly have belonged to the vicarage, the great tithes of West Tarring and Heene, and a moiety of those of Durrington,²³ the other moiety, formerly the property of Sele priory, belonging to Magdalen College, Oxford.²⁴ There was also land at Heene.²⁵ The estate was regularly leased out,²⁶ the lessee in 1626 and sometimes later being the vicar.²⁷ About 1830 the net income was £576, the 10 a. in the town

field having recently been sold to redeem the land tax.²⁸ The rectorial tithe barns were sold in 1840, having been made unnecessary by the commutation of tithes,²⁹ and in 1844 the estate was vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.³⁰

ECONOMIC HISTORY. AGRICULTURE. Tarring manor in 1086 comprised 14½ ploughlands; 3 teams worked the demesne, and 27 *villani* and 14 bordars had 10 teams.³¹

At the end of the 13th century the demesne farm had over 300 a. of arable land with 7 a. of several meadow. There were 29 free tenements which varied in size from ½ a. to 3 yardlands and most of which were held at rents of between 1s. 6d. and 16s. One free tenant owed a small reaping service or 1s. in lieu. Most of the 29 customary tenements comprised 1 yardland or ½ yardland, and were held at rents of 2s. 6d. a ½ yardland. Customary tenants owed heriots, entry fines, and labour services which included reaping and binding, malt-making, drawing out dung, and carrying wood from Marlpost. Neither they nor their children could marry without licence. There were also 10 cottagers, 9 of whom each held ½ yardland, paying as rent 7½d. and a hen, besides heriots and entry fines when applicable. Each cottager owed reaping and binding services at harvest, and 52½ works during the rest of the year except at the greater festivals, performing similar activities to those of the customers. Cottagers' children too could not marry without licence. In addition 3 oxherds and 7 cotmen each held 5 a. or less and owed labour services. A special custom was that of bishopsthresh, by which originally all tenants of yardlands had to thresh for 8 days before the archbishop's arrival when he came to stay at the manor; in the late 13th century, however, the service was being exacted annually by the farmer of the manor.³²

Some labour services continued to be owed during the 14th and 15th centuries, but in 1348 there were paid servants on the demesne farm, including a foreman (*magister*), and at least 3 ploughmen.³³ In 1396 the fixed rents of free and bond tenants amounted to £14, and 75s. 8d. was received from various small farms.³⁴ By 1499 many labour services had been commuted for money payments.³⁵ The demesne estate contained 280 a. of arable land in 1396, with 10 a. of meadow and

⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 381.

⁷ *S.A.C.* lxiv, 153; *Suss. Views* (S.R.S.), 159.

⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 36439, f. 350.

⁹ *S.A.C.* lxiv, 155, 177; cf. Warter, *Parochial Fragments*, 186.

¹⁰ *S.A.C.* lxiv, 177.

¹¹ *Topog. Misc.* i (1792), [15]; *D.N.B.*; *W.S.R.O.*, MP 1099, f. 55.

¹² *Topographer*, iv (1791), 151; Warter, *Parochial Fragments*, 186; *S.A.C.* lxiv, 151.

¹³ Evans, *Worthing* (1805), 81; Parry, *Suss. Coast*, 366.

¹⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1910 and later edns.); *S.A.C.* lxiv, 151.

¹⁵ Inscr. in bldg.

¹⁶ *S.A.C.* lxiv, 153.

¹⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 64; cf. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 9.

¹⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 64; Warter, *Parochial Fragments*, 185–6.

¹⁹ Ex inf. Mr. D. R. Elleray.

²⁰ *S.A.C.* lxiv, 153.

²¹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 368.

²² *S.N.Q.* xvi, 203.

²³ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. IV/8/24.

²⁴ See Durrington, Church.

²⁵ *S.A.C.* lxiv, 149; *W.S.R.O.*, Cap. II/66/1, ff. 1–6; *ibid.* Ecc. Comm. 1/1, 2.

²⁶ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), 154; *Cal. Pat.* 1560–3, 127; C 2/Jas. I/M 16/66; B.L. Add. MS. 39348, ff. 51v., 86–7.

²⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. IV/8/25–7; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 10.

²⁸ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 210–11; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 9.

²⁹ *I.R.* 18/10489.

³⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 1860, p. 2876.

³¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 389.

³² *Suss. Customals*, ii (S.R.S. lvii), 21–6; *Cal. Pat.* 1272–81, 205, 207.

³³ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1301, 2063.

³⁴ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 209.

³⁵ *S.C.* 6/Hen. VII/859 m. 6.

30 a. of several pasture at Horsham; there were a flock of 159 sheep and 50 pigs.³⁶ It remained in hand in 1422, when 34s. was received from the sale of wool.³⁷ In 1426, however, the demesne was at farm,³⁸ as it remained later.³⁹

Both West Tarring village and Salvington hamlet⁴⁰ were apparently ringed by common fields, those of West Tarring including Sea field, recorded from 1488,⁴¹ and the east field or town field mentioned in the 17th century.⁴² Crops recorded in the parish in the Middle Ages were wheat, barley, oats, vetch, peas and beans, flax, hemp, and apples.⁴³ There was both common downland pasture, and several pasture for sheep, cows, pigs, and geese at West Tarring in the 14th century.⁴⁴ In addition the manor had earlier had detached pasture land at Marlpost near Horsham, which may be represented by the woodland for 6 swine belonging to it in 1086.⁴⁵ About 1285 woodland there was commonable, except for goats, by all the tenants of the manor, and all the year round except at the time of 'danger', i.e. pannage.⁴⁶ Land at Marlpost continued to be held of Tarring manor in later centuries.⁴⁷

Between the late 15th and early 20th centuries there were both free and copyhold tenants of the manor. Copyholds could be sub-let with the lord's approval; one was forfeit in 1488 because that approval had not been sought. They could also be mortgaged, and the custom of widow's bench obtained.⁴⁸ By the early 17th century copyholders formed the majority of the tenants. There were then 154 tenements, ranging in size from small estates of less than 1 a., through 'farlingates' of uncertain area, to 10 yardlands of between 26 a. and 83 a.⁴⁹ Many estates then and later⁵⁰ were composed of numerous separate parcels. In 1581 the demesne farm had 280 a., and there was another estate at West Tarring of 120 a., besides 8 others of between 25 a. and 60 a.⁵¹ In 1792 the demesne farm formed a compact block of 281 a. lying west, north-west, and south-west of the village and including 5 closes over 20 a. in area.⁵² At the same date what was apparently later Banks farm at Salvington had a flock of 248 sheep.⁵³

The common downs were mentioned in 1503⁵⁴ and remained commonable in the early 19th century, when despite some piecemeal inclosure of furlongs, for instance at Salvington, much of the

arable land of the parish still lay in open fields.⁵⁵ Wheat, tares, barley, peas, beans, and hemp were mentioned in the 17th century, and turnips, clover, and apples in the 18th.⁵⁶ In 1801 there were at least 455 a. of wheat in the parish, 372 a. of barley, and 160 a. of oats, besides smaller acreages of peas and turnips or rape.⁵⁷

In 1808 the open fields and downs of the parish, comprising 461 a., were inclosed under an Act of the same year. Twenty-one landowners received allotments, the largest being those of two farmers in Salvington who each received over 100 a. A chalk-pit on the downs was reserved for public use, and the lord of the manor received 4½ a. in return for his rights in the soil.⁵⁸ About 1839 there were three large farms in the parish, all leased: the manor demesne farm, called Church farm, of 281 a., and Cutler's farm and Banks farm, Salvington, of 227 a. and 161 a. respectively.⁵⁹ About 930 a. were arable, and 228 a. meadow or pasture, the land generally being extremely fertile.⁶⁰ Wheat, oats, turnips, mangel-wurzels, and peas and beans were grown in 1874, when the proximity of Worthing also gave employment to a dairymen.⁶¹ From the mid 19th century agricultural land began to be taken over for market-gardening and building, at first gradually, and later much more quickly. In 1855 there were still apparently 6 farmers, but only four by 1882.⁶² There were still 3 farms in 1896.⁶³

MARKET-GARDENING. Figs are said to have been introduced to West Tarring by St. Richard of Chichester when he was living at the rectory in the mid 13th century;⁶⁴ another version of the story mentions St. Thomas Becket,⁶⁵ who, however, cannot be proved to have visited Tarring at all.⁶⁶ A fig orchard of ¼ a. south of the Old Palace was planted in 1745 with cuttings from the palace garden, and by 1830 contained 100 trees which produced 2,000 dozen figs annually.⁶⁷ It was laid out with walks,⁶⁸ and by 1874 was much visited from Worthing, teas being provided by 1895.⁶⁹ In 1953 there were still c. 200 trees fit to bear fruit,⁷⁰ and many survived in 1978.

In 1855 there was apparently one other market-gardener in the parish and in 1862 there were two.⁷¹ A nursery at Salvington in 1869 included pleasure grounds,⁷² and in 1875 there were two large market-gardens there.⁷³ By 1882 6 market-gardens, besides

³⁶ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 209.

³⁷ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 2063.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 1057.

³⁹ S.C. 6/Hen. VII/859 m. 6; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 1; F. R. H. Du Boulay, *Lordship of Cant.* 235.

⁴⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 106, ff. 104, 113, 176.

⁴¹ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1047, m. 2v.

⁴² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 West Tarring 3, 4, 9; Ep. IV/8/25-7.

⁴³ *Suss. Custumals*, ii (S.R.S. lvii), 24-5; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 368; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 210; Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 2063.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 209; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 368.

⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 389.

⁴⁶ *Suss. Custumals*, ii (S.R.S. lviii), 22; cf. *Oxf. Eng. Dict.* s.v. 'danger'.

⁴⁷ W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 106-15.

⁴⁸ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1047, m. 2; 1050, mm. 1-2; 1055, m. 1; S.C. 6/Hen. VII/859 m. 6; *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 151-4; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 106-15, *passim*.

⁴⁹ S.P. 14/44/28 ff. 39v-58.

⁵⁰ e.g. B.L. Add. MS. 38487, f. 50.

⁵¹ *S.N.Q.* vii. 44-6.

⁵² W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2052.

⁵³ *Ibid.* Ep. I/29 West Tarring 9; cf. *ibid.* Add. MS. 5162; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 8.

⁵⁴ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1050, m. 2v.

⁵⁵ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5162; W. Tarring Incl. Act, 48 Geo. III, c. 5 (Local and Personal).

⁵⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29 West Tarring 3, 4, 9; Ep. IV/8/25-7.

⁵⁷ H.O. 67/7 nos. 166-7.

⁵⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5162.

⁵⁹ I.R. 29 and 30/260.

⁶⁰ I.R. 18/10489.

⁶¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

⁶² *Ibid.* (1855, 1882).

⁶³ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV. NW., SW. (1899 edn.).

⁶⁴ *S.A.C.* xliv. 192; lxvi. 70.

⁶⁵ Warter, *Parochial Fragments*, p. vi.

⁶⁶ *S.A.C.* lxiv. 141.

⁶⁷ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 16.

⁶⁸ Warter, *Parochial Fragments*, 197.

⁶⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874, 1895).

⁷⁰ H. Clunn, *Capital by the Sea*, 194.

⁷¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855, 1862).

⁷² *Worthing Arrival List and Fash. Wkly. Jnl.* 15 July 1869.

⁷³ O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.).

the fig orchard, were listed at West Tarring.⁷⁴ The West Tarring, Salvington, and Durrington Cottagers' and Gardeners' Horticultural Society held shows at Tarring in the 1890s.⁷⁵ Market-gardens and glass-houses continued to be a principal land use in West Tarring and Salvington well into the 20th century.

MILLS. A windmill was recorded at Tarring manor c. 1285,⁷⁶ in 1396,⁷⁷ and in 1426,⁷⁸ but its site is unknown unless represented by either of the field-names Mill field and Millborough recorded west and north-west of the church.⁷⁹ There was a miller at West Tarring in 1772⁸⁰ and 1822,⁸¹ and two in 1798.⁸² The site of the mill at Salvington mentioned in 1388⁸³ may be represented by the field name Mill mead recorded there c. 1839;⁸⁴ the mill at High Salvington lay in Durrington parish.

MARKET AND FAIRS. In 1314 the lord of Tarring manor received a grant of a yearly fair on the eve and feast day of St. Matthew (21 Sept.).⁸⁵ There was also a market for which no charter is recorded, but from which tolls were received in 1348.⁸⁶ In 1444, as a result of a petition in which the inhabitants alleged losses sustained by French raids while they were visiting neighbouring markets, a royal grant was made of a market to be held on Saturdays.⁸⁷ A market-place, presumably at the junction of the three streets of the village, is recorded from 1499.⁸⁸ The market flourished during the 16th century, being described as one of the chief corn markets of the county in 1568.⁸⁹ Wheat and barley were sold there in 1577,⁹⁰ and in the early 16th century at least one prospective purchaser had come from as far away as Ruspur.⁹¹ West Tarring was often described as a market town in the 17th and 18th centuries;⁹² in the early 18th century there was a market-house belonging to the parish,⁹³ but the market was said to be disused in 1724.⁹⁴ At the end of the 18th century a corn market was again held every Saturday, and there were two pedlary fairs during the year.⁹⁵ In 1824 market business was being transacted at a

public house,⁹⁶ since the market-house had been demolished more than 30 years before.⁹⁷ The two fairs survived in 1898.⁹⁸

TRADE AND INDUSTRY. Surnames recorded at the end of the 13th century which may represent descriptions of occupations include Seamstress, Merchant, and Carpenter.⁹⁹ A mason was mentioned in 1303.¹ In 1341 there were said to be three wealthy men in the parish but apparently no merchants.² Butchers, bakers, tanners, brewers, and retailers of ale, are recorded at West Tarring in the late 15th and early 16th centuries.³ A cult of St. Blaise, patron saint of wool-combers, recorded at the parish church in 1523, may be evidence of clothworking;⁴ later in the 16th century there were tailors,⁵ a weaver,⁶ a cloth-worker,⁷ and a clothier who bought cloth in London,⁸ and in 1602 a sheerman of West Tarring leased a fulling-mill in Wiston.⁹ Six aliens were listed in 1524-5, including 4 Dutchmen, a Gascon, and a Norman whose goods were assessed at £3.¹⁰

During the 17th and 18th centuries, besides the usual trades to be found in a large village, there were some less usual ones. A family of bell-founders called Tapsell flourished between 1599 and 1633.¹¹ There was a chandler in 1656,¹² and later often a mercer or shopkeeper.¹³ Tradesmen recorded occasionally during the 18th century were tallow-chandlers,¹⁴ coopers, a barber, a whitesmith,¹⁵ and a milliner.¹⁶ There may have been a physician in 1524,¹⁷ and again in 1692;¹⁸ by 1766 there was certainly an apothecary.¹⁹ In 1798, among others, there were an ironmonger, a tallow-chandler and soap-boiler, a fishmonger, two maltsters and corn merchants, a horse-collar maker, a druggist, and a surgeon.²⁰

In the early 19th century the proportion of tradesmen to those employed in agricultural occupations was higher than average. Forty-nine families were said to be supported by trade or manufacture in 1811, as against 35 supported by agriculture; in 1831 the corresponding figures were 38 and 66.²¹ Most tradesmen lived in West Tarring

⁷⁴ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882).

⁷⁵ W.R.L., Worthing pamphlets, x, no. 23.

⁷⁶ *Suss. Customals*, ii (S.R.S. lvii), 22.

⁷⁷ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 209.

⁷⁸ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1057.

⁷⁹ I.R. 29 and 30/260; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2052.

⁸⁰ *Clough and Butler Archives*, ed. Booker, p. 27.

⁸¹ S.A.S., MS. S 523 (TS. cat.).

⁸² *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 579.

⁸³ B.L. Harl. Roll AA 2.

⁸⁴ I.R. 29 and 30/260.

⁸⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, 274.

⁸⁶ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1301.

⁸⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1427-1516, 40; the original charter, formerly kept at the ch., was at Worthing town hall in 1978.

⁸⁸ S.C. 6/Hen. VII/859 m. 6; S.P. 14/44/28 ff. 45v., 49, 50v.; B.L. Add. MS. 38487, f. 50; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 110, f. 326.

⁸⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1566-9, p. 169.

⁹⁰ S.N.Q. iv. 199.

⁹¹ *Star Chamber Proc.* (S.R.S. xvi), 81.

⁹² Norden, *Suss. Map* (1595); S.A.C. xxxvi. 191; *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 477.

⁹³ *Landscot Bk. of W. Tarring*, ed. W. J. Pressey (priv. print.), ff. 10, 35a, 39a.

⁹⁴ Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

⁹⁵ *Topog. Misc.* i (1792), [15]; *Topographer*, iv (1791), 150; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 579; G. A. Walpoole, *New Brit. Traveller* (1784), 51.

⁹⁶ Shearsmith, *Worthing*, 81.

⁹⁷ *Topographer*, iv (1791), 150.

⁹⁸ S.A.C. xli. 69.

⁹⁹ *Suss. Customals*, ii (S.R.S. lvii), 22.

¹ *Reg. Winchelsey* (Cant. & York Soc.), ii. 965.

² *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 368.

³ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1047, mm. 1-2; 1050, m. 1.

⁴ S.N.Q. iii. 80.

⁵ Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Findon 45 (TS. cat.); *Cal. Pat.* 1572-5, p. 126; S.A.C. xxxviii. 150.

⁶ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 206.

⁷ *Cal. Assize Rec. Suss. Eliz. I*, p. 100.

⁸ Hist. MSS. Com. 6, 7th Rep., Molyneux, p. 636.

⁹ *Wiston Archives*, p. 259.

¹⁰ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 80.

¹¹ V.C.H. *Suss.* ii. 249-50.

¹² W.S.R.O., Castle Goring MSS., deed of Coach and Horses inn, Clapham, 1656.

¹³ S.A.C. xxxviii. 157; *Wiston Archives*, pp. 157, 170; S.A.S., MS. N 394 (TS. cat.); *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 15.

¹⁴ *Goodwood Archives*, ed. Steer and Venables, i, p. 208; W.S.R.O., Holmes-Campbell MSS. 460-7 (TS. cat.).

¹⁵ *Suss. Apprentices* (S.R.S. xxviii), 31, 47, 56, 73.

¹⁶ S.A.S., MS. SAT 264.

¹⁷ *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi), 80.

¹⁸ *Tarring Reg.* ed. W. J. Pressey (priv. print.).

¹⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 110, f. 308.

²⁰ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 579.

²¹ *Census*, 1811, 1831.

village, but there was a flour merchant at Salvington between 1826 and *c.* 1839.²² From the mid 19th century retail facilities and services expanded greatly, South Street becoming the chief shopping area. In 1882 there were, for instance, 4 bakers, a saddler, a millwright, 2 builders, a plumber and glazier, and a grocer and draper. By 1890 there was an umbrella-coverer, and by 1895 a solicitor and a piano-tuner. In 1900 there was a tea-garden and a dining-room.²³ During the 1890s the increase in building activity gave employment to two brick-works.²⁴

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Court rolls survive for Tarring with Marlpot manor for many years between 1426 and 1544,²⁵ and for the period 1630–1935.²⁶ Courts baron were held up to 3 times a year during the earlier period, and later roughly once a year. A view of frankpledge was held half-yearly in the 15th and 16th centuries, and apparently yearly in the 17th and 18th. Besides the constable and tithingman or headborough, there was an ale-taster in 1426 and later,²⁷ who was also an inspector of weights and measures after 1746.²⁸ In the mid 17th century there were a leather-searcher and sealer²⁹ and a hayward.³⁰ The offices of constable, headborough, and inspector of weights and measures all survived in 1869.³¹ In the 17th and 18th centuries there was sometimes one headborough for West Tarring and Salvington and another for Marlpot;³² a separate constable for Marlpot³³ is also once recorded at that period. In the same way there had been separate ale-tasters for Salvington, West Tarring, and Marlpot in 1426,³⁴ and perhaps a separate bailiff for Salvington in 1288,³⁵ while the hayward mentioned in 1655 was apparently responsible for the Salvington fields only.³⁶

In the 15th and 16th centuries, besides the usual business concerning agriculture, strays, the repair of houses, roads, and hedges, and breaches of the assize of bread and of ale, the view heard cases of assault and affray and pleas of debt and trespass.³⁷ Cases of assault were still heard in the 17th century. In 1640 a tenant was presented for not doing his statutory highway labour for the parish,³⁸ and in 1649 a rate was ordered to be levied to repair the

gates of the open fields at Salvington.³⁹ Courts were regularly held until *c.* 1850, though in the 1670s separate courts for Marlpot were held at Horsham, and from the 18th century onwards some Marlpot business was treated out of court. After *c.* 1850 business concerning West Tarring was increasingly so treated too, the last court being held in 1869.

There are court rolls for Tarring rectory manor for the years 1670–5 and 1749–1908;⁴⁰ a single one for 1464 survived in 1923.⁴¹ In the 1670s courts were held roughly yearly, and in the later period about every other year at first, and later less often. The court was held at Heene in 1464, but later it was presumably usually held at the Old Palace in West Tarring. A bailiff was mentioned in the 1670s and a beadle in the early 19th century. The only kind of business recorded is that relating to agricultural tenancies. The last court was held in 1859, but business had been increasingly dealt with out of court after 1843.

There were usually two churchwardens at West Tarring after 1515.⁴² Collectors for, called later overseers of, the poor are recorded from 1564. In the late 17th and early 18th centuries West Tarring and Salvington sometimes had a separate churchwarden and overseer each.⁴³ The parish constable mentioned between 1568 and 1602 was perhaps strictly speaking a manor constable; in 1591 he was also churchwarden.⁴⁴ There were two surveyors of highways or waywardens in the 17th century,⁴⁵ whose jurisdiction presumably included Durrington and Heene, since no separate office of waywarden is recorded for those places at that date.

Rates were levied from at least 1574,⁴⁶ sometimes for an unspecified purpose, and sometimes specifically for church repair, poor relief, or the clerk's wages.⁴⁷ In 1634 a separate rate was said to have been levied for many years to maintain the church clock.⁴⁸ In 1851 at least the rate for church repair was levied on Durrington and Heene as well.⁴⁹ In addition, the parish was endowed by the 16th century with land and a house.⁵⁰ The house, perhaps the same as the market-house mentioned in the early 18th century,⁵¹ is not heard of after that date, but the land, the income from which was still being applied to church repairs in 1884,⁵² was not sold until 1927.⁵³

²² S.A.S., MS. ND 255 (TS. cat.); I.R. 29 and 30/260.

²³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900).

²⁴ O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV. SW. (1899 edn.); S.A.C. lxvi. 232.

²⁵ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 452, 1043–5, 1045A, 1046–52, 1055, 1055A, 1059.

²⁶ B.L. Add. MS. 38487, ff. 2–38; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 106–15.

²⁷ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1043, m. 1; B.L. Add. MS. 38487, f. 14.

²⁸ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 110, f. 127.

²⁹ B.L. Add. MS. 38487, ff. 20v., 29.

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 106, f. 113.

³¹ Ibid. 115, f. 133.

³² B.L. Add. MS. 38487, ff. 2–38; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 109, f. 27; 110, ff. 58, 127, 145, 205.

³³ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 109, f. 77.

³⁴ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1043, m. 1.

³⁵ Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 103.

³⁶ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 106, f. 113.

³⁷ Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 1043, m. 1; 1047, mm. 1, 2; 1050, m. 1; 1055, m. 1.

³⁸ B.L. Add. MS. 38487, ff. 2–38.

³⁹ W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 106, f. 70.

⁴⁰ Ibid. Cap. II/66/1, ff. 1–6; *ibid.* Ecc. Comm. 1/1, 2.

⁴¹ S.A.C. lxiv. 149.

⁴² S.N.Q. iii–viii, *passim*; B.L. Add. MS. 39363, ff. 102v.–110.

⁴³ S.N.Q. iv. 83; *Chwdns. Accts. of W. Tarring, 1579–1631*, ed. W. J. Pressey (priv. print.), *passim*; *Landscot Bk. of W. Tarring*, ed. Pressey, *passim*.

⁴⁴ S.N.Q. iv. 108, 229; viii. 54, 168.

⁴⁵ *Chwdns. Accts. of W. Tarring, 1579–1631*, *passim*; *Landscot Bk. of W. Tarring*, *passim*.

⁴⁶ S.N.Q. iv. 175. What was apparently a rate in kind, for an unspecified purpose, was levied in 1568: *ibid.* 107.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* vii. 44–6, 70, 231; viii. 150, 192; *Landscot Bk. of W. Tarring*, ff. 1, 2, 9a, 11.

⁴⁸ W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/4/11.

⁴⁹ *Census*, 1851.

⁵⁰ S.N.Q. iii. 19, 43, 148–9; vi. 239–40; *Landscot Bk. of W. Tarring*, ff. 1, 14a; W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/6/11 (1664).

⁵¹ *Landscot Bk. of W. Tarring*, ff. 10, 35a, 39a.

⁵² W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).

⁵³ I.R. 29 and 30/260; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LXIV (1879 edn.); P.C.C. min. bk. ff. 111, 118, at ch.

During the 16th century expenditure on poor-relief was augmented from the poor men's box, some paupers at least being farmed out to parishioners.⁵⁴ In the early 18th century some apparently received weekly pay, while others worked on linen manufacture.⁵⁵ In 1597 a parish by-law was passed preventing the letting of houses without the consent of the constable and churchwardens.⁵⁶ A watch-house was built on the coast in the early 18th century and maintained at the parish expense.⁵⁷

In 1803 West Tarring was added to East Preston united parishes, later East Preston union.⁵⁸ Between 1894 and 1902, when the parish ceased to exist, it was in East Preston rural district.

CHURCH. There was a church at West Tarring in 1086.⁵⁹ During the Middle Ages and later the parish included Heene and Durrington for ecclesiastical purposes. A rector of West Tarring who also held Patching was mentioned shortly before 1200.⁶⁰ A vicarage was ordained in 1287,⁶¹ the rectory thereafter being a sinecure. From 1844 to 1878 the rectory belonged to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; in the latter year it was consolidated with the vicarage, later incumbents being called rectors.⁶² The vicarage had been united to Patching rectory in 1767⁶³ but severed from it in 1850.⁶⁴ Until 1845 West Tarring belonged to the peculiar jurisdiction of Canterbury.⁶⁵

The patronage of West Tarring rectory always belonged to the archbishop. On various occasions during the Middle Ages and later the Crown presented during vacancy of the see.⁶⁶ The vicars of West Tarring were usually appointed by the rector between 1315 and 1557,⁶⁷ but after 1567 the archbishop collated. In 1655 and 1657 incumbents were presented by the Lord Protector. Since 1878 the patronage of the consolidated benefice has belonged to the archbishop.⁶⁸

In 1291 the rectory was one of the richest benefices in the county, being apparently valued at £66 13s. 4d.⁶⁹ The vicarage had been endowed four years earlier with altarage, offerings and mortuaries, the lesser tithes from West Tarring and its chapelries, and a pension of £4 from the rector, and in 1291 was worth £8.⁷⁰ It was not separately

valued in 1341,⁷¹ but in 1535 was said to be worth £8 13s. 4d.⁷² In 1615 it comprised the small tithes of West Tarring, Durrington, and Heene,⁷³ but two years later those of Durrington were commuted for a modus of £6 13s. 4d. which continued to be paid until at least 1898.⁷⁴ In 1626 the vicar had the lease of the rectory estate, besides receiving offerings and mortuaries and the £4 pension.⁷⁵ The vicarage house mentioned at that period was perhaps the Old Palace.⁷⁶ There was also apparently a house belonging to the vicarage at Durrington in 1636,⁷⁷ but the house in Heene called the former glebe house in 1814⁷⁸ may not have been so, for in 1662 there was said to be no glebe house there.⁷⁹ There seems never to have been vicarial glebe land at any of the three places.⁸⁰

In 1717 the vicar claimed that his living was worth considerably less than £60 a year, and the then rector may have intended to augment it;⁸¹ in 1767 its value was said to be £60,⁸² but 9 years later the vicar still received only £4 from the rectory.⁸³ About 1830 the vicarage together with Patching rectory was worth £274 less curates' stipends, the vicar again having the lease of the rectory estate.⁸⁴ Meanwhile, the rectory house had become a school, and a new vicarage house had been built south of the village by Richard Rycroft, vicar 1766-86,⁸⁵ using materials from the demolished rectory at Patching;⁸⁶ it was enlarged in 1819-20 with a loan from Queen Anne's Bounty.⁸⁷ After the acquisition of the rectory by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1844 the vicarage was augmented by them with £180 a year, increased to £380 in 1850 to compensate the vicar for resigning Patching.⁸⁸ The augmentation ceased to be paid after 1879 when the vicarage was endowed with the entire rectorial income of the parish.⁸⁹ The vicarage house was again enlarged in 1878, but was replaced in 1930 by a new building east of the Old Palace.⁹⁰

A chantry of St. Mary existed in 1282.⁹¹ In the 14th and 15th centuries its advowson apparently descended with the manors of Field and Knell in Goring, and it was sometimes called Knell chantry. At least two chantry priests at that date were also vicars of West Tarring.⁹² From 1514 the advowson descended with Broadwater manor;⁹³ the chantry

⁵⁴ *S.N.Q.* iv. 144, 172, 174, 229.

⁵⁵ *Landsot Bk. of W. Tarring*, ff. 11a, 39a.

⁵⁶ *S.N.Q.* iv. 229.

⁵⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 109, ff. 107-8.

⁵⁸ *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 32, 46.

⁵⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 389.

⁶⁰ *S.N.Q.* v. 106-7.

⁶¹ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39348, f. 68.

⁶² *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 1860, p. 2876; *B.L. Add. MS.* 39348, f. 47.

⁶³ *Cant. Cath. Libr., Reg.* 42, f. 172; *B.L. Add. MS.* 39343, f. 87.

⁶⁴ *Lond. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 1850, pp. 863-4.

⁶⁵ *S.A.C.* lxi. 105.

⁶⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1266-72, 523; 1374-7, 27; *B.L. Add. MS.* 39348, f. 51.

⁶⁷ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39348, ff. 40-43; but cf. *Reg. Winchelsey* (Cant. & York Soc.), ii. 1232.

⁶⁸ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39348, ff. 43-4, 47.

⁶⁹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 138. A 14th-cent. valuation based on the 1291 taxation suggests that the figure should read £46 13s. 4d.: *Dugdale, Mon.* i. 93.

⁷⁰ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39348, f. 68; *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 138.

⁷¹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 368.

⁷² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 311.

⁷³ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. IV/8/24.

⁷⁴ *S.A.C.* xli. 74.

⁷⁵ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. IV/8/25.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* Ep. IV/6/11 (1662); Ep. IV/8/25.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* Ep. IV/8/5.

⁷⁸ Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 40-1.

⁷⁹ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. IV/6/4.

⁸⁰ Warter, *Parochial Fragments*, 238; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. IV/8/5-6, 25-7; but cf. *ibid.* Ep. IV/8/24.

⁸¹ *B.L. Add. MS.* 39348, f. 85.

⁸² *Cant. Cath. Libr., Reg.* 42, f. 172.

⁸³ *B.L. Add. MS.* 5698, f. 249.

⁸⁴ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 204-5; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 10.

⁸⁵ *Topog. Misc.* i (1792), [16]; *B.L. Add. MS.* 39348, f. 46; *O.S. Map 6"*, *Suss. LXIV* (1879 edn.).

⁸⁶ E. L. H. Tew, *Old Times and Friends* (1908), 9.

⁸⁷ *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. IV/14/2.

⁸⁸ *Lond. Gaz.* 22 May 1846, pp. 1879-80; 22 Mar. 1850, pp. 863-4.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 26 Dec. 1879, p. 7606.

⁹⁰ Mortgage deeds, 1878, 1931, at ch.; *S.A.C.* lxxiii. 209; *O.S. Map 6"*, *Suss. LXIV. SW.* (1932 edn.); ex inf. the rector.

⁹¹ *Reg. Pecham* (Cant. & York Soc.), ii. 155.

⁹² *Suss. Fines*, iii (S.R.S. xxiii), pp. 14-15, 292, 295; *B.L. Add. MS.* 39348, ff. 41, 56-7.

⁹³ *Suss. Fines, 1509-1833*, i (S.R.S. xix), 65-6.

was dissolved apparently soon afterwards and c. 1548 Thomas Sandys, Lord Sandys, was said to be in possession of the 32 a. of land with which it was endowed.⁹⁴ Those lands were later known as Chantry farm.⁹⁵ A fraternity of St. Andrew was mentioned in 1372. A fraternity of St. Mary was apparently founded in 1528, partly in order to support an assistant priest; it survived 10 years later. A fraternity of the Holy Trinity existed in 1537.⁹⁶

Simon of Tarring, rector between 1247⁹⁷ and c. 1270,⁹⁸ was a friend of St. Richard of Chichester and gave him hospitality at the rectory house when he was barred from his episcopal revenues.⁹⁹ Simon's successor, a Crown presentee,¹ was the notorious pluralist Tedisius de Camilla. In a protest against his non-residence Archbishop Peckham attempted to sequester the benefice, but Camilla was confirmed in it by the pope in 1276 and still retained it ten years later.² The episode was evidently the cause of the ordination of the vicarage in 1287. Camilla was succeeded as rector by a close kinsman of the archbishop.³ At least one other medieval rector was apparently an alien,⁴ and in the 15th century rectors were generally archiepiscopal officials and administrators⁵ who usually held other benefices, one for instance being treasurer of St. David's cathedral.⁶

Among fund-raising activities at the church during the early 16th century were the hiring of funeral torches to parishioners and the holding of church ales.⁷ A church ale was held on Trinity Sunday in 1515, and the last reference found to one is as late as 1589.⁸ The vicar was resident in 1563,⁹ and curates are recorded at the same period.¹⁰ William Tye, vicar 1612–21,¹¹ was resident in 1616 and 1619,¹² and his successor was a licensed preacher.¹³ The next incumbent, William Stanley, served Heene and Durrington chapelries only fitfully, and in 1645 he was ejected, not indeed for laxity but because of his service in the royalist army in the Sussex campaign of 1643. In 1646 he was restored, but he left the parish two years later, a Mr. Bradford then serving the cure for £30 a year.¹⁴

Two Puritan ministers served between 1655 and 1662.¹⁵ In 1663 and 1685 the vicar was resident; at the former date there was no curate,¹⁶ but a curate was recorded between 1685 and 1696.¹⁷ In

the early 18th century the vicar also held Goring. David Capon, vicar 1722–51,¹⁸ was presumably non-resident, for the vicar of Ferring as curate regularly officiated at that period.¹⁹ The next vicar served himself, also holding Patching, but his successor Richard Rycroft served chiefly through curates.²⁰ An organ was in use at the church in 1762 and later, being afterwards replaced by an orchestra which was not appreciated by all who heard it.²¹ Meanwhile the sinecure rectory had continued to be held by archiepiscopal protégés, of whom at least three, in the early 17th century, were prebendaries of Canterbury.²² Its two most notable incumbents were the antiquaries John Strype (1711–37) and Jeremiah Milles (1747–79), of whom the latter was also dean of Exeter.²³

Between 1787 and 1821 vicars evidently resided,²⁴ and in 1798 there was also a curate.²⁵ In 1811 West Tarring church was being attended by visitors to Worthing.²⁶ The rector of Clapham served as curate in the 1820s and 1830s,²⁷ and c. 1830 £163 was paid in curates' stipends.²⁸ After 1834, however, the vicar, J. W. Warter, a 'high and dry' churchman who published two books about the parish and its history,²⁹ served regularly himself.³⁰ By 1850 there were two full services each Sunday, Warter claiming that all his parishioners were churchgoers, the men attending in the morning and the women in the evening. Communion was then held monthly, instead of six times a year as in 1834.³¹ After the restoration of the church c. 1853–4 a choir, at first singing in unison, replaced the orchestra.³² In 1868 congregations averaged 310,³³ but by the time of Warter's death in 1878 the spiritual state of the parish was said by his successor to have deteriorated greatly. It was improved during the next 15 years. Communion was being celebrated twice a month in 1884, three times a month in 1887, and weekly in 1890. In 1887 there was a curate with a stipend of £100 and a paid scripture reader. A band of hope was in existence in 1881, and in 1890 the choir adopted surplices and cassocks. In 1893, however, the activity of nonconformists in the parish was said to be a problem.³⁴ In 1978 there were an assistant curate and an assistant priest; Sunday congregations averaged 350, not all being parishioners.³⁵

The church of *ST. ANDREW*, the dedication

⁹⁴ *Chantry Rec.* (S.R.S. xxxvi), pp. xxiii, 32, 52; *Complete Peerage*, xi. 444.

⁹⁵ *S.N.Q.* vii. 45; Arundel Cast. MS. D 2558.

⁹⁶ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 215; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 21.

⁹⁷ *Chich. Chartulary* (S.R.S. xlv), p. 56.

⁹⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1266–72, 523.

⁹⁹ *S.A.C.* xlv. 192; lxvi. 70.

¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1266–72, 523.

² *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 12; *Cal. Papal Reg.* i. 450–1, 467, 473, 489.

³ *Reg. Pecham* (Cant. & York Soc.), i. 83.

⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1345–8, 70.

⁵ *Reg. Bourghier* (Cant. & York Soc.), p. xxxix.

⁶ *Cal. Papal Reg.* vi. 124.

⁷ *Churchwds. Accts. of W. Tarring, 1515–79*, ed. Pressey, [1–3].

⁸ *S.N.Q.* iii. 19; vii. 210.

⁹ *S.A.C.* lxi. 113.

¹⁰ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 214; B.L. Add. MS. 39363, ff. 102–3.

¹¹ B.L. Add. MS. 39348, f. 44.

¹² *Sta. Cha.* 8/285/18; W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/4/3.

¹³ B.L. Add. MS. 39348, f. 44.

¹⁴ *S.A.C.* xxx. 132–3; xxxviii. 154–8.

¹⁵ B.L. Add. MS. 39348, f. 43v.; *Calamy Revised*, ed.

Matthews, 391.

¹⁶ W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/6/11 (1663, 1685).

¹⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39363, f. 105.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 39348, ff. 44–6.

¹⁹ *Tarring Reg.* ed. Pressey; B.L. Add. MS. 39363, ff. 105–6; W.S.R.O., MP 1097, f. 69; *ibid.* Par. 99/2/2, f. [2]; *Misc. Gen. et Heraldica*, 5th ser. iii. 98–103.

²⁰ Marriage reg. 1754–1812, at ch.; B.L. Add. MS. 39348, f. 46.

²¹ *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past.* 7.

²² B.L. Add. MS. 39348, f. 49v.

²³ *D.N.B.*; W.S.R.O., MP 1099, f. 55.

²⁴ Marriage reg. 1754–1812 and burial reg. 1813–72, at ch.

²⁵ *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iv (1798), 579.

²⁶ *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1811), 48.

²⁷ B.L. Add. MS. 39363, f. 107; cf. Clapham, Church.

²⁸ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 204–5.

²⁹ *D.N.B.*

³⁰ W.S.R.O., Par. 99/1/5/1.

³¹ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/2 (1850).

³² *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past.* 8–9.

³³ W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1868).

³⁴ *Ibid.* Ep. I/22A/1 (1881, 1884, 1887, 1890, 1893); *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1891), 154.

³⁵ Ex inf. the rector.

of which is recorded from 1372,³⁶ is built of rubble with ashlar dressings, and has a chancel, aisled and clerestoried nave with north porch and south vestry, and west tower with wooden spire.

Extensive restoration in the 19th century replaced many of the original features, but the outline of the history of the building is still clear. The nave, which is of five bays, was rebuilt in the late 13th century, and both the clerestorey and the aisles have lancet windows. The tower is 14th-century and has a square stair turret at its south-east corner. The chancel appears to have been completely rebuilt in the early 15th century, and later in the century the west doorway and window were put into the tower. The spire is probably 16th-century. Altars were recorded in 1516 to St. Anne, St. Catherine, and the Holy Trinity.³⁷ The church was restored about 1853–4 through the vicar's exertions, an 18th-century west gallery being removed.³⁸

Surviving medieval fittings are the low 15th-century rood screen, the chancel stalls, of which six have misericords, and piscinae in the chancel and south aisle. Most other fittings are 19th-century; they include Italian mosaic work in the nave carried out in the 1880s under the direction of William Butterfield,³⁹ and the west window erected to the memory of the poet Southey by his daughter, the wife of J. W. Warter.⁴⁰ The 19th-century font replaces an octagonal medieval one the bowl of which was removed to Melbourne cathedral (Australia) by a member of the Henty family.⁴¹ The plate, of the 18th and 19th centuries, includes three pieces given by rectors.⁴² There were five bells in 1532. In 1853 four of them were recast as six new bells, the other, which was late medieval, being sold to a Roman Catholic chapel in Wales.⁴³ The registers begin in 1540.⁴⁴

NONCONFORMITY. There were at least four popish recusants at West Tarring in 1663.⁴⁵

Two protestant nonconformists were living there in 1676,⁴⁶ and in 1690 the area was described as greatly in need of a ministry.⁴⁷ Between 1811 and 1848 six different buildings, mostly private houses, were licensed for worship by dissenters; at least four congregations were offshoots of Worthing ones, but the denomination of only one is known, namely Wesleyan.⁴⁸

In 1860 the Christian, later Plymouth, Brethren registered for worship a building in High Street⁴⁹ which was still used in 1978. In 1868 there was no resident minister,⁵⁰ but six years later there was a school.⁵¹ In 1884 the Sunday morning service was said to be attended by c. 20 adults of the middle and lower classes; evening services, however, both then and later, were much better attended, especially since church services at that time were held in the afternoons.⁵²

There was a preaching station or mission room of the Worthing Congregational church at Salvington between 1885 and 1890.⁵³

St. Dunstan's hall in St. Dunstan's Road was registered for undenominational worship in 1891.⁵⁴ In 1896 the Worthing Baptist church began a mission there, and by 1900 there were two Sunday services.⁵⁵ In 1901 the hall was succeeded by a school chapel built in Canterbury Road, where a new church was built in 1938. The mission became an independent church in 1931.⁵⁶

EDUCATION. There was a school at West Tarring between 1713 and at least 1732, where 12 boys were taught at the rector's expense.⁵⁷ It may have been the school for whose use Jeremiah Milles, rector 1747–79, converted the Old Palace.⁵⁸ In the early 19th century the West Tarring school was called the school of industry or the free school, and was supported by payments from rectors of £5 or £10 a year.⁵⁹ In 1804 it was attended by 10 children,⁶⁰ in 1818 by 20 to 30 children,⁶¹ and in 1833 by 18 boys.⁶² As a result of its work the remarkable claim was made in 1818 that hardly any adult in the parish was unable to read.⁶³

The boys' day school attended by 60 pupils in 1847 was probably the same school. At that date there was also a girls' day school with 40 pupils. Each school was financed by subscriptions and payments, and had a paid master or mistress. In addition, a dame school was then attended by 15 children of each sex. The educational wants of the parish were nevertheless said to be very great.⁶⁴ Meanwhile there were also private fee-paying schools. The highly praised academy mentioned in 1811⁶⁵ was possibly identical with one that had existed in 1803.⁶⁶ In 1833 there were three such schools, two for girls and one for boys, with 55 pupils between them.⁶⁷ Various other private

³⁶ *Suss. Wills*, iv (S.R.S. xlv), 208.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 210.

³⁸ *Builder*, xii (1854), 214; Warter, *Parochial Fragments*, pp. v–viii and title-page; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 249.

³⁹ P. Thompson, *Wm. Butterfield* (1971), 450, 460.

⁴⁰ *Ch. of St. Andrew, W. Tarring* (1969).

⁴¹ *S.A.C.* xlv. 44; *Trans. Extr. Rec. Past*, 4; E. R. Orger, *Life of Hen. Bailey* (1912), 123–5.

⁴² *S.A.C.* liv. 224.

⁴³ Elphick, *Bells*, 410.

⁴⁴ *Tarring Reg.* ed. Pressey; originals at ch.

⁴⁵ W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/6/11 (1663).

⁴⁶ *S.A.C.* xlv. 143.

⁴⁷ *Calamy Revised*, ed. Matthews, 245.

⁴⁸ G.R.O. Worship Returns, *Suss.* nos. 28, 57, 90; W.S.R.O., Ep. IV/2/28, ff. 53, 71, 125.

⁴⁹ G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 10288, 48855; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LXIV (1879 edn.).

⁵⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/2 (1868).

⁵¹ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

⁵² W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/1 (1884, 1890).

⁵³ *Ibid.* (1890); *Cong. Yr. Bk.* (1890), 319.

⁵⁴ G.R.O. Worship Reg. 32528; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); O.S. Map 1/2,500, *Suss.* LXIV. 14 (1898 edn.).

⁵⁵ G.R.O. Worship Reg. 36365; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1900).

⁵⁶ G.R.O. Worship Reg. 38411, 58185; *Kelly's Dir. Worthing* (1905, 1940); date on bldg.

⁵⁷ *S.N.Q.* xiv. 272, 274; Mary G. Jones, *Char. Sch. Movt.* 370; *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 566.

⁵⁸ *Topog. Misc.* i (1792), [15]; W.S.R.O., MP 1099, f. 55.

⁵⁹ *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 518–9; Evans, *Worthing* (1814), i. 140; *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 982.

⁶⁰ *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 518–9.

⁶¹ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 971.

⁶² *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 982.

⁶³ *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 971.

⁶⁴ *Church School Inquiry*, 1846–7, 14–15.

⁶⁵ *Mackcoull's Worthing* (1811), 48.

⁶⁶ W.R.L., copybook of C. New, Tarring academy, 1803.

⁶⁷ *Educ. Enquiry Abstract*, 982.

schools were recorded between 1852 and 1882.⁶⁸

The parish school apparently lapsed before 1853,⁶⁹ but had c. 70 children on the roll in 1855.⁷⁰ Sixty-five attended on the return day in 1871,⁷¹ and in the following year the Old Palace was conveyed on trust by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for use as a school.⁷² A government grant was being received in 1873, when the school was called West Tarring Church of England school. Average attendance, including infants, was then only 34, and the building was also used for night school in winter.⁷³ A separate infant schoolroom was built near by in 1880.⁷⁴ In 1893 average attendance at both schools together was 147, and in 1899 207;⁷⁵ by 1906 it was 261.⁷⁶

In 1909 the school was transferred to the local authority. The older children were moved then or earlier to the new council school at Durrington, while the buildings of the old church school, except for the Old Palace, became a new infant school called West Tarring council school.⁷⁷ An average of 46 children attended in 1914, 62 in 1932, and 84 in 1938.⁷⁸ The Thomas a Becket County Primary school was opened in 1964, the infants occupying the old buildings, and the juniors new

premises north of the old village. In 1976 average attendance was 758.⁷⁹ The Old Palace was being used for some classes in 1978.⁸⁰

The Christian Brethren had a school at West Tarring in the 1870s.⁸¹

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. Henry Hilton of Clapham by will proved 1641 left the sum of £24 annually for 99 years out of his lands in co. Durham, to be distributed among the 12 poorest inhabitants of the parish.⁸² In 1687 part at least of the income was apparently being received.⁸³

Richard Edmunds by will proved 1883 left £300, the income to be distributed to the poor of West Tarring in kind; in 1894 the income was £7 7s. and in 1964 between £5 and £10. Fanny Longman by will proved 1892 left a like sum for the general benefit of the poor of the parish; in 1894 the income of £7 13s. was distributed in money, and in 1964 the income was between £5 and £10.⁸⁴ The Misses Allan Christmas Charity derives from a bequest of 1937, the income from which was to be distributed to poor widows and orphans of the parish.⁸⁵

⁶⁸ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852 and later edns.); *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 398-9 (1871), lv.

⁶⁹ Warter, *Parochial Fragments*, 186.

⁷⁰ W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/47/4.

⁷¹ *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 398-9 (1871), lv.

⁷² Ed. 7/123.

⁷³ *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887).

⁷⁴ *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 606, H.C. (1894), lxv; 1899 [Cd. 315], p. 828, H.C. (1900), lxv (2).

⁷⁵ *Return of Non-Provided Schs.* H.C. 178, p. 33 (1906), lxxxviii.

⁷⁷ Ed. 7/123; cf. Worthing, *Educ.*

⁷⁸ *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1914* (H.M.S.O.), 527; 1932, 389; 1938, 404.

⁷⁹ Ex inf. Mr. D. A. Richards, W. Suss. C.C.

⁸⁰ Local inf.

⁸¹ *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 398-9 (1871), lv; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

⁸² Prob. 11/185 (P.C.C. 36 Evelyn); cf. Clapham.

⁸³ *Landscot Bk. of W. Tarring*, ed. Pressey, f. 31.

⁸⁴ Char. Com. files; *Char. Digest Suss.* H.C. 77 (1894), lxiii, pp. 30-1; *Worthing B.C. Yr. Bk.* 1972-3.

⁸⁵ Char. Com. files.

TABLES

The parishes are arranged in the order in which their histories appear above, except that Worthing is placed immediately after Broadwater.

I. TAXPAYERS, ADULT INHABITANTS, AND FAMILIES, 1327-1811

	1327 <i>subsidy</i> <i>payers</i>	1378 <i>poll-tax</i> <i>payers</i>	1524 <i>subsidy</i> <i>payers</i>	1642 <i>adult</i> <i>males</i>	1676 <i>adults</i>	1724 <i>families</i>	1811
CLAPHAM	14	31	19	49 ^a	110	21	41
FINDON	26	80	41	73	116	40	85
LANCING	21	117 ^b	47	71	350	30	103
SOMPTING	25	126 ^c	50	75	128	40	88
BROADWATER	— ^d	160	{ 69 }	133	200	60	497
WORTHING	11 }		{ 34 }				
DURRINGTON	23	—	22	— ^e	72	—	39
HEENE	— ^d	—	30	— ^e	21	—	30
KINGSTON	28	51	— ^f	17	31	6	12
NEW SHOREHAM	43	—	20	—	500	160	162
OLD SHOREHAM	24	40	20	39	74	22	41
SOUTHWICK	27	28	— ^f	35	64	22	66
PATCHING	11	85 ^b	21	42	70	—	37
BOTOLPHS	13	37	9	15	45	7	10
BRAMBER	32 ^g	— ^h	c. 20 ⁱ	—	72	24	21
COOMBES	14	26 ^c	11	15	24	5	10
STEYNING	85 ^g	— ^h	c. 105	199	300	140	231
WASHINGTON	29	67	43	113	320	70	121
WISTON	31	54	48	75	64	20	46
WEST TARRING	21	—	65	— ^e	203	—	107

^a Omitting 'some at Michelgrove', as recusants.

^b Including those wives who were returned as taxed with their husbands.

^c Including wives and children listed.

^d 23 taxpayers listed for Broadwater and Offington including Heene.

^e 156 adult male inhabitants listed in West Tarring, Durrington, and Heene together.

^f 32 taxpayers listed for Kingston and Southwick together.

^g Excluding 3 *taxatores* listed for Bramber and Steyning jointly. Bramber figure presumably includes tenants of the borough whose tenements lay physically in Steyning.

^h 72 taxpayers listed for Bramber and Steyning boroughs together, excluding the rural part of each parish.

ⁱ Presumably including tenants of the borough whose tenements lay physically in Steyning.

Sources: 1327, *Suss. Subsidies* (S.R.S. x); 1378, E 179/189/42; 1524, *Suss. Lay Subsidy, 1524-5* (S.R.S. lvi); 1642, *W. Suss. Protestation Returns* (S.R.S. v); 1676, Compton Census, *S.A.C.* xlv. 144-7; 1724, W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3; 1811, *Census*.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

II. VALUATIONS OF PAROCHIAL BENEFICES, 1291, 1535, AND 1829-31 (R indicates a rectory, V a vicarage)

		1291	1535	1829-31 annual average (net)
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
CLAPHAM	R	6 13 4	14 0 0	113
FINDON	V	8 0 0	13 3 9	500
LANCING	V	5 6 8	6 9 4	151
SOMPTING	V	10 0 0	8 7 0	150
BROADWATER	R	46 13 4	36 0 0	602
WORTHING		chapelry of Broadwater		
DURRINGTON		chapelry of West Tarring		
HEENE		chapelry of West Tarring		
KINGSTON	R	16 13 4	12 19 0	200
NEW SHOREHAM	V	5 0 0	6 1 7	127
OLD SHOREHAM	V	— a	7 18 6	58
SOUTHWICK	R	10 0 0	9 13 10	207
PATCHING	R	— b	11* 13 4	— ^c
BOTOLPHS	V	— d		
BRAMBER	R	6 13 4 }	10 6 8	160
COOMBS	R	8 0 0	10 0 0	201
STEYNING	V	8 0 0	15 0 0	308
WASHINGTON	V	6 13 4	9 9 10	63
WISTON	R	13 6 8	12 13 4	340
WEST TARRING	V	8 0 0	8 13 4	— ^c

a Rectory taxed at £24.

b Vicarage taxed at £5.

c Patching and West Tarring together valued at £274 a year.

d Not taxed, presumably because of poverty.

Sources: 1291, *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.); 1535, *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.); 1829-31, *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*.

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NOTE: A page-number in italic type denotes a plate facing that page. The pages containing the substantive history of a parish or hundred are set in bold-face type. A page-number followed by *n* is a reference only to the footnotes on that page.

Among the abbreviations used in the index the following may require elucidation: admin., administrative; adv., advowson; agric., agriculture; Alex., Alexander; And., Andrew; Ant., Anthony; abp., archbishop; Bart., Bartholomew; Benj., Benjamin; bp., bishop; bd., board; boro., borough; bdry., boundary; cast., castle; cath., cathedral; Cath., Catherine/Catholicism; cent., century; chant., chantry; chap., chapel; char., charity; Chas., Charles; Chris., Christopher; ch., church; chyd., churchyard; Coll., College; com., commission(ers)/common; corp., corporation; ctss., countess; ct., court; Dan., Daniel; dau., daughter; devel., development; d., died; dioc., diocese; dist., district; dom. archit., domestic architecture; Edm., Edmund; educ., education; Edw., Edward; Eliz., Elizabeth; fam., family; fm., farm; fl., flourished; Fred., Frederick; Gdns., Gardens; Geof., Geoffrey; Geo., George; Gilb., Gilbert; govt., government; grds., grandson; Hen., Henry; Herb., Herbert; hosp., hospital; ho., house; Humph., Humphrey; hund., hundred; inc., inclosure; ind., industry/industrial; Jas., James; Jos., Joseph; Kath., Katherine; Laur., Laurence; Lit., Little; ld., lord; man., manor; mchnss., marchioness; Marg., Margaret; mkt., market; m., married; Mat., Matthew; Mic., Michael; Nat., Nathaniel; Nic., Nicholas; nonconf., nonconformity; par., parish; pk., park; parl. rep., parliamentary representation; Phil., Philip; pla., place; pop., population; presum., presumably; rly., railway; reclam., reclamation; rec., recreation; Reg., Reginald; Ric., Richard; riv., river; rds., roads; Rob., Robert; Rog., Roger; Rom., Roman; rm., room; Sam., Samuel; Sax., Saxon; sch., school; servs., services; Sim., Simon; s., son; stn., station; Steph., Stephen; Thos., Thomas; Trin., Trinity; vct., viscount; Wal., Walter; w., wife; Wm., William; wds., woods; wkho., workhouse; wks., works.

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